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CALENDAR

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STATE PAPERS,

COLONIAL SERIES.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

AUGUST, 1714 - DECEMBER, 1715.

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PREFACE.

§ 1.

GENERAL.

Death of Queen Anne.

On the 5th of August Lord Bolingbroke wrote to the Governors of Plantations announcing the death of Queen Anne and the appointment of Lords Justices, and enclosing a Proclamation of the accession of King George I. (*Nos.* 5—7 i., 14, 16, 17, 20). At the suggestion of the Board of Trade, two naval sloops were appointed to convey these papers to the Colonies (8, 14—16, 18, 22). But it was not till the 12th of November that H.M.S. *Hazard*, which had left Deal three months before, reached the coast of the Continent, and then only to be dashed to pieces on the rocks of Massachusetts Bay. Not a soul escaped. But among the wreckage driven ashore and recovered from the sand and snow, were the letters and proclamations intended for the several Governors. Intelligence had, however, already been brought to Governor Dudley by merchantmen nearly two months

Accession of George I.

before, and he had proclaimed the King and communicated the news to the Governors along the coast (86, 95, 188). General Nicholson stated that the contents of the *Hazard* were "embezzled by the people of those parts," (568 iii. (*a*)), and Thomas Bannister adds that she was lost for lack of that lighthouse which the Massachusetts Assembly stubbornly refused to build (508).

Welcomed in the Colonies.

The accession of King George was welcomed in the Colonies as a guarantee of their religion, rights, and liberties, and they expressed in addresses to the King their loyalty and sense of relief (*Nos.* 55, 61, 62, 67, 67 i.-iii., 68, 70, 83, 83 i., 88, 107, 107 i.-iii., 109, 112 i., 141, 350, 476 i., ii., 629 vii.). The preparations made in the interest of the Pretender came to nothing. In the presence of the *fait accompli*, and in lands where every

political and religious instinct was opposed to Papistry, the Jacobites were silent, or, as in New York, dared only to raise "a few awkward huzzas" (68, 476 ii., 645, 645 ii., 663).

Proclamation continuing officers.

A Proclamation was issued for continuing officers in their posts after the expiration of the six months following upon the demise of the Crown provid by the Act for securing the Protestant Succession (20, 99—106). But this proclamation arrived too late to prevent some trouble in the cases of Massachusetts and Jamaica (*v.* 2 and 3).

General Nicholson's return.

Immediately upon hearing of the death of Queen Anne, General Nicholson hastened home, without further regard to the large roving commission of supervision and enquiry upon which he had been sent by Bolingbroke (122 ii., 312, 601, 645 ii.). Both Colonel Hunter and Col. Vetch, who suffered from him, represent this "Governor of Governors" as a Jacobite schemer, acting and talking like a madman (122 ii., 312). Governor Dudley, too, had reason to resent the imperious tone of his letters. Hunter says he intrigued with the Jacobite clergy against him, and expected to succeed to his Government (312, 645 ii., 663). Vetch exhibits his actions with regard to Nova Scotia in a very curious light. Making no concealment of his intention to serve the cause of the Pretender and the French, he informed Vetch, whom he had superseded, that his greatest crime in the eyes of the Tory Government was his endeavour to preserve the garrison of Annapolis Royal. He ought, he said, to have understood that the silence of Ministers in answer to his appeals for its support meant that they intended to abandon it (122 ii.). Nicholson's own treatment of the garrison and of the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia was interpreted as being designed to carry out that policy (601, 602, 659 ; *cf. Journal* of Board of Trade, Jan. 4, 1715).

Nicholson had been entrusted with the distribution of the surplus clothing and stores which had been accumulated for the abortive expedition against Canada. One general cause of complaint against him was that he forced this clothing upon the garrisons of New York, Nova Scotia, and Placentia. For the clothing in question

was of very inferior quality, and quite unsuited to the rigours of a northern winter. Soldiers were ready to mutiny or desert rather than accept it (397—401, 411—413, 423, 427, 645, 645 ii.).

Warrants for new Commissions.

The beginning of a new reign involved the appointment or re-appointment of a large number of officers, including Governors and holders of patent offices in the Plantations. For the most part the Commissions of the existing Governors and Lt. Governors were renewed. But where Whigs had recently been supplanted by Tories suspected of Jacobite sympathies, the former were restored, as in Barbados and Bermuda.

Absentee Patent Officers.

One new appointment of literary interest is that of William Congreve to the Secretaryship of Jamaica (90). The reversion of patent-places now began to be granted. A notable instance is that of Horatio Walpole, who was appointed Auditor General of the Plantations on the death, surrender or forfeiture of William Blathwayt (638, 640). His Commission empowered him to execute this office by Deputy. In the case of the Attorney General of New York, the Board of Trade once more call attention to the Order in Council of Feb. 16, 1698, obliging patentees to actual residence. A clause to that effect was in fact usually introduced into patents. But its object was defeated by the licences to be absent and act by deputy which could generally be obtained, no doubt at some cost (292, 640 *etc.*). Many such patents and licences occur in this volume. The procedure by which patents and commissions were granted and issued was exceedingly intricate and cumbersome. Each step in the complicated and varied processes was marked by a document of a particular form. They are described in this Calendar, indiscriminately and unscientifically, as "H.M. Warrants appointing *etc.*," as though they were all of one species. But it should be understood that this is merely a device to save the large amount of space which would be required to indicate to what particular stage in the procedure each of these documents happens to belong. It may, however, be of service to state very briefly here the several stages which marked the issue of Letters Patent for places in the Colonies. They were,

Forms of Patents and Commissions; how described in this Calendar.

normally, as follows :—(i) A warrant under the sign-manual was issued from the Signet Office and addressed to the Attorney General and/or Solicitor General, directing him to prepare a bill for granting some office or commission. (ii) This bill, when signed by the King became a " King's bill," and was substantially in its final form, except for the date. It was addressed to the grantee thus :—" George I., to Our trusty and well-beloved . . . . . We hereby appoint etc." (iii) The King's bill, after being signed, was sent back to the Signet Office, where it remained. But its contents were now transmitted in the form of a writ under the Signet addressed to the Keeper of the Privy Seal in this form :—" Trusty and well-beloved We greet you well and will and command that under Our Privy Seal (remaining in your custody) ye cause these Our Letters Patent to be directed to Our Chancellor . . . commanding him that under Our Great Seal . . . he cause these Our Letters Patent to be made forth patent in the form following " :—The King's bill (ii) is then quoted. The document concludes " Given under Our Signet." (iv) This document under the Signet was sent to the Privy Seal Office, and was retained by the Privy Seal, who on its authority sent a writ of Privy Seal addressed to the Chancellor, and bidding him issue Letters Patent in that form. (v) The system of dating was determined by an Act of Parliament of 1439. By this statute the date on which the writ of Privy Seal arrived in the Chancery had to be noted on the face of the document. Towards the close of the XVIth century it became customary for the Chancellor to add to this memorandum his signature, together with the word *Recepi* and the date. The date of the *recepi* is the date borne by the final instrument, namely the Letters Patent issued by the Lord Chancellor, in accordance with the instructions of the writ of Privy Seal.*

French Aggression.

Colonel Vetch on being consulted as to the boundaries of Hudson's Bay and Nova Scotia, took the opportunity

* I am indebted for help on this subject to Mr. V. H. Galbraith of H.M. Public Record Office. For further details, *Historical Notes on the Great Seal*, by Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, late Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, should be consulted.

to call attention to the "imaginary settlement or pretended line" behind the British Colonies, which the French had run "by some small forts at several hundred miles distance one from another as farr as the mouth of the River Misasipy" (*No.* 12). Jamaica merchants a few months later explained the importance of these settlements and of New Orleans as well as of the French occupation of Hispaniola and Cayenne. They regarded them as parts of the "great schemes formed by France for founding a universall power in America as well as in Europe." The French method of encouraging intermarriage with the natives led them to look forward with apprehension to the time when there would be ten Papists to one Protestant on the Continent, and the French in a position "to drive us down to the sea coast againe and thence back to Old England, our native hive" (271, 271 viii.). In the meantime Cape Breton was being strongly fortified and garrisoned, the fishery developed and the inhabitants increased by the removal of French families from Nova Scotia and Placentia (293 i.). The French also put in a claim that Port St. Peter—now called Port Toulouse—being a part of the French coast, the British ships were not entitled to fish off its banks. To this the Council of Trade replied that they did not find by the Treaty that "the subjects of Great Britain were restrained from fishing in any part of the sea whatsoever" (442 i., 446). Although Cape Breton was not likely to prove very profitable as a place of trade, its importance was recognised as a port of call for ships bound to Quebec, and also, in times of war, as a rendezvous for privateers which would paralyse the coast trade and traffic between the West Indies and the Continent (201, 202, 341 viii., 356, 636 i., 685). All these developments were, of course, legitimate forms of expansion, although they rendered inevitable a future struggle for supremacy, westwards and at sea. But more serious, as being direct infringements of the Treaty of Utrecht, were the endeavours made by the French to seduce the Five Nations of Indians from their allegiance to the British, and their intrigues with the Eastern Indians. They were suspected, too, of instigating the rising of the

Yamassees in South Carolina (497, 537, 537 i., 538, 568 i.-x.). Governor Hunter wrote from New York to remonstrate with the Governor of Canada against the attempts to " debauch our Five Nations " (497). But, taking advantage of the rising of the '15, the French presently obtained leave to erect a trading house in the Onondage Country (578), and then marched a considerable force thither to erect the fort for which it was the cloak (599 i.-iii.). To counteract the advances of the French, Governor Hunter repeatedly urged the necessity of making the present to the Indians, which was usual on an accession to the Throne, and which they now regarded almost as a tribute, but which the Assembly of New York refused to provide (34). In this he was seconded by representations from the Board of Trade (538, 572, 574, 629, 662 i., 664, 673, 681).

French Fort in Onondage Country.

The outbreak of the Southern Indians on the borders of Carolina provoked fears of a general rising of Indians intended to drive the British into the sea. Hunter, however, held two successful conferences with the Five Nations at Albany in Sept., 1714, and Aug., 1715, and was able to report that he had succeeded in his scheme of persuading them to intervene against the Carolina Indians, and that very few had yielded to the blandishments of the French (34, 83, 83 ii., 629 i.-vi., 664, 673). As a reply he proposed that the garrison of New York should be increased by two companies, and that a fort should be built " up Hudson's River upon the entry to the Lakes . . . . for £500, which in a little time would be many thousands in value for H.M. service." His proposals were strongly recommended by the Board of Trade (662 i., 664, 681).

Fears of a General Rising of Indians.

A Fort on Hudson River proposed.

Complaints having been made from the Court of France that trade was carried on between the British and French West Indies, instructions were sent to Governors to put a stop to it, in accordance with the Treaty of Peace and Neutrality, particular reference being made to the case of Captain Vanbrugh of H.M.S. *Sorlings*. A reminder was added that H.M. ships were not allowed to carry merchandise (24, 25, 31, 32). Over a year later, however, the Governor of Martinique complained to the Governor

Trade with French West Indies.

of Barbados that " our coasts and roads are filled every day with your ships coming to trade," whilst Governor Lowther professed ignorance of any law or instructions to prevent it (439 vi., 440, 654, 654 iii.). To check the development of the French sugar trade, he proposed that the export of horses from the Continent to their islands should be forbidden. For whilst in the British sugar islands the canes were ground by windmills, the French and Dutch mills were worked by horses and cattle (654).

The French and the Trade with the Spanish Colonies.

The French were now endeavouring to monopolise the trade with the Spanish Colonies. Diverting the old channel of trade from the North to the South, they supplied the wants of the Spaniards by way of Panama and the South Sea, behaving, as Governor Lowther says, " like Lords paramount in this part of the world and treating the Spaniards just as they think fit " (654, 691 i. ; *cf.* B.T. *Journal*, Aug. 12, 1714). Jamaica was the emporium from which British goods were re-shipped to the Spanish West Indies and the Spanish main (76 i.). A complaint was laid by the French Court as to this trade. It was alleged that the negligence of foreign Governments in not putting into force the terms of the 6th Article of the Treaty would render futile the intention of the King of France to issue a declaration prohibiting under the severest penalties French merchants sailing to or trading with the Spanish West Indies. The French Ambassador was directed to press the British Government for a similar prohibition (76 i.). This communication was examined by British merchants concerned. They stated that if such trade were prevented, the result would be that British merchants would transfer their vessels and merchandize to the Dutch part of Curaçoa or the Danish port of St. Thomas. The French could well afford to make such a proposal, because they were now sending their goods to Spain, and had begun a constant regular trade from Spain itself direct to all the ports in the Spanish West Indies under licences granted in Spanish names to the subjects of France only. Their proposal relating to clandestine trade was partly directed against the cutting of logwood, which was essential to the prosperity of the woollen trade. If that right

were parted with, the control of the three essential dyes, logwood, cochineal and indigo, would be in the hands of France. It was absolutely necessary, the merchants declared, " to support this pretended clandestine trade and our logwood cutters " (129 i.-iii.). Working together, the French and Spaniards did their utmost to stop it. The Spanish coasts were patrolled by " *guarda costas.*" These were, in many cases, French ships holding Spanish commissions. British West Indian vessels were seized on any and every pretext (271 i., 508). Jamaica suffered severely (362), and New York, which had been wont to rely upon the Spanish market for the disposal of its overplus of provisions raised there, soon felt the loss of trade (673).

The whole question of trade with Old Spain and the Spanish West Indies by France and Great Britain in the light of the new Treaty was carefully considered by the Board of Trade in conference with the Spanish merchants and with particular reference to the preparation of Instructions for Mr. Methuen, the newly appointed Ambassador to Spain (*v.* B.T. *Journal*, Dec. 24, 1714, Jan. 10 and 14, 1715.)

Loss of the Spanish Plate Fleet.

In the autumn of 1715 the Spanish Plate Fleet was wrecked in the Gulf of Florida. Ten out of eleven richly laden vessels were lost off St. Augustine, and a *barcolongo* sent from Havana to save the passengers and salve the plate was likewise cast away (651).

Changes of Government and of Council of Trade.

James Stanhope succeeded Bolingbroke as Secretary of State for the Southern Department. Lord Townshend, who acted for him during his absence abroad, announced in November, 1714, that a complete change had been made in the Council of Trade and Plantations (99—106). The new commission was dated Dec. 13 (219). William Popple retained the post of Secretary, whilst Bryan Wheelock succeeded Adrian Drift as Deputy-Secretary (121, 219).

Details of the new Commission and orders by the Board as to hours of attendance etc. are printed in the Board of Trade *Journal*, Dec. 20, 1714, May 23, 1715.

Essays and suggestions on the administration and trade in the Colonies.

The occasion of all these changes seems to have prompted several of those who were interested in the administration and development of the Colonies to submit

their proposals to the Secretary of State. One anonymous writer, amongst other suggestions, urged that the Board of Trade should be strengthened by Commissioners with a personal knowledge of the Plantations, and proposed the inclusion of two merchants and two ex-Governors (236 i.). George Vaughan, of New Hampshire, similarly hinted at the Board's lack of understanding of the " constitutions, circumstances and abillities " of the Plantations, and suggested that Commissioners should be appointed to inspect and report upon each Colony with a view to the development of its trade. He also proposed that a general scheme of taxation should be imposed upon the Colonies, in order to form a fund for their defence and the support of the civil Governments. Both Governors Spotswood and Hunter recognised the desirability of uniting the divided strength of the several Provinces for the defence of the whole (*p.* 273). But Vaughan was led to make his suggestion by the unequal way in which some large and rich colonies, like New York, had been assigned substantial grants of stores of war from the Crown, whilst a poor, small and frontier plantation like New Hampshire was neglected. He proposed that a general name should be given to the British settlements in America, and that a Congress of Governors should be held every three years, with a Commissioner appointed to preside and report upon their proceedings to the Board of Trade (389 i.). The idea of a Congress of Governors also figured among the several schemes put forward by Caleb Heathcote from New York, and the encouragement of the production of naval stores was urged by them both, as by Governor Hunter of New York (599 iii., 673), and Thomas Bannister of New England (508). Amongst Vaughan's other suggestions was a proposal that, in view of the shortage of currency, limited issues of paper bills should be permitted (389 i.).

George Vaughan proposes a general scheme of taxation and defence.

Thomas Bannister in his Essay on the Trade of New England (508), makes some very interesting observations. That essay was the outcome of his attendance upon the Board of Trade at their request (B.T. *Journal*, 6th July, 1715). Bannister finds fault with the Treaty of

Thomas Bannister.

Utrecht for not having secured the logwood trade and the right to rake salt at Saltertudos for the New England fishery. He defends the New England trade with Surinam and the foreign sugar islands against the "Gentlemen of Barbados" who had already "desired an Act of Parliament to prevent it," and shows the importance of that trade to New England in terms that remained equally true in 1733 and 1764. To make good the adverse balance of trade and to prevent other manufactures being set up, he insists on the necessity of encouraging the industry of Naval Stores, and of a paper currency. But he concludes that the "notion is wild and unfounded of the Plantations ever setting up for themselves. Different schemes, interests, notions, religions, customes, and manners, will forever divide them from one another and unite them to the Crown. He that will be at the trouble of reviewing only the Religions of the Continent, and consider how tenacious each sect is, will never form any idea of a combination to the prejudice of the Land of our Forefathers" (508). Later he has some bitter things to say of the treatment of the Indians both by the early and the present Colonists (521). He reckoned the numbers of New Englanders at 160,000, of whom 14,000 resided in Boston.

Bannister on Colonial Separatism.

Number of New Englanders.

Whilst receiving all this advice, the new Board took steps to acquire further information by circulating a list of queries to Governors (477, 548, 549). They requested the Secretary of State to inform them as soon as possible of any appointments that were made and of any Orders of Council issued (352, 478). They protested against the evil of granting licences for leave of absence to Councillors (292), and proposed that Captains of guardships on Colonial stations should be placed, as formerly, under the orders of the respective Governors, in view of the frequent differences that arose between them, as at Barbados, the Leeward Islands and Jamaica (283). This suggestion met with flat opposition from the Admiralty (315 i.).

Activity of the new Board of Trade.

Governors and Naval Captains.

Whilst calling for a return upon the finances of each Colony, the Council of Trade issued an instruction to Governors that the public accounts should not only be inspected by a Committee of the Council and Assembly,

Inspection of Accounts by Councils and Assemblies.

but also laid before both Houses *etc.* (548, 549). In pursuance of suggestions from the Colonies, they also recommended that the encouragement of the importation of Naval Stores should be extended. It was suggested that, in addition to the bounty upon exports of pitch and tar, the Plantations should be exempted from the duty on boards, plank, and timber (389 i., 422, 424). The grounds for recommending this scheme were that it would " increase our navigation, occasion a great exportation of our woollen manufactures to pay for the said timber and other naval stores, instead of exporting bullion to the Northern Crowns . . . . . and free this Kingdom from a dependance on the said Northern Crowns for Naval Stores, which has often proved expensive and precarious, especially in time of war " (505 i., 546).

Naval Stores.

Temporary Laws and Charter Governments.

The old Board, on the strength of the report of the Law Officers of the Crown relating to temporary Acts, calendared in the previous volume (June 5), recommended the passing of an Act of Parliament to oblige the Proprietary governments of Carolina, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to submit their laws for confirmation by the Crown (42). A bill *for the better regulating the Charter and Proprietary Governments* was introduced and committed (573). But the new regime inaugurated a new policy of non-interference and *laissez-faire* in Colonial affairs. The insecurity of the new dynasty and the need for avoiding any action which might provoke political resentment or disturbance was emphasised by the rising of the '15. The first indication of this new orientation is supplied by the case of Maryland. A new Governor was appointed by the Crown in Jan., 1715 (190). But this appointment was revoked upon the petition of Benedict Leonard Calvert, the Protestant son and heir of the Roman Catholic Proprietor, Lord Baltimore. The latter had reduced his son's allowance when he was received into the Church of England. But when, in circumstances that have been recorded, the Crown took the appointment of a Governor out of the hands of the Roman Catholic Proprietor, and the choice fell upon Captain Hart, a compact had been made by

Change of policy by the new Regime.

Maryland and the new Governor.

which the Governor assigned £500 a year out of his salary and perquisites to Benedict Calvert. Lord Baltimore died a few days after Benedict Calvert's petition for the renewal of Captain Hart's Commission had been granted. On his succession to the title and Proprietorship of Maryland, he promptly petitioned for the King's approbation of Hart, "nominated by him Governor of Maryland." In other words he resumed the right of the Proprietor to nominate a Governor, and, as this nomination was accepted, his resumption of the full rights of Proprietorship was sanctioned. This was a definite reversal of the policy of abolishing Chartered and Proprietary governments and establishing a universal and homogeneous form of colonial administration under the direct control of the Crown, for which the Council of Trade and Plantations had so long been working (200, 200 i., 238 i., 322).

New Seals and Maps of the Colonies required.

New seals for the Colonies were ordered at the suggestion of the Board of Trade (445, 466), who also requested Governors to furnish them with maps and surveys. They also proposed that the Ambassador at the Court of France should be instructed to collect for them the best maps obtainable there of European settlements in America (518, 574, 575).

Surveyor General of H.M. Woods.

On the conclusion of the Peace, the Commissioners of the Navy dismissed the Surveyor General of H.M. Woods in North America (336 i.). In applying to be reinstated, Mr. Bridger insisted upon the necessity for such an officer. He was supported by the Board of Trade who, after enquiry, dismissed the charges brought against him by Governors Hunter and Burges, Mr. Vaughan and Thomas Coram, and he was re-appointed (451, 451 i., ii., 460, 470, 474, 475, 481 i., 503, 503 i.-v., 546, 561). In making his application Mr. Bridger drew attention to the need for a new Act for preserving the woods, and in this he was supported by Captain Coram (450, 546, 584).

Need for a new Act.

Objection to Lt. Gov. Vaughan.

George Vaughan having been appointed Lt. Governor of New Hampshire without the knowledge of the Board of Trade, who complained that they only knew of his appointment from the *Gazette*, they drew the attention of the Secretary of State to his connection with several

saw-mills in that province. As the log trade was the cause of the great destruction of the woods, they protested that the owner of saw-mills was not a proper person to be entrusted with the care of them and the duty of preventing the cutting down of trees fitted for the use of the Royal Navy. They quoted the aphorism of Lord Bellomont in relation to Lt. Governor Partridge, that " to set a carpenter to preserve woods, is like setting a wolf to keep sheep " (547).

Proposed Settlement on the St. Croix River.

Backed by Thomas Coram, the disbanded officers and soldiers " now begging in the streets of London " renewed their petition for a grant of lands for settling between the rivers Kenebec and St. Croix, and also for the right to coin a thousand tons of halfpence and farthings, alleging that the late Lord Treasurer had slighted their former scheme and designed to appropriate the profits to himself (65, 110 i., 212, 212 i., 224).

Col. Vetch, on being consulted, suggested Nova Scotia as a more suitable and advantageous country for settlers. After a conference with Nicholson, Coram, Sir C. Hobby and the representatives of New England at the Board of Trade, new proposals were made on their behalf, but a preference for Kenebec River was still maintained. (B.T. *Journal*, Dec. 30, 1714, Feb. 8 and 15, 1715).

Shipbuilding in the Colonies.

The growth of shipbuilding in the Colonies is indicated by the survey of Thomas Bannister (508), and Heathcote's plans for building guardships and packet-boats at New York (165 i., iv.-xxv.).

Plants and Seeds for the Royal Gardens.

The Governors of Jamaica, New York, and Massachusetts and Virginia make mention of plants and seeds which they are sending Mr. Popple, the Secretary of the Council of Trade " for the Garden " (29, 96, 98, 312). The Secretary of State forwarded on behalf of the Royal Gardener a list of trees and plants " to be sent to England from the Colonies and Islands in America," together with instructions how they should be collected and preserved (419, 419 i., ii.).

§ 2.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

Carolina. The rising of the Yamassee Indians.

Just before Easter, 1715, it was rumoured in South Carolina that the Yamassee Indians, who had recently settled near Port Royal, were showing signs of discontent, and were about to rise. The Governor, who was at Charleston, was informed. Through the mediation of several Indian traders, satisfaction was offered to them " for the wrong which had been done to them." They were apparently pacified, and the embassy of traders retired for the night. " But next morning at dawn their horrible war-whoop was heard, and a great multitude was seen . . . . . painted with red and black streaks . . . . . ," the red indicating war, and the black death without mercy to their enemies. The traders were shot down and tortured to death. One, though severely wounded, succeeded in escaping by swimming the river. He gave the alarm to the inhabitants of Port Royal and the neighbouring planters. They took refuge on board a vessel which had been seized for illegal trading. The Indians advanced plundering and ravaging the houses and plantations, firing on the ship, and burning and torturing every man and woman on whom they could lay hands (384, 509 ii., 520). Governor Craven appears to have acted with bravery and promptitude (511). After repulsing an attack upon his entrenchments, he took the offensive, and advancing by land and river defeated a second attempt upon his camp. From

Causes of rising.

North and South, news was brought that everywhere the Indians, Cherokees, Apalatchees, and Yamassees, had risen and massacred the white traders who happened to be with them (384). The plot had long been maturing. The Indians, encouraged by the Spaniards at St. Augustine, and the French at Mobile, had formed a federation and were determined to drive the English out of the Continent (384, 509 ii., 511, 520, 523, 537). Ill treatment by the traders was evidently the chief cause of their discontent (384, 520, 521, 524, 540 ; *cf.* B.T. *Journal*, July 15 and 16, 1715). The first successes gained by Governor Craven gave the Colonists a breathing

space, during which fortifications were thrown up and measures taken to organise some sort of defence. The number of enemy Indians was variously estimated at 8, 10, 12, and 15,000. As the number of white men in the Province was at this time no more than 1,500 or 2,000, Craven armed and enlisted 200 negroes, and the Assembly presently took steps towards raising a "standing army" of 600 white men and 400 negroes (509 ii., 511, 523, 540, 642 ii., iii., 691 i.). Panic had spread at the horrible massacres by the barbarous enemy, and many of the inhabitants were anxious to quit the Province. Strong measures were taken to prevent this. It was made a capital offence to quit the country without permission (384, 509 ii., 642, 642 iii., 652 i. (*d*)).

The success which had at first attended the arms of the Carolinians was short-lived. Exhausted by the warfare in the woods, they were presently defeated in two engagements. Charleston was hemmed in by the enemy, who ravaged the country, "burning, murdering and torturing all before them" (523). Further disasters ensued, but the Carolinians were presently able to take the offensive. Reverses were inflicted upon the marauding Indians, and Governor Craven marched to join hands with Col. Moore, who was advancing with a relief force from North Carolina. It was hoped to engage the Cherokees to fall on the other Southern Indians. By October the situation was in hand (642, 642 i., ii., iii., 651).

Appeals for aid to Northern Colonies.

The Colony had been in urgent need of arms and ammunition. On the first outbreak, Governor Craven had appealed to Virginia for assistance. Lt. Governor Spotswood, recognising the possibility of a general rising of the Indians, and the danger that threatened all the Southern Colonies, made haste to comply, dispatching H.M.S. *Valeur* with stores of war. He also wrote to the Governors of the Northern Provinces urging them to contribute out of H.M. stores to the need of Carolina, and to send guardships to Charleston (449, 509 i., 520, 642 i.). But although it might have been expected that the fear of a general rising of the Indians would stir the Colonists to take some general and united action, the

Northern Governments showed no inclination to help the Carolinians. Massachusetts only very grudgingly allowed their Commissioners to purchase some arms (642 iii.). The Assembly of New York would do nothing to help them, but Governor Hunter sent them some arms and ammunition from H.M. stores and at once began to persuade the Five Nations to attack the rebellious Indians (497, 569, 642 i.). He held conferences with them, supplied them with arms for that purpose, and was confident that this was the only means possible of putting an end to the Carolina war (629, 629 i.-vi., 673, 673 iv., v.).

Intervention of the Five Nations.

Men sent from Virginia.

Spotswood was not content with contributing arms. In response to a further appeal from Carolina, he hastily raised and dispatched by sea, with the consent of the Council, several bodies of men from Virginia, "in hopes to extinguish the flames before it reached hither" (520, 642 i., iii.). The Virginians rendered good service by defeating a large body of Indians who had attacked the southern parts of Carolina, and were already close to Charleston, whilst the Governor was on his expedition to the north-west (651, 652). Unfortunately the Carolinians did not fulfil the conditions upon which they had obtained this timely succour. Not only were the men not paid and clothed, as had been promised, or kept in one unit, but not one slave was sent to work on their plantations, whereas the loan of a number equal to the relief force had been stipulated. The result was that, when Commissioners arrived in Virginia to ask for further assistance, Spotswood declared that not a man in the Dominion would enlist, and concluded, "as this is the first assistance of that kind . . . . given by any of H.M. Plantations here to the other, so I am afraid the great discouragements this hath met with will make it the last" (651, 652). But in the meantime the sky had cleared. Two of the northern nations of Indians applied to Spotswood for terms of peace (558). With characteristic jealousy, the Assembly of Carolina sent messengers to Virginia, begging the Lt. Governor not to make a treaty with these Indians, until they had submitted themselves to the Government of Carolina. They

Badly treated by the Carolinians.

explained their reason for doing so in a letter to their agents in England. They were afraid that the Virginians would take the opportunity of securing to themselves all the trade with the Indians concerned (642 iii., 651, 652).

Appeals for aid to England.

The first news of the Yamassee rising received at home concluded with an urgent appeal for the dispatch of men, ships and munitions of war, and for an Order of Council to all the Plantations on the Continent to render aid, together with a Proclamation forbidding the sale of arms and ammunition to the Indians (384). This was followed by similar appeals from the Governors, the Lords Proprietors, the agents, Abel Ketelbey, Joseph Boone and Richard Beresford, and other merchants and planters (509 ii., 511, 523, 622). Presently came an Address from the Assembly to the King, praying him to take the Colony under his immediate Government and protection, since the Lords Proprietors were unable to support them in such a war (595, 642 iii.). On the

The Board of Trade and the Lords Proprietors.

receipt of the news, the Board of Trade was at once directed to report upon the state of the Province and the most proper and speedy method of rendering it assistance (509). They immediately summoned the Lords Proprietors to a Conference (510, 514). On the same day the Lords Proprietors wrote to the Board, informing them of the outbreak. Declaring themselves unable to afford suitable assistance, they applied to the Crown to send men, arms and ammunition (511). Lord Carteret had succeeded the late Duke of Beaufort as Palatine (13). Both the young duke and Lord Craven were minors, and it was therefore represented that the Lords Proprietors could not bind themselves to repay to the Government the cost of such assistance (511). The situation was

"Cabinet Council."

discussed by the "Lords of H.M. Cabinet Council" —the Privy Council—, attended by the Commissioners of Trade (*v. Journal of Council of Trade*, July 14, 1715). The latter were instructed to enquire of the Lords Proprietors what steps were being taken for the defence of the Colony, what they intended to do, how they proposed to repay the Government for any money advanced to them, and whether those who were not

Board of Trade report.

minors would consent to surrender their Government to the Crown *etc.* (516, 516 i.). Their reply is given (517 ; *cf.* B.T. *Journal*, July 15, 1715). The Board of Trade reported upon it and the other information they had received, that speedy and effectual relief was necessary ; that the Lords Proprietors were not able, or at least not inclined, to furnish it at their own expense, or to surrender their Government unless it were purchased ; and that therefore it was expedient for the Crown to assume the protection of this valuable province, which bade fair to be lost, like the Bahamas, through the neglect of the Proprietors. They concluded with a statement of the amount of succour needed (524). The case was then laid before Parliament (553, 554, 576). The House of Commons addressed the Crown to send such supplies as were deemed necessary. The Jacobite rising of 1715, however, prevented the dispatch of any men from England. Only some arms and ammunition were sent (622 ; *cf.* C.O. 5, 1265. *No.* 30).

Case laid before Parliament.

Bank Act and Issue of Paper Currency.

In the autumn of 1714, the Lord Proprietors had warned the Governor and Council that exception was being taken by the London merchants to the Bank Act which had recently been passed (47). The heavy expenses of the Yamassee war were met by an issue of paper bills (642 iii.).

Governor Craven and the robbery of a Spanish Governor.

Towards the end of the year information was received that the Marquis de Navarres, a Spanish Governor on his way home, had been robbed by the master of an English brigantine, and that Governor Craven had not only connived at the escape of the master, but also himself detained some of the Marquis' possessions. The Secretary of State commanded the Lords Proprietors to call Craven to account and to remedy this barbarous injustice (665—667). It was noted that the French at Mobile were cutting into the trade of Carolina with the Spaniards (691 i.).

French and Spanish trade

Hudson's Bay

The Hudson's Bay Company announced that they had sent a ship in June, 1714, with a Governor and Deputy Governor, to take possession of the Bay and Straits *etc.*, in accordance with the 10th Article of the Treaty. This ship, by the request of the Canada

Company, was to transport the French who were settled there, together with their effects. The Company once more submitted their claim for damages inflicted by the French (3, 4).

Maryland.

Capt. John Hart, who had been re-appointed Governor of Maryland in the important circumstances described above (§ 1), submitted a transcript of the laws in force in the Colony, revised, amended, or re-enacted (541). Amongst them may be noted those for increasing the penalties for swearing and drunkenness, and restricting the number of lashes that a master could lay upon his white servants without orders by a magistrate.

Massachusetts Bay. The Eastern Indians.

From Boston, Governor Dudley reported that, in order to counteract French intrigues with the Eastern Indians, he had held a conference with their Sachems at Portsmouth and there obtained the ratification of the pacification by those who had not signed it in the preceding year (28, 28 i., ii.). A year later, on the rumour of an outbreak of war with France, Indians of Cape Sable seized some New England vessels. Dudley promptly dispatched H.M.S. *Rose* and two armed sloops to recover them, and bring the Indians to account. The incident closed with the surrender of the vessels and prisoners by the Indians, who offered to pay damages (568, 568 i. *ff.*, 601, 642). Reference has been made (§ 1) to his proclamation of King George. At the expiration of the six months after the demise of the Crown, no further instructions had been received from England for the extension of the period decreed by the statute of 6th Anne for continuing officers in the Government. The Council, therefore, felt themselves "obliged to undertake the administration," and on the 2nd of March wrote to the Council of Trade informing them of their action (248, 248 i.). A little over a fortnight later, however, Dudley received the proclamation continuing officers until the King's pleasure was further known. The cost of the defence of the frontiers during the war, which Dudley had so ably conducted, had been very heavy. It was said to amount to £30,000 a year. To meet it and the shortage of currency, issues and re-issues of bills of credit continued to be made by the Government. The

Council assumes administration.

Project for a Land Bank.

project of a Land Bank, conducted by private individuals, who should be empowered to issue bills on the security of land, was now revived. It had been mooted in the XVIIth century and also in 1701.* The projectors published their scheme, which immediately provoked a protest from the Attorney General, Paul Dudley, the Governor's son. He presented a memorial to the Council. Acting upon his advice they forbade the issuing of the scheme to the public until it had obtained the sanction of the General Assembly with a view to obtaining the assent of the Crown (61, 61 i., ii.). The promoters

Reception in London.

next presented their petition to the Crown to be incorporated by Royal Charter as a Joint Stock Company (458, 458 i., ii.). The scheme was supported by Thomas Bannister (508, 521). But the agent, Mr. Dummer, was instructed by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, to oppose any such project, and to desire that it might be referred to them (543, 579 i.). The Board of Trade reported in this sense. Whilst agreeing that it was absolutely necessary for the encouragement of trade that bills of credit should be issued, they represented that it was difficult to determine whether it would be better for them to be issued by Acts of Assembly or by a private bank, and that the Government of the Massachusetts Bay ought to be consulted upon the proposal. They remarked that the want of a sufficient medium for carrying on trade was " a great obstruction to navigation and the improvement of naval stores," and that the promoters of the private bank had agreed to assign one half of the profits arising from it to the public service for raising naval stores in New England (582). This attitude is contrary to the account given by Prof. Osgood, who states that " there was not the slightest chance that the Board of Trade would give it an approval." (*American Colonies in the* XVIII*th century,* II. *pp.* 137, 158).

Governor Burges succeeds Dudley.

With the accession of the Whigs to office, Dudley had lost his friends at Court. Prof. Osgood (*ib.*) states that it was in consequence of his opposition to the Land Bank schemes that he was removed from office, and that the Bank party induced Elezeus Burges, who had served with

* *v.* A. M. Davis : *Currency and Banking in Massachusetts Bay.*

Stanhope in Spain, to accept office, and promise not to interfere with their plan (162, 163). But, in fact, Burges very strongly opposed it, on the same grounds as the late Governor, the General Assembly, and Dummer (550 i., 579 i.).

George Vaughan and New Hampshire.

The suggestions of George Vaughan with relation to New England and especially New Hampshire (of which province he was presently appointed Lt. Governor), are referred to in § 1 (389 i.). The settlement of the long disputed Proprietors' title to the soil, now passed from Thomas Allen to Sir Mathew Dudley, was again urged (383, 393).

New York and New Jersey. Opposition of Clarendon and the Anglican party to Governor Hunter.

The necessity for issuing new commissions at the beginning of a new reign gave Governor Hunter's enemies an opportunity of renewing their opposition. Dr. Daniel Coxe and his son Samuel, father and brother of the leader of the opposition in New Jersey, petitioned directly for his removal (164, 229). They were called upon by the Board to substantiate and define the general charges they brought against him (435, 437, 569; *Journal* of B. of T., Feb. 21, 1715). The Earl of Clarendon endeavoured to prevent the confirmation of the Act of New York *for the payment of the public debts*, and the Act of New Jersey *for the support of the Government*. With consummate impudence he claimed that these Acts deprived him of monies still due to him for his disbursements on behalf of those Governments (181, 207). This action called forth from Hunter a bitter revelation of the meanness and maladministration of his opponent.

Hunter's reply to Clarendon.

He stated that the opposition to himself was largely stimulated by Clarendon's agents, and that the people were frightened by rumours of his being restored (311). It was to his misapplication of the public funds that these debts and the refusal of the Assembly to settle a revenue were largely due. He himself had hitherto endeavoured to spare Clarendon's reputation, whilst the noble Earl had borrowed money from him at his departure. He had hitherto suppressed a representation by the Assembly of New Jersey, relating to the late Governor's maladministration. This he now forwarded, together with a copy of part of a paper presented by the late Chief Justice

Mompesson to Governor Lord Lovelace, "a small part of a very long representation of misgovernment" (435, 435 ii.-iv., 436, 437). The Council and Assembly of New York declared that they knew of no money due to Lord Clarendon. To remove any doubts, they passed an explanatory Act of the Act of 1714 (435 i.). It is not surprising that Clarendon's *caveat* failed, and that the Board of Trade reported that they had no objection to the Act *for discharging the public debts of New York* (382; *cf.* *Journal* of B. of T. Feb. 8, 1715). It was accordingly confirmed (471). Hunter was re-appointed (183, 184), and Lord Townshend lost no time in assuring him of the sympathy and support of the Whig Ministry (104).

Act to Discharge public debts of New York confirmed.

Hunter re-appointed.

In New Jersey, Coxe and Basse had revived the opposition to Hunter. Acting with the Attorney General as agents of Clarendon, they were supported by the S.P.G. Missionary, Talbot, and the Jacobite and High Church Party, especially in the Western Division. At the election of a new Assembly a majority adverse to Hunter was returned, a result partly secured by the rumour that he was to be superseded (311, 337, 435, 530, 531, 532, 574, 645). Hunter suspended the Attorney General (311, 337), and owing to the prolonged session of the Assembly at New York adjourned that of the Jerseys till September (*p.* 243).

Coxe and the opposition in New Jersey.

Of the Acts passed in 1714 the most important was the one for permitting the solemn affirmation of Quakers, whom Hunter describes as being "by far the most numerous and wealthy in the Western Division . . . and the most dutyfull" (35). Another Act, laying a duty on slaves, was intended to encourage the importation of white servants, a similar law in Pennsylvania having had that effect (35).

New Jersey Acts.

In New York, these were the critical years in the struggle for a settlement of a revenue. At the beginning of this period Hunter was only able to announce that the Assembly had renewed the Act for the support of the Government for the ensuing year and that support was intentionally deceptive. For though the duty on wine devoted to that object was continued, the country was

New York. Settlement of Revenue.

Change of attitude brought about by change of Ministry.

already overstocked with wine. As on the other hand, the duty on rum was dropped by the new Act, it was regarded as certain that adequate funds would not be realised. In the next year, Hunter foresaw, the duties would be reversed, when stores of rum had been laid in, and those of wine had run low. Thus with an appearance of providing a revenue, the Assembly were making sure that the Government would once more have to provide for itself, and to apply for relief at the end of the year. Hunter was already admittedly owed £5,000. The process of starving or bribing the officers of State into submission to the will and control of the Assembly seemed well on the way to accomplishment (34, 435). "Some men," the sorely tried Governor remarked, "in my station, would have made concessions of any kind how prejudicial soever to the interest of the Crown, rather than be reduced to that misery I have groaned under these past five years" (311, 530). But the death of Queen Anne wrought a swift and welcome change. The patience, the uprightness, the diplomacy of Hunter had already prepared the way for some compromise on the part of the Assembly. The threat that a fixed revenue would be imposed by Parliament had long been held over their heads. A bill had indeed been introduced for that purpose. They probably knew as well as Hunter, that the Tory Ministry had not been at all anxious to proceed with it (82, 645 ii.). But they did not know what line might be taken by the Whigs, and they did know that Hunter's friends and supporters were once more in office. Within a fortnight of writing the report first mentioned, he added a postscript to it, stating that the Assembly had accepted all the Council's amendments to the Act for discharging the public debts including the money owed to him,—in other words an Act for the past support of Government. The money arising from the duties laid by this Act was, indeed, to be lodged in the hands of the country's Treasurer instead of those of the Receiver General. But this point Hunter was now inclined to concede, as having been permitted in other Provinces, and he pressed for the confirmation of this Act. If the Royal assent were

withheld, his own position would be more deplorable than his worst enemies could wish (34, 82, 83, 95). In spite of their opposition however, the Act, as we have seen, was ratified (181, 207, 471).

Revenue, Agency and Naturalization Acts passed.

In the spring Hunter reported that the Assembly was postponing all business to the passing of an Act for general naturalization and an Agency Act. The latter, which excluded the Governor and Council from having anything to do with the Agent or from making representations through him, could never pass; and its rejection would be taken as an excuse for letting the support of the Government lapse for another year (435). Shortly afterwards, however, a bargain was struck. In return for passing the Naturalization Act, Hunter obtained from the Assembly an Act *for settling the Revenue for the support of H.M., revenue for five years.* After "struggling hard for bread itself for five years," Hunter was now able to declare, with a sigh of relief, that he had at last "laid a foundation for a lasting settlement in this hitherto unsettled and ungovernable Province" (530). Exception might be taken to the provisions by which the Assemblymen's allowances were to be paid out of the revenue, and by which the money raised was to be lodged in the hands of the country's Treasurer instead of those of the Receiver General. But it was necessary that the former should receive the money allotted as a sinking fund against bills for £6,000 ordered to be issued. An Agency Act was also passed, by which John Champante, who had long been agent for the four Independent Companies, was appointed by the joint action of the Governor, Council and Assembly to act as Agent for the country in London. The Naturalization Act, which was ardently desired by the French and Dutch of the province, declared that all who were resident in 1683 and had since died seized of lands should be deemed to have been naturalized, and further naturalized all Protestants of foreign birth resident in 1715. It was largely through the mediation of Lewis Morris that this compromise was finally achieved and the long dispute over the Revenue set at rest for a generation. Hunter rewarded him by appointing him Chief Justice, an appointment upheld by the Council of Trade (311, 530, 592).

Lewis Morris.

The Palatines.

At the beginning of this period Hunter reported that the Palatines were scattered, but that the trees which they had been brought to prepare were now ready for the manufacture of tar. If money was forthcoming, he could set them to work (34, 673, 673 i.). He submitted his accounts for their subsistence, and again begged for a settlement of the large sum due to him (34). Later, when his position was assured, he wrote to Mr. Popple and Lord Stair accounts of all that he had had to endure from the hostility of the late Lord Treasurer, Nicholson, Clarendon and the rest (311, 530, 645, 645 i.-iii.). But in the matter of the Palatines he received no redress, whilst Jean Conrad Weizer went to England to act as spokesman for those who had settled in the Mohawks' country, contrary to Hunter's instructions (530).

Vesey and Talbot and the Jacobite party.

Another source of irritation and anxiety had been the behaviour of the Rev. Mr. Vesey, the Rector of Trinity Church, New York, and the Rev. Mr. Talbot, the S.P.G. Missionary in New Jersey. Encouraged by the patronage of Nicholson and the Bishop of London, these two clergymen, professed Jacobites, Hunter declares, had begun to raise the cry of the Church in danger, and to organise the opposition to the Whig Governor. Vesey went to England on this quest, and returned as the Bishop's Commissary with the news that Hunter had neither friends nor interest. Events proved otherwise, and the Jacobite faction " though few in number yet strong in malice " was doomed to bitter disappointment. In view of Hunter's representations, the Council of Trade called the attention of the Bishop to the " necessity of missionaries being men of unspotted characters," and gave a plain hint that Talbot was unfitted to be appointed as his Commissary (479, 569, 629 vii., 645, 645 ii., 663, 674, 677 ; B.T. *Journal*, Aug. 24, 1715).

Hunter's replies to queries upon the state of New York.

In pursuit of their quest for information and statistics, the Board of Trade put a series of queries to Hunter (477), to which he replied in full (673). Although it was impossible to obtain a satisfactory census, owing to the " insurmountable superstition " of the people, the number of inhabitants was clearly increasing. But want of lands, owing to the large grants of undeveloped estates,

acted as a check upon the population and caused many to emigrate into neighbouring Colonies. Trade, since the Peace, had decreased owing to the attitude of the Spaniards. Provisions were the chief staple of trade: manufactures were of little account, for only those who could not afford English cloth wore homespun. The encouragement of the export of Naval Stores was essential to the prosperity of the country, for which Hunter submitted a proposal (673, 673 vi.). Caleb Heathcote's similar proposals also indicate an increasing activity in shipbuilding (165 i.-xxvi., 673, 673 vii.). A copper mine was being worked, from which the Governor suggested that copper farthings should be minted, the lack of small coins being a serious handicap (673). Hunter again drew attention to the cruelty of some of the provisions of the Act *for preventing negro conspiracies etc.* (673). His proposal for the appointment of supernumerary Councillors was rejected by the Council of Trade (629).

Cruelty of Negro Act.

Supernumerary Councillors.

Nova Scotia. Col. Vetch re-appointed.

Col. Vetch applied for re-appointment as Governor of Annapolis Royal. His references to the attitude of General Nicholson have already been mentioned (122 i., ii.; *and see* § 1). He urged the speedy settling of Nova Scotia, and extolled the richness of its natural resources and the Fishery (124). In response to enquiries from the Board of Trade, Lt. Governor Caulfield also sent in an interesting account of the condition and resources of the country (527, 658, 659). The Council of Trade reported in favour of Vetch's petition, emphasising his services and the hardships and harsh treatment he had suffered (173). The complaints against him were countered by strong testimonials to his character, ability and knowledge of North America, and to the violence of Nicholson's proceedings against him. (*Cf.* B.T. *Journal*, Jan. 17 and 18, 1715). He was accordingly appointed "Governor of Nova Scotia and of the town and garrison of Annapolis Royal" (178). The question of reducing this garrison and that of Placentia was considered, but the Council of Trade reported that this was hardly a suitable moment (498, 506). In the mean time the plight of the soldiers was deplorable. Their pay was in arrears; they were

The Garrison starving.

wretchedly clad in the shoddy clothing provided for the Canada expedition,—" Mr. Moore's clothing,"—and the despatch of provisions was so long delayed and inadequate that they were on the verge of starvation (142, 142 i., 397, 399, 411, 411 i., 412, 412 i., 413, 423, 491, 601, 602).

Report by the Council of Trade.

In March, 1715, the Council of Trade made a report upon the condition and prospects of Nova Scotia, drawn from information supplied from various sources (286, 293 i., 294, *etc.*).

The French inhabitants.

The question of the French inhabitants was the subject of much discussion. It was represented that they had at first been willing to remain, but that, moved by the threats of two French officers and the pressure put upon them by Nicholson, they were now preparing to remove to Cape Breton, and were demanding the term of a year in which to transport themselves, their corn and cattle and other moveables. The result of this exodus would be to denude the whole country of inhabitants, Indian as well as French, and much needed cattle; and to strengthen Cape Breton proportionately. It was urged that they were no longer entitled to exercise that option (85 i., 94, 142, 142 i.-x., 159, 159 i.-xiv, 293 i., 439 iii., 440, 442 ii., 491, 571, 601, 602, 685; *cf.* B.T. *Journal*, Aug. 13, Nov. 23, Dec. 22, 1714, *and* March 15, 1715).

Bounds of Nova Scotia.

The Council of Trade state that the ancient boundaries of Accadie included Cape Breton, and a document is given showing that the French Government of Nova Scotia claimed to extend from Cape Rozieres to the western bank of Kenebec River (293 i.). On the other hand, a memorial was lodged with the Secretary of State representing that Nova Scotia was included in the charter of Massachusetts Bay, and urging the advantage of its being placed under that government (416 i.).

Survey recommended.

Before coming to a decision upon the method of settling and defending the country, the Board of Trade represented the need of a survey being made, both of the coast and of the woods and inland country (293 i., 491).

Virginia. Request for grant of arms.

The aid rendered to Carolina by the Virginians is referred to in § 1. Lt. Governor Spotswood took the opportunity to urge the necessity of a grant of arms from home, especially as the Assembly could not be induced

to improve the Militia (520). He suggested that a sufficient supply should be sent by the Crown for Virginia to serve as a store-house from which other Colonies could draw in case of need (449, 520). The Council of Trade supported the first part of his request (625). Spotswood drew from the present emergency an additional argument in favour of making good by a grant from the quit-rents the deficiency of the revenue of 2*s.* per hhd. upon exported tobacco, which was appropriated to the support of the Government, and which had fallen short owing to depression in the tobacco trade. He was able to point out that the quit-rent fund had been largely increased under his stewardship. So far he supported a petition of the Council and Assembly; but he dissociated himself from their request that none of the quit-rents should be remitted to the Treasury, and that the whole sum should be devoted to the expences of the administration (188, 188 i.-iv., 449, 529 i., 651). The Council of Trade reported in favour of leaving the quit-rents in bank in Virginia, making good the deficiency of the revenue out of that fund, and empowering the Governor and Council to draw upon it in case of a great and sudden emergency, such as invasion by Indians or other enemies (600).

Revenue and quit-rents.

Settlement on the frontier.

In the autumn of 1714 Spotswood returned from a six weeks expedition to the frontier where he developed his policy of expansion. Some of the German Protestants who had been brought over by Baron de Graffenried were settled on the Rappahannock frontier. The Assembly expressed its approval in an address and granted the German settlers immunity from taxation for seven years (70, 107 iii., 188). A more controversial side of Spotswood's frontier policy was embodied in an Act *for the better regulation of the Indian trade.* A monopoly of this trade was henceforth to be in the hands of a company. By this means it was hoped to eliminate the abuses practised by independent traders with such disastrous consequences in the past. The trade was to be carried on at Christanna, the new settlement made by Spotswood on the frontier. He expected thereby to concentrate the Tributary Indians in that vicinity, and that they would form a barrier against the enemy, and

Regulation of the Indian Trade.

at the same time be kept from too close an intimacy with the Virginian settlers, and from tempting knowledge of the weakness and isolation of the frontier plantations. Control of the trade and of the supply of arms and ammunition to the Indians would now be in the power of the Government. The Indians were to be educated and taught Christianity. The scheme naturally met with a good deal of opposition. Spotswood remarked that the Virginians in general were " supine favourers of all new attempts," and made a second journey to the frontier to push forward his plans. He finished the fortifications at Christanna, settled a body of 300 " Saponies " there, and himself paid the salary of a schoolmaster to teach the Indian boys and girls he selected. At the same time he fixed the boundaries of the hunting grounds of the Tuscarora and other Indians (188, 320, 449).

The new Assembly.

Spotswood summoned a new Assembly to meet on 3rd Aug., 1715, and deal with the menace of a general rising of the Indians and the question of aid for South Carolina. He describes the representatives chosen in this crisis as persons "of the meanest capacitys and most indifferent circumstances," pledged to raise no taxes whatsoever. Their sole object was the repeal of the recent Acts for preventing fraudulent practices in the tobacco trade, although that Act had already exercised a strikingly good effect upon public credit (188, 320, 558, 652). Spotswood summed up the result of their five weeks' session in a Speech of the most outspoken and withering

Dissolved.

contempt, and then dissolved them. He was able to report, however, that the country was for the most part disgusted with them and that the frontiers " however left unguarded by their perverse humour " were still undisturbed. The bills sent up by them involved such obvious encroachments upon the prerogative of the Crown and injustice to their fellow subjects that they were promptly rejected by the Council. Spotswood

Payment of members.

commented upon the evil effect of payment of members, as encouraging a class of " mobbish candidates who always outbid the gentlemen of sense and principles," and he devised a scheme for lessening the temptation of such " mean necessitous fellows " to serve as Burgesses (651, 652).

Acts. Several Acts, chiefly of a purely domestic character, passed by the former Assembly, are described (188). The Act *declaring who shall not bear office etc.* was repealed for reasons given (504), but permission was granted to the Assembly to pass a new Act of similar intent, if it avoided the objections now made to it (591).

Births and Deaths. A list of births and burials for six months was returned (181 v.).

Councillors related. Spotswood drew attention to the undesirability of too many members of one family being appointed to the Council (107).

§ 3.

THE WEST INDIES.

Pirates in the Bahamas. From the Bahamas, left derelict by the Lords Proprietors, came news of piratical onslaughts committed upon the Spaniards off the coast of Cuba by pirates like Daniel Stillwell and Benjamin Hornigold, who made their headquarters at Islathera and Harbour Island. Captain Thomas Walker gallantly endeavoured to maintain law and order from New Providence in the absence of a Governor, and on the strength of an old commission as Judge of the Vice-Admiralty. He arrested some of the pirates and sent Stillwell for trial to Jamaica. Hearing that the Spaniards had sent some ships to take vengeance on the inhabitants of New Providence, Walker hurried off to Havana and succeeded in pacifying the Governor by explaining the action he had taken. Stillwell, however, escaped on the voyage to Jamaica and it was feared that the Spaniards would make reprisals (276, 276 i.-v., 459, 459 i.). In these circumstances John Graves renewed his campaign for the establishment of a garrison and government under the Crown (459, 459 ii., 502). The Lords Proprietors, whose right to retain their Charter was being challenged by events in Carolina, now made a move to revive the responsibilities they had abandoned in the Bahamas. They appointed a Governor, Roger Mostyn, and asked for the approbation of the Crown (594 i.). The Council of Trade, on the contrary, recommended the resumption of the Government by the Crown (710).

Petition of John Graves.

Governor appointed by the Lords Proprietors.

Barbados. Re-appointment of Governor Lowther. He restores the officers displaced by William Sharpe.

The turn of the political wheel brought about the dismissal of William Sharpe, Alexander Walker, and Samuel Beresford from the Council of Barbados (231), and the re-appointment of Governor Lowther (84, 231 i.). Sharpe, whilst President of the Council, had been busy making changes in the Commissions of the Peace, the Militia, and the judiciary, and had suspended Col. Frere from the Council (97, 654; B.T. *Journal*, Sept., 7, 1714). Lowther represents that Sharpe's Jacobite and Francophil policy—for he had fraternised with the French on Martinique, allowing them to view the fortifications and sound the roads and bays—had caused great dissatisfaction and uneasiness. He discreetly left the Island on the day of Lowther's arrival (434). The latter, of course, at once replaced the officers who had been removed, and reported that the spirit of contention and faction which had raged for so many years was now entirely assuaged (654). But the island was suffering from a severe outbreak of disease amongst sheep, cattle, and horses, and from the effects of a drought (434). Lowther prevailed upon the Assembly to provide money for the repair of the fortifications and artillery, and the payment of the gunners and of the public debts. He also obtained an Act for the appointment of six Commissioners to supervise the work on the fortifications and the expenditure thereon. He explains the old system by which the money voted for that purpose had been wasted or embezzled (654). He had been instructed by the Council of Trade to enquire into this matter, and also to see that the law obliging planters to keep a number of white servants for the militia in proportion to the acreage of their lands, was properly executed or amended if necessary (534, 654). As to their instruction with regard to the inspection of the public accounts (534), he replied that a recent Act empowered a Committee of the Council and Assembly to audit and settle such accounts, and that the Governor was thereby excluded from any share in that matter (654).

Cattle disease and drought.

Number of white servants.

Inspection of accounts.

Demand for a Treasurer appointed by the Crown.

A noteworthy petition of some Barbados merchants was presented in July, 1715. It alleged that the custom by which the Assembly chose one of their number to

be Treasurer was open to grave objection. That office being of great trust and profit was the cause of keen contention between the parties, both at the time of the elections and the choice of a Treasurer. The merchants therefore proposed that the Treasurer should, in future, be appointed by the Crown, and obliged to pass his accounts before the Assembly and transmit them to the Board of Trade. The Governor was not to be empowered to suspend him, except by order of the Board. This unsolicited testimonial in favour of the system of Patent Offices is interesting (533).

Sta. Lucia and Tobago.

In reply to a complaint by the Governor of Martinique that French wood cutters had been interfered with by H.M. ships of war at Sta. Lucia, and to his assertion of the French claim to Tobago (244, 244 i.), the British title to those islands was asserted by the acting Governor of Barbados, and reiterated by the Board of Trade's report, quoting their representation of 1709 (244 ii., 378).

Bermuda.

Benjamin Bennett was re-appointed to the Governorship of Bermuda (235). Before the news of his appointment arrived, Henry Pulleine, who had superseded him, died of an epidemic which had broken out, and the Council petitioned for the return of Bennett.

Jamaica.

A decrease in the number of white inhabitants fit to bear arms was noted in Jamaica as in Barbados and the Leeward Islands. This was due partly to the increase of large estates and the number of negroes employed on them, partly to the war and the loss of trade on the Spanish coast (358 i., 588). The Governor of Jamaica, Lord Archibald Hamilton, attributed it in great measure to the Assembly having allowed the "Deficiency" Act to lapse (358 i., 362, 675 v.). The renewal of that Act, which obliged planters to keep a certain number of white men in proportion to their negroes, and the passing of some measure for encouraging settlers had been urged both by the Governor and by responsible planters and merchants (303, 588). But there was at this time an irreconcileable party in Jamaica represented both in the Council and the Assembly, whose principle of action was factious opposition to everything proposed by a royal Governor (112, 302 ii., iii., 362, 588). In this connection

The Governor and the Assembly.

Lord Archibald mentions a tendency which did undoubtedly prove a failing in West Indian colonization. The political and social sense of the community was weakened by the " general inclination of the inhabitants, natives as well as others, sooner or later to go home, as their fraise is . . . . Their present interest is cheefly considered the better to enable the prosecution of that design " (*p.* 275). The new Assembly met in the back end of the year, and after it had sat for three days, Lord Archibald prorogued it till Jan. 18. The dissatisfied or Country party, as it was called, having by hook or crook obtained a small majority, encouraged and fomented by a party in the Council and by the report of the Governor's removal, refused to vote an adequate revenue (112, 302 ii., iii., 362). The close resemblance of affairs to those of New York continues to be remarkable. Lord Archibald represents their whole procedure as being part of a scheme for securing the abolition of a royal Governor, on the grounds that the country could not afford his salary, and as a device for obtaining a Lieutenant Governor appointed from one of themselves, according to the desire expressed in the year 1692 (112, 302 iii.). In the meantime he was left to provide the subsistence of the two Independent Companies of regular troops out of his own pocket. He prorogued the Assembly because they refused to allow him to join in their address of congratulation to the new King (112, 302 ii.). Members of the opposing faction, when questioned by the Council of Trade, admitted that the actions of the Assembly did not arise from any personal feeling against Lord Archibald, and that, whilst they asked for the removal of the troops, the island would not be safe without them. (B.T. *Journal*, March 18—23, 1715).

Adequate revenue refused.

Opposition to Royal Governors.

An awkward situation arose at the end of January, 1715. The Attorney General of the Island gave it as his opinion that the six months mentioned in the Statute for continuing officers after the demise of the Crown were to be computed as lunar months. The Proclamation extending that period not having yet reached Jamaica, it was decided that all public business must come to a standstill. Proclamations were issued dissolving the

Assembly Dissolved.

Assembly, but at the same time calling upon all persons in office, civil or military, to continue the preservation of public peace. No disorder ensued (191, 191 i.).

Lord Archibald re-appointed Governor. Attitude of the new Board of Trade.

Lord Archibald was re-appointed Governor. The new Council of Trade concurred with the old Board in approving his conduct towards the Assembly, and in their strong pronouncement upon its claims to adjourn itself and its denial of the right of the Council to amend money bills (*v.* C.S.P. 1714, *No.* 701). They expressed their disapproval of the Assembly's refusal to allow the Governor to join in their address, but, in view of "the good dispositions which are shown here for the support of Jamaica," they hoped it would mend its ways in the future (359). In submitting a draft of Lord Archibald's new instructions, the Board called attention to the "weak and dangerous condition of the island, being in a manner environed by the French and Spaniards, especially the French at Hispaniola" (358). They recounted the claims of the Assembly and the obstruction the Governor had met with from the Assembly and part of the Council, and in accordance with his request made certain changes in the Councillors (302 iii., 358 i.). At the same time they introduced a clause restraining the Governor from suspending Councillors without the consent of the majority of the Council. The Governor was instructed to promote legislation for dealing with the abuse of large undeveloped estates, and an alteration was made in the manner of dealing with escheats, which was to be henceforward in accordance with the law of the island *for preventing of lawsuits*. The dangerous disproportion of white to black inhabitants was to be countered by putting the laws for encouraging the importation of white servants and the settlement of the island into execution. The necessity of retaining the two Independent Companies of soldiers was strongly insisted upon, and it was proposed that the Governor should be instructed to press the Assembly to provide for their subsistence as formerly, with a promise that if they would pass effectual laws for peopling the island, the soldiers would be recalled when it was in a reasonable state of defence. The Board concluded with the suggestion that the weak condition

New Instructions.

of the island rendered some help from home advisable (358 i., ii.). They were ordered to report further upon this latter point (467). At the same time the Board wrote to Lord Archibald explaining what they "had done for the advantage of Jamaica and the making your Lordship easy in your Government" (359). Whilst criticising the Acts *for encouraging the importation of white servants* and *the settlement of the island*, they very wisely suggested that a fine of £6 per annum for every deficiency in the number of white servants required to be kept, should be used, not as revenue, but to form a fund for paying the passages and providing lands for new settlers. Negroes were to be prohibited from being trained to handicrafts (359). These suggestions were prompted by a memorial signed by Nicholas Lawes, Richard Rigby, and other planters in answer to queries put to them at an interview with the Council of Trade (303; B.T. *Journal*, March 18, 1715). The Council concluded by assuring the Governor that they were both inclined and willing to do all they could for the advantage of the island. He might assure the Council and Assembly that nothing would be wanting on their parts, that could be desired in reason and justice, to make the people easy. Their proposals were only meant as suggestions for their own good, which the Assembly might embody in a law.

Conciliatory policy. Acts for quieting possessions and regulating fees confirmed.

As a practical demonstration of this policy of reconciliation and good will, they referred back to the Attorney General his adverse report upon the Act *for quieting possessions* (C.S.P. 1713. *No.* 394), on the grounds that its not being confirmed was one of the chief sources of discontent, and that it was absolutely necessary that some favours should be granted from the Crown for quieting the minds of the people (351, 359, 588). In reply, Sir Edward Northey waived some of his objections, but added sourly that it would be a bad precedent to "doe unreasonable things for the satisfaction of persons, who, contrary to their duty to the Crown, would endeavour to put difficultyes upon the Government if their unreasonable demands be not granted." The matter, he hinted, could have been set at rest more reasonably, if the country had acted on the proposals of 1713 (355). This Act,

and the Act for regulating fees were, for the above reasons, now confirmed (366, 371). In accordance with the above representation by the Board of Trade, a royal letter was written to the Governor, announcing the confirmation of these Acts "so long and so earnestly desired," and promising assistance and protection to the inhabitants in very gracious terms. Regret was expressed that in these times of trouble and danger there had been dissensions in the Assemblies. In return for the passing of these laws, it was expected that provision should be made for an adequate revenue and the payment of the public debts, and subsistence for the soldiers, "till by the good laws which shall be made for encouraging the increase of inhabitants there may be no further occasion for them." A cheerful compliance in such proceedings for the public good, the Assembly was to be assured, would always prove the most effectual recommendation for the continuance of the King's favour and protection (402). Lord Archibald acknowledged these "extraordinary marks of H.M. most gracious condescension" (588, 675 v.). Certainly, in these early stages in the battle for a permanent revenue the Home Government was acting, in accordance with the recommendations of the Council of Trade, with great prudence and moderation. Accounts of the revenue are given (*Nos.* 362 i., 675 ii.).

Royal Letter to Governor.

Hostility of the Assembly.

The new Assembly, however, showed not the slightest sign of accepting the olive branch which had been held out to it. Their first move was to declare that no Councillor or Colonel of militia had a right to take part in the election of Assemblymen. They refused to pay the money due to the Governor for the subsistence of the two Companies, and complained that it was due to his representations that the whole regiment had not been disbanded. Subsistence for the soldiers was voted, but only for a year, and that only in case, before its expiration, 200 white men had not been brought over by the Act for encouraging white settlers. Upon this revelation of their determination to continue their encroachments upon the powers of the Council and the prerogatives of the Crown, Lord Archibald frankly despaired of inducing

them to act in accordance with his instructions. He suggested that he should be empowered to draw the money advanced by him out of the Revenue, and proposed, if the Assembly refused to vote supplies, to carry on the administration by calling in outstanding debts (690).

Leeward Islands. Governor appointed.

Colonel William Codrington was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands in the beginning of 1715 (148). But upon representations made to the King, this appointment was revoked, and Colonel Walter Hamilton was commissioned in his stead (192). Both were closely connected with the Leeward Islands. The charges which had been brought against Hamilton by the relatives of Governor Parke were dismissed as frivolous, and he was ordered to repair to his government (661). During his absence the administration of the islands was carried on by the Lt. Governor, William Mathew (500, 653). In St. Kitts he secured the passing of an Act for regulating the Militia, which he represented as an improvement upon its " very lame and insufficient " predecessors (653). Another Act prohibited the importation of sugar from Nevis. Hitherto Nevis had served as a port for St. Christopher's. Goods were unloaded there and transshipped to the neighbouring island. Now that St. Kitts was wholly English shipping could come to Basseterre, where Mathew had raised a battery for their protection, and by the direct trade encouraged by this Act, the inhabitants would be saved the 6 or 8 p.c. extra cost on the transported goods (653).

St. Kitts' militia act.

Sugar Act.

Disposal of the French lands.

Another law made was for ascertaining the bounds of settlements already made in the former French part of the island. This was only intended to be a temporary Act until a decision was arrived at as to the final disposal of the French lands (653). For the settlement of the former French part of St. Kitts and the restoration of French Protestant Refugees to the lands which they had been forced to abandon were questions still under discussion (73, 74, 74 i.-vii., 161, 500). It was represented by Governor Hamilton, as by others before him, that the decrease of the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands was mainly due to the freezing out of poor planters of small estates by the rich owners of large plantations (348 i.,

Large estates versus small.

500). He therefore proposed that 2,500 acres near the sea should be granted to poor settlers in lots of six acres *gratis*, with a proviso that they were not to be sold to any other holder of lands in St. Kitts. Each holding was to furnish a white man for the militia, and the $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. duty was to be extended to the French part of the island *etc.* (348 i.).

In a memorial of uncertain date, William Penn's family applied for a grant of the French lands (140).

Commissioners for sale of French lands appointed.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Board of Trade (C.S.P. 1714. *No.* 662), Commissioners were appointed for the sale of the French lands (373). A subsequent representation by the Board amplified and modified their recommendations of May 5, 1714, largely in the directions suggested by Hamilton (377 i.).

Militia rolls.

Returns of the Militia rolls of St. Kitts and Antigua were sent in (653, 653 ii.).

The raid on Montserrat.

Apart from the adjustment of damages for the raid on Montserrat, for which Commissioners were to be appointed under the Treaty (1, 1 i.-v., 653), the coming of Peace gave occasion for raising once more the old-standing

The Hostages from Nevis.

grievance of the hostages carried off by M. d'Iberville from Nevis and kept at Martinique ever since 1706. It was urged that the French had committed breaches of the capitulation and that these, together with the methods used to force the inhabitants to sign the second agreement, acquitted them from all obligation to fulfill it; also, that the so-called hostages had been taken by force and were neither more nor less than prisoners of war, who under the XXIIIrd article of the Treaty were due to be discharged (1, 10, 455, 456, 507, 539). On these grounds petitions were submitted for their release (10, 455, 456, 507, 539). The reply of the French Governor of Martinique, approved by the Court of France, was that their release must await the decision of the Commissioners to be appointed under Article XI. of the Treaty (86 i.). In a pathetic appeal the remaining hostages described their miserable condition, and taxed the people of Nevis with failing to fulfill their promise to relieve them by other hostages and to pay for their maintenance. It was, however, stated in reply that what was due on

Opinion of the Advocate General.

the latter account had been paid (10, 357 i., 455). Queries upon the points raised in the petitions were put by the Board of Trade to the Advocate General (539). The answer of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd must have been a bomb-shell for the petitioners. He found on all points in favour of the actions of the French (545). It may be noted that an analogous situation arose half a century later over the famous "Manila ransom."

Analogy of the "Manila" ransom.

The Virgin Islands.

The Virgin Islands were included in the Commissions of Governors of the Leeward Islands. Captain Walton, who had received a Commission as Lt. Governor of these islands in 1707 (668), renewed his request for their settlement under his separate government (464 i., 586). With the exaggeration of an enthusiast he described them as "much superior to the Leeward Islands," but gave expression to a general truth as to the jealousy of planters of the development of other sugar islands, when he said that the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands had always been against their settlement, fearing for their private interest (586, 587, 613; *cf.* C.S.P. 1710, 1711). His proposals presently crystallised into a request for a patent to settle Spanish Town (606). In reply to the enquiries of the Board of Trade, he undertook to settle fifty families there within seven years, but demanded a salary as Lt. Governor (606, 613). The Board reported that nothing had been done upon the representation of the former Commissioners, and proposed that a Captain of a man of war should be directed to visit the Virgin Islands and report upon them (614). This proposal was accepted by an Order in Council, and Captain Walton's petition to accompany the ship and to receive some emolument for his services was referred to the Board of Trade (648, 648 i.). At the same time they instructed Hamilton to transmit an account of the condition and resources of the Islands and his opinion upon the advisability of making a settlement there (620).

Newfoundland. Evacuation of Placentia.

The evacuation of Placentia by the French was completed in the beginning of September (49). Lt. Governor Moody, however, permitted them to continue fishing there, and to trade in salt, in the absence of English fishing vessels, under certain restrictions (49,

179 vii., 646 ii.). This gave rise to complaints (288 i., 323, *etc.*). Moody had raised the question of the disposal of the estates and fishing stages of the French inhabitants who refused to take the oath of allegiance and quitted Placentia in order to settle at Cape Breton. He also enquired how far Placentia and its fishing grounds, of which he had been appointed military Governor, was to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Commodore of the Fishing Convoy and the Fishing Admirals. Bolingbroke, writing in the name of the Lords Justices, called for a report upon these points, and also upon Moody's request for an Admiralty sloop to attend his government (21). In the meantime, Capt. Taverner was instructed to continue his survey of the Fishery (22, 23). This instruction was repeated and confirmed after considerable investigation, and his charts ordered to be printed. He was also directed to survey Placentia with a view to a decision as to its fortifications (39—41, 267, 404—406). French encroachments on the fishery were ordered to be prevented by force if necessary (22), as had been done (69 i., iv., 288 i., 323). The retaining of any French inhabitants at Placentia was reported by the Board of Trade as undesirable. They instanced the experience of Nova Scotia, where those who had taken the oath were absolved by a priest and had risen in arms against the British garrison (26). Colonel Moody's suggestion of allotting lands to the garrison was not acceptable. Jurisdiction remained with the Commodore or Captain of the men of war and fishing admirals, in accordance with the Act *to encourage the trade to Newfoundland*, whilst it was undesirable that officers of the garrison should have anything to do with the Fishery or the distribution of beaches and stages left by the French. A sloop was not so good as men of war (26).

Disposal of French estates.

Jurisdiction of the Fishery there.

Taverner's survey and maps.

French inhabitants.

Much time and consideration were devoted to the problems of the settlement of Newfoundland and the organisation of the fishery. Reports were called for by the Ministry, House of Commons, and the Council of Trade, and were returned by the latter, by the fishing ports concerned, and men closely connected with the fishery, such as Archibald Cumings, Solomon Merrett,

Consideration of Newfoundland problems.

and the Commodores of the Convoy. But in the meantime the garrison at Placentia was on the verge of starvation. The hardships to which they were exposed provoked a mutiny, which was quelled by Moody. At length steps were taken to dispatch food, stores, and pay (194 vii.-ix., xiii., 245, 267, 404, 489, 646 ii.).

The garrison at Placentia.

The Fishing Admirals inadequate.

From the reports received, it was evident that the system by which justice was administered by Fishing Admirals had broken down. Their authority was too often either abused or ignored. Captain Kempthorn bluntly declared that they had become a nuisance to the country (64 i., 146, 179 i., 636 i., 646 ii.). Only the presence of the Commodore preserved the Fishery and inhabitants from anarchy. In the winter—indeed for six months of the year—there was no government at all, and the inhabitants lived like barbarians (202, 646 ii.). The establishment of some permanent civil authority began, therefore, to be urged (202, 546 ii.). The settlement of the Placentia district by disbanded soldiers was proposed by Merrett (201). Both schemes were opposed by the West Country merchants, who declared that the more Governors, the more their fishermen would be oppressed, and that the inhabitants were increasing too fast already. For this reason they did not wish to see them encouraged by the building of forts. "Floating castles" were the only suitable protection for their vessels which fished in scattered harbours (146, 323). Capt. Wade was also opposed to settlement (B.T. *Journal*, March 8, 1715).

Establishment of a civil Government proposed.

Opposition by West Country ports.

Decrease of the fishery.

The decrease of the fishery during the last three years caused concern (64 i., 146, 193, 202, 334, 441, 441 i., 636 ii., 646 ii.). A return was called for by the House of Commons (326, 340). But since the coming of Peace sailings from the Western ports were being resumed (193).

Sharing schemes recommended.

Abuses in the Fishery.

As a means of reviving the fishery the re-introduction of the old co-operative system of sharing a third of the catch with the men was recommended from several quarters (289 i., ii., 441 i., 636 i., 646 ii.). Many abuses in the trade were pointed out in the reports, and the need of amending the Act *for the encouragement of the trade to Newfoundland* by providing penalties for infringements

of its regulations was again insisted upon (179 i., 650).

Lt. Gov. Moody's Instructions.

Lt. Governor Moody's new instructions on his re-appointment as military Governor of Placentia embodied several of the suggestions made, besides directing him not to encourage any of the French to remain or to permit them to trade with France or the French settlements (395, 403, 404).

Board of Trade report.

A further report on the abuses connected with the Fishery was required from the Board of Trade, who awaited fresh information from Commodore Kempthorn and the out-ports (646, 650).

The New Englanders.

Complaints continued to be made against the New Englanders who debauched the English fishermen with rum, involved them in debt, and carried them off to America. Commodore Kempthorn endeavoured to stop this practice by obliging masters of New England vessels to enter into bonds not to take men out of the country beyond their complement (146, 441, 646 ii.), and he was instructed to warn masters of British vessels that they would be prosecuted unless they returned with their full complement of men. For apart from the profits of the trade, the Newfoundland fishery was valued as a nursery of British sailors (390, 391).

Spanish claim to fish at Newfoundland.

Information was laid that the Spaniards were fitting out vessels to fish at Newfoundland on the pretext of the XVth article of the Treaty. If permitted, there was little doubt that they would enable the French to fish under their flag (277). Orders were therefore given to the Commodore of the Convoy and to Lt. Governor Moody not to allow it (404). Two Spanish vessels were accordingly refused permission to fish and turned out of Placentia (636 i.).

Trade with France.

Considerable direct trade with France continued to be carried on (179 vii., 441). Captain Mayne submitted a report upon the Isle of May *etc.* (697).

A touch of humour was supplied by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh who, when his opinion was invited upon the desirability of making a survey of Newfoundland, cannily took the opportunity to recommend a survey of the Scottish coast, and concluded "this being the needfull" (39, 44, 60).

"This being the needfull."

CECIL HEADLAM.

The documents calendared in the following pages are included in the volumes of the Colonial Office Records preserved at the Public Record Office and listed as follows :—

5, 4 ; 5, 190 ; 5, 290 ; 5, 291 ; 5, 382 ; 5, 383 ; 5, 387 ; 5, 717 ; 5, 720 ; 5, 721 ; 5, 727 ; 5, 752 ; 5, 866 ; 5, 898 ; 5, 913 ; 5, 914 ; 5, 915 ; 5, 931 ; 5, 944 ; 5, 970 ; 5, 971 ; 5, 995 ; 5, 1000 ; 5, 1050 ; 5, 1051 ; 5, 1079 ; 5, 1085 ; 5, 1123 ; 5, 1222 ; 5, 1264 ; 5, 1265 ; 5, 1292 ; 5, 1316 ; 5, 1317 ; 5, 1335 ; 5, 1337 ; 5, 1342 ; 5, 1364 ; 5, 1442 ; 28, 14 ; 28, 15 ; 28, 39 ; 28, 43 ; 29, 13 ; 37, 9 ; 38, 7 ; 41, 6 ; 116, 21 ; 134, 2 ; 135, 3 ; 137, 10 ; 137, 11 ; 137, 12 ; 137, 46 ; 138, 14 ; 138, 15 ; 152, 10 ; 152, 11 ; 152, 12 ; 153, 12 ; 153, 13 ; 194, 5 ; 194, 23 ; 195, 5 ; 195, 6 ; 217, 1 ; 217, 2 ; 217, 30 ; 217, 31 ; 218, 1 ; 218, 2 ; 239, 1 ; 323, 7 ; 324, 9 ; 324, 10 ; 324, 33 ; 388, 17 ; 388, 76 ; 388, 77 ; 389, 24 ; 389, 25 ; 389, 37.

NOTE.—*etc.* printed in italics in the course of the text indicates that matter merely repeated or of no importance is there omitted. Words printed in italics between square brackets [*thus*] are suggestions by the Editor where the MS. is rubbed or torn.

The reference "A.P.C." is to the printed Acts of the Privy Council, Colonial Series.

COLONIAL PAPERS.

AUGUST, 1714.

1714.
Aug. 3.
Channell Row.

1. Major Douglas to the Council of Trade and Plantations. In obedience to your commands I desire to acquaint your Lordships, that soon after my arrivall from the Leeward Islands, I delivered some papers to be laid before your Lordships, wch. amongst other things will show the great distresse of the Island of Montserrat (wth. some particular causes and some aggravating circumstances of those poor people's misfortunes) by their being invaded in a piraticall manner by ye ships and force under Monsr. Cassaert and during a sincere negotiation of a peace in Europe. *Refers to enclosures*, "and for other particulars to Sir John St. Leger, Agent for that Island, not doubting but your Lordships will think it for the honour of his most sacred Majesty that exact justice be done in repairing the losses of so brave and diligent a people as the inhabitants of that Island have behaved themselves on all occasions in defence of H.M. Island. The other three Islands of Antigua, Nevis and St. Xtophers were oblidged to extrodinary charges and fatigues upon that surpriseing occasion, but the first in a more particular manner where ye enemy upon their second appearance hovered a great while on their coasts to the great prejudice of that Island, and it is generally beleived their damages amounted to above £30,000. The Island of Nevis was overrun, and those great depredations committed by the enemy before I had the honour to command these Islands, tho' I cou'd never find any good reason to look upon ye four unfortunate gentlemen, that were forcibly carryed from thence to Martinique as hostages, but as prisoners taken and seized upon by chance of war, yet all ye service I was able to render them was in obtaining more civilities and greater liberties in their confinemt., and a certain constant supply from that Island, in a much more beneficiall manner than it had been before. I inclose some Minutes of Councill relateing to the breach and open infraction of the said pretended capitulations by the French." *Refers to Col. Jury*, the Agent, "being well assured that tho' the inhabitants are a very industrious and deserveing people they are utterly unable to bear so vast a burthen and wch. they alleadge is unjustly charged to their account." *Signed*, Walter Douglas. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read Aug. 3, 1714. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

1. i. Duplicate of C.S.P. 1714. *No.* 678 i.
1. ii. Duplicate of C.S.P. 1714. *No.* 678 xiii.
1. iii. Petition of David Bethun, Rector of St. Anthony, and Jonathan Yate Giffard, Rector of St. George in Montserrat, to Governor Douglas. *Return thanks* for his

1714.

settling glebes for the support of the clergy out of escheated lands. *Pray* H.E. to recommend their sad circumstances, brought about by the invasion, to the Bishop of London, Society for propagation of the Gospel, *etc.* *Signed*, Da. Bethun, Jona. Yate Giffard. *Copy.* ½ *p.*

1. iv. Duplicate of C.S.P. 1714. *No.* 678 i.

1. v. Address of Governor Douglas and the President, Council and Assembly of Montserrat to the Queen. Wee your Majties. poor, but dutifull and loyall subjects, humbly beg leave to acquaint you with our calamitous sufferings occasioned by the French, to ye ruin of many of us and damage of all. Thrice of late (vizt.) Jan. 28, $17\frac{0}{1}\frac{9}{0}$, June 14, 1711, and July 8th, 1712, they invaded this Island and tho' they never conquered it, yet the last time they being much superiour to us did us great spoile. Their force was 3,500 men and ours but one company of your Majties. troops commanded by Capt. John Marshall and the Militia of the Island commanded by Col. John Daly, both wch. made 400 effective men, and the said Daly and Marshall with ye rest of our officers and soldiers did what possibly they could, or might in reason be expected from them, yett the enemy overrun great part of the Island, burnt our towns, destroyed our houses in the country, sugar works and plantations, carried away sundry of our slaves, killed and took with them most of our horses, cattle and small stock, broke, burnt and carried with them our household stuff cloathing and merchandizes, insomuch that they left many of us destitute of the very necessaries of subsistence, food and raiment, all wch. might have been prevented had your Majties. six ships of war then at Barbadoes, come to our releife when Governour Lowder first ordered them so to do, but such were their delays, that Genll. Douglas (after long expectation of their joyning him at Antegoa) ventured down to us wth. only 4 small ships of warr, and 5 sloopes, the first appearance of wch. so scared the enemy that they imediately ordered their men on board and left our Island, if then the very sight of 4 ships of warr did such service, what might reasonably [*have*] been expected from ten. But what adds more to our misery is that before we were last attacked your Majtie. (as we hear) had entered into a Treaty of peace wth. the French King, wch. if so lett ye world judge whether we have not hard measure, and are unfairly dealt with by the enemy. Such are our circumstances, that without releife we are not able to resettle your Majties. Island nor maintain ourselves and familyes, *etc.* We earnestly beg your Majtie's. charitable consideration, that either restitution may be made to us by the enemy, or the bounty of our own nation extended to us, without which some of us

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must inevitably perrish for want; *etc.* *Superscribed*, A copy of an Address sent up to Antegoa for the Cheif Governor's approbation wch. was drawn up in a hurry and transmitted for England before he could get to Montserrat to have it altered. Antigua, Jan. 7, $17\frac{12}{13}$. 1 *p.*

1. vi., vii. Extracts of Minutes of Council and Assembly of Nevis, Oct. 26, 1713. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 27, 27 i.-vii.]

Aug. 3. London. **2.** Col. Vetch to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to* letter of July 28th, relating to the xth and xvth Articles of the Treaty of Peace, with regard to the regulation of the limits betwixt the British and French Dominions upon the North Continent of America. As to the limits betwixt the Hudson's Bay Company and Canada, *refers to* the Managers of the Company. *Continues* :—I have never been at Hudson's Bay, though often att Canada and along that coast. About 9 or 10 years agoe the French made a new settlement upon the Continent betwixt the streights called Charles and Hudsons in the country of Labradore where they erected a small fort called by the name of Monsr. Pontchartrien, in wch. they had a company of marines commanded by Monsr. Cortemanch where they have since had a considerable factory and trade in furrs, fish and oyle, but whither this will fall within the precincts of the British part of that countrey I doe not pretend to determine. As to the limits betwixt the French Collonys of Cape Bretton, Canada and those of L'Accadia Nova Scotia and all the other British Colonys along the vast Continent of North America; commencing from the Gutt, or passage off Cancer, wch. separates Cape Bretton Island from that Continent, which I take to be the limits by the Treaty, and stretches away south-west, as far as the limites betwixt South Carolina and St. Augustine, along the sea coast intirely belonging to the Crown of Brittaine, behind all wch. vast and well inhabited Colonys the French have run a sort of imaginary settlement or pretended line by some small forts at several hundred miles distance one from another as farr as the mouth of the River Misasipy in the Great Bay of Mexico, by wch. they intirely environ upon the land part all our British settlements upon the sd. Continent, betwixt wch. as there hath never as yet (properly speaking) been any adjustment of limits the countreys betwixt them being as yet not much regarded for want of being settled, though the value encreases every day; and it would very much contribute not only to the peace of posterity but true interest and honour of Great Brittain to have those limits advantageously adjusted, but as that would prove a work of very great expence so it would require several sheets to containe a particular schame of the proper methods towards wch. I shall not be wanting in contributing my assistance when demanded, *etc.* *Signed*, Sam. Vetch. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read Aug. 3, 1714. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 16.]

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Aug. 3. **3**. Abstract of damages the Hudson's Bay Compa. have sustained from the French in times of Peace, 1682–1688 (as in former statements). *Total*, £100,543 13*s*. 9*d*. *Signed*, Wm. Potter, Secr. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Captn. Merry), Read 3rd Aug., 1714. 1 *p*. [*C.O.* 134, 2. *No.* 41.]

Aug. 4. Hudson's Bay House. **4**. Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Pursuant to the 10th Article of the Treaty of Utrick the Company did the begining of June last, send a shipp for Hudson's Bay, and therein a Governor one James Knight and his Deputy Mr. Henry Kelsey to take possession of the whole Bay and Streights of Hudson, together with all other places relateing thereto, as mentioned in the said Article, they haveing not onely Her late Matie. (of Blessed Memory) her Comission for the same purpose, togeather with one from ye Compa., but likewise the Most Christian King's order under his hand and seale with a power from ye Canada Compa. to deliver up the same, according to the said Treaty, which shipp at the request of the Canada Compa., is not onely to bring away the French settled in Hudson's Bay, but likewise theire effects, pursuant to the aforesaid Treaty, they paying freight for the same, which shipp may be expected the latter end of September or begining of October next. *Repeat Memorial of* Feb. 8, 1712, *and claim for damages* (*Aug.* 3), " which they humbly entreat your Lordships to take effectuall care of, to the releife of the great hardshipps they have soe long laboured under." (*Cf.* C.S.P. March 4, 1699, *and* May 23, 1709.) *Signed*, Wm. Potter, Secr. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 4th Aug., 1714. 2 *pp*. [*C.O.* 134, 2, *No.* 42 ; *and* 135, 3. *pp*. 129–132.]

Aug. 5. Whitehall. **5**. Circular letter from Lord Bolingbroke to Governor Lord A. Hamilton and the other Governors of Plantations. The Queen having been two or three days out of order, on Thursday last H.M. grew somewhat worse, and on Fryday morning about ten of the clock she was struck with a very strong convulsion ; she recovered her senses in about two hours ; but continued to lanquish and to sink away by degrees till near half an hour after seven on Sunday morning when it pleased Almighty God to take her to his mercy. I enclose to you the Proclamation of his present Majty. which you will cause to be published throughout your Government. The Office letter will acquaint you with the appointment of the Lords Justices and the other publick occurrences, by which you will see what effectual care has been taken to secure the publick peace on this occasion, and to disappoint the hopes of those few who are enemys to the present happy settlemt. P.S. By direction of ye Lords Justices of this Kingdom I send yr. Lop. a Proclamation which has been published here, declaring the sence of the Law with respect to persons who held offices from her late Majty. at the time of her death, and I am to desire that you will please to publish the same in all places under your command. *Signed*, Bolingbroke. [*C.O.* 324, 33. *pp*. 50–57.]

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Aug. 6. **6**. *Same* to Lords Proprietors of Carolina. *Encloses above* Proclamations, *etc.* *Signed*, Bolingbroke. [*C.O.* 324, 33. *p.* 53.]

Aug. 5. Council Chamber, St. James's. **7**. Order of Lords Justices in Council. Approving draught of Proclamation with blanks for proclaiming the King in the Plantations, and ordering the Council of Trade and Plantations to prepare copies, properly filled up, for the respective Colonies and Plantations in America, for their Excellencys' approbation, to be passed with the Great Seal of Great Britain. *Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 5th, Read 6th Aug., 1714. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

7. i. Draught of Proclamation of King George I. [*Printed*, Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc. 2nd ser., xv. 335.] 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 323, 7. *Nos.* 33, 33 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 324, 10. *p.* 50.]

Aug. 6. Whitehall. **8**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the Lords Justices. *Enclose draughts of Proclamation as ordered in preceding.* We most humbly submit it to your Excellencies, whether the said Proclamations and such directions as may be sent with them, are to be sent by such merchant ships as may be found ready to sail, or whether it may not be more certain and more expeditious that two small vessels be dispatched on purpose. The one to New England, which will serve for all the Provinces on the Continent, and from thence to Placentia in Newfoundland, and the other to Barbadoes, and any one of the Leeward Islands, Jamaica and Bermudas. *Annexed*,

8. i. Copy of Proclamation of King George I. *v. preceding.* [*C.O.* 324, 10. *pp.* 51–53.]

Aug. 5. Freehold in Monmouth County, Now Jersy. **9**. Joseph Morgan to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses *following*. *Signed*, Joseph Morgan. *Endorsed*, Recd. 12th Oct., 1714, Read 23 Nov., 1717. *Addressed. Sealed. Postmark*. 2 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

9. i. An invention by Joseph Morgan for the improvement of navigation by means of a boom, crank, wheel and oars, with diagrams. 16 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *Nos.* 18, 18 i.]

[Aug. 6.] **10**. Objections to the demands from the Most Christian King or Monsieur D'Iberville against the inhabitants of Nevis. The inhabitants capitulated April 4, 1706, and surrendred themselves prisoners of warr, some had liberty from Monsieur D'Iberville to be in ye country at their own plantations, the rest were kept prisoners in towne, whilst the small army under D'Iberville ransack'd the whole country to get in the negroes, horses, cattle, coppers, mills, stills, etc., without any manner of opposition, except sometimes by a few negroes, who kept in ye woods of the mountains and were resolv'd not to surrender themselves wch. Monsieur D'Iberville perceiveing, and having intelligence of the arrivall of an English squadron of men of warr, wch. he much dreaded might suddainly come upon him, he caused ye inhabitants to meett, to whom he made a second proposall, for that they had

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not comply'd with one of their Articles, which it was not in their power to performe, to witt, of delivering in all their negroes etc., and demanded of them to signe an instrument of writing, whereby they oblige themselves to deliver in a certaine time to ye said D'Iberville or his order, 1400 negroes, or for every negroe wanting 100 peices of eight; in consideration of which he would leave them all the slaves, horses, cattle, houses, sugar-works etc. then upon the Island, which in truth it was not in his power to carry off, his ships being pester'd wth. horses, cattle, coppers, etc., ye negroes defending themselves in the mountaine. All which ye inhabitants refuseing, M. D'Iberville caused the principall persons of them to be carryed on board of his ships of warr, the rest to be made prisoners in the Church, wth. threats of carrying ym. amongst ye Spaniards in case they wou'd not signe, keeping them in that manner severall days, at last on ye 19th April oblidg'd them to comply, from which it plainly appears that it was not voluntary but by meer compulsion, notwithstanding severall houses, sugar-works etc. were burnt, after this, and some slaves carried off. As to ye hostages they were not deliver'd but taken off by force, and what is mention'd to be due from them for their entertainment at Martinique has been wholly discharg'd by ye Publick of Nevis. All which is humbly submitted to, and hop'd will be judg'd, that in the first place, compelling ye inhabitants, and ye burning etc. afterwards will make this agreement voyd in itselfe, and that the hostages now at Martinique will be discharged without any further trouble. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Genl. Hamilton) Read 6th Aug., 1714. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 28; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 139–142.]

Aug. $\frac{8}{19}$. Fort Kykoverall, Rio Essequebe.

11. P. Vanderheyden Rézen to the Directors of the Dutch West India Company. *Signed*, P. Vanderheyden Rézen. *Endorsed*, Read Nov. 15 (N.S.), 1714. 4 *closely written pp. Dutch. Enclosed*,

11. i.-xix. Lists, accounts, inventories, ships' ladings and clearings, Minutes of Council, *etc.* [*C.O.* 116, 21. *Nos.* 11, 11 i.-xxi.]

Aug. 9.

12. James Campbell to Mr. Popple. *Encloses* following. *Requests* a copy of the objections of one Slyford to Capt. Taverner's memorial, for his reply, *etc. Signed*, Ja. Campbell. *Endorsed*, Recd. 9th, Read 11th Aug., 1714. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

12. i. James Campbell to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Lt. Governor Moody has desired me to apply for directions to him about the subjoined matters. Some of those things together with Capt. Taverner's request seem to be of immediate consequence. A sloop is ordered to sail in a few days for the Continent of America and Newfoundland by order of the Lords Justices, besides which I expect no other occasion of shiping to Placentia before the next spring, wherefore dispatch is the more requisite. *Gives abstract of letters of June 22 and July 3, q.v. Endorsed as preceding.*

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12. ii. Copy of Col. Moody's Commission appointing James Campbell Agent for Newfoundland. London, July 7, 1713. *Signed*, J. Moody. *Same endorsement.* 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 46, 46 i., ii. ; *and* (*without enclosure* ii.) 195, 5. *pp.* 390–395.]

Aug. 10. **13**. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor and Council of South Carolina. Upon the death of Henry Duke of Beaufort the late Palatin of our Province of Carolina, we the rest of the Lords Proprietors did unanimously choose the Right Honble. John Lord Carteret to be our Palatin, etc. You are therefore hereby required to publish the same thro' all our Province, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 75.]

Aug. 10. Councill Chamber, St. James's. **14**. Order of Lords Justices in Council. Approving Proclamation, Aug. 5, and ordering that the Council of Trade and Plantations doe take care for the speedy conveyance thereof with letters from the Privy Councill to the respective Plantations by the two vessels appointed for that purpose. *Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 11th Aug., 1714. ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 323, 7. *No.* 34 ; *and* 324, 10. *p.* 54.]

Aug. 11. Whitehall. **15**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Burchett. The enclosed packets to the Governors of New England, Placentia, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, contain letters from the Lords of H.M. Privy Council and from the Lords Commrs. for Trade and Plantations, to all the Governors in America, for proclaiming His Majesty in the respective Plantations under their Governmts. I am to desire you to cause them to be delivered to the Captains of the vessels appointed, *etc.* [*C.O.* 324, 10. *p.* 55.]

Aug. 10. **16**. *Same* to the Governor of South Carolina. You are forthwith to proclaim King George I. *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 77.]

Aug. 10. **17**. Form of Proclamation of King George I. (*v. No.* 7 i.) [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 76.]

Aug. 11. Whitehall. **18**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Lord Bolingbroke. *Enclose* copies of memorials by James Campbell (Aug. 9) and Capt. Taverner (March 31), and of their own representation thereupon (April 2) to be laid before the Lords Justices for their pleasure upon the several particulars therein mentioned. *Continue :*—We are inform'd unless their Excellencies' directions are sent by the sloop now going for the Continent, there will be no other conveniency of sending thither till the spring, except a ship be sent thither on purpose. *Autograph signatures.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 23. *No.* 13 ; *and* 195, 5. *pp.* 396, 397.]

Aug. 11. Whitehall. **19**. *Same* to the Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord High Treasurer. Request payment of enclosed account of office expenses and six months' salaries due Midsummer last. [*C.O.* 389, 37. *pp.* 79, 80.]

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Aug. 11. **20**. Circular letter from the Council of Trade and Plantations to Governors of Plantations. *Enclose* letter from the Lords Justices for proclaiming King George I., *etc.* We earnestly recommend to you that you proceed without loss of time in the execution of those orders, *etc.*, and you are to return a speedy account of your proceedings therein. *Quote* Act for the security of the Protestant succession continuing the use of the public seals until H.M. successor shall give order to the contrary. *Mem.* The latter sentence was omitted to the Proprietary Governmts. and to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. *Printed*, Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc. 2nd Ser. xv. 335. [*C.O.* 324, 10. *pp.* 56, 57 ; *and* 152, 12. *p.* 142.]

Aug. 12. Whitehall. **21**. Lord Bolingbroke to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Col. Moody having represented in his letters, that several of the French inhabitants of the best condition at Placentia seem inclineable to swear allegiance to the King and to continue there. That it would be for the public service, if he had liberty to portion out some of the wast ground in Newfoundland to the soldiers and their familys, as the French have formerly done there, and now do in the Island of Cape Breton. That the French never allowed their inhabitants, or fishing ships, to make use of the Beach upon which the Fort of Placentia is built, that they set apart for fishery and trade, the grand Beach on the other side of the Harbour, which lyes within musquet shot of the batterys, and that he is of opinion the same methods ought to be continued. And that he desires to be informed how far Placentia and its dependancys, are subject to the jurisdiction of Captains of the King's men of warr and the fishing Admirals, and also if he ought not to have the distribution and direction of all the stages and fishing beaches, that may be quitted by the French inhabitants, to the English fishing ships, when they arrive in Placentia, St. Peters, *etc.* I am directed by the Lords Justices, to desire that your Lordps. will take the several heads above-mentioned forthwith into your consideration, and report your opinion what may be properly done, upon each of them respectively, and state particularly how the law stands, with respect to the Captains of the King's ships and fishing Admirals. Capt. Moody taking notice in his Memorial, of the want of a sloop of about 100 tuns to be under his direction, with ten men to man the same, for observing the proceedings of the French, for visiting and assisting the other English settlements in Newfoundland, and other publick services, I have writ to the Admiralty concerning the expence and method of furnishing this ship, but I am directed by the Lords Justices to desire, that you will report your opinion, as to the use that you judge such a sloop as is desired may be of to the publick service, that so the necessary directions for providing the same may be given, if your Lops. shall be of opinion, that the end proposed thereby may answer the expence of it. As I believe in a very little time a vessell will be sent away with Instructions to Mr. Moody, which cannot be concluded till you make your report, and as this opportunity, will probably be the

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last that we shall have of sending to Newfoundland this year, I am by directions of the Lords Justices to let you know, that you are to transmit this report to me as soon as possible, and whatever else you may have before you necessary for Col. Moody's or Capt. Taverner's instruction or information. *Signed*, Bolingbroke. *Endorsed*, Recd. 12th, Read 13th Aug., 1714. 2½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 48 ; *and* 195, 5. *pp.* 401–403.]

Aug. 12. Placentia. **22.** *Same* to Lt. Governor Moody. Your dispatch from Placentia of June 22 is come to my hands, and I have laid it before the Lords Justices. It was very welcome news to hear that you were so happily arrived with the British Forces at Placentia, and had taken possession of that place, and of the whole Island of Newfoundland in the name of her late Majty., pursuant to the Treaty of Peace. It is not doubted but you will use your utmost endeavours to strengthen and secure the British settlement in that town, and to improve in the best manner the fishery, and all other advantages of this nation in that country. The *Hazard* sloop being ready to sail for North America, I would not delay writing to you, tho' in the few days since your letter has come to hand, and in the great hurry which you will easily imagine every Office and every man of business must have been in on the great event of the Queen's death, it has not been possible either to make the necessary preparations for your supply, or to come to definitive resolutions on the several things you propose. It will however be some satisfaction to you, that the methods of supporting you and of improving the advantages gained by the acquisition of Placentia are taken into very serious consideration by the Lords Justices, and will I make no doubt be promoted very effectually. The several heads which you write to me upon and which Mr. Campbell likewise represented to the Board of Trade have been layd before the Lords Justices, and the proper orders have been given to the several Offices to report their opinions in some cases and to make the necessary preparations in others. Dispatch is recommended to all of them, and I have given notice to the Secry. at Warr that he should take care to sollicit the Treasry. himself and make your Agent Mr. Thurston perform his part, as I beleive Mr. Campbell will perform his. I hope in three weeks time a vessell may be dispatched on purpose to carry you definitive and express orders in every point, and also such necessary supplys as you have writ for. In the mean time I am to tell you, by the command of the Lords Justices, that they approve of your detaining the transport for Capt. Taverner's use, who I hear arrived at Placentia a few days after your letter to me of the 22^{d}. of June was writ. Their Excys. would have this Gentleman pursuant to his Instructions with all possible dispatch and care proceed on the intended survey. It had been happy if the necessarys which he desired in Aprill last had been furnished. It is not my business to enquire why that was omitted, but orders are now given for the dispatch of them, and I hope by the ship which you are to expect soon after the arrival of this letter all that is necessary for Capt. Taverner's going forward with his work

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will be supplyed. In a memorial presented by Capt. Taverner to the Board of Trade, the Lds. Justices observe, that he desires to be informed whether the French have the liberty to cut down trees in the Petit Nort, in answer to which their Excys. command me to say that they do not understand the French to have this liberty by the Treaty. Their Excys. command me in answer to the question you ask whether the French officers may be permitted to sell their houses, lands and estates to the best bidder, for the present to give you no other instruction than this, that these houses should go to the Officers of the Garrison for the time being. I may perhaps by the next opportunity write more particularly to you upon this head. The Lords Justices think the Treaty so express as to the limitts in which the French are to fish, that it is matter of some surprize how they should venture to come, as you write to Mr. Campbell, several of their ships have come to fish within 15 leagues of Placentia. Their Excys. hope that Capt. Taverner has beat them off, and it is their positive order to you, that you oblige them to keep within the limits prescribed by the Treaty. That you give them warning to forbear fishing whenever they exceed those limits, and that if this warning is not taken you should prevent them by force and make seizure of their vessells. I have at this time nothing more to add but my hearty wishes, that you may for H.M. service and the good of our Country improve to the utmost the advantages of Newfoundland, which I am perswaded we are very far from having a full knowledge of. You may depend that nothing in my power shall be left undone to support and encourage you in this good work. *Signed*, Bolingbroke. [*C.O.* 324, 33. *pp.* 58–61.]

Aug. 12. Whitehall. **23.** Lord Bolingbroke to Capt. Taverner. I am very glad to hear, that you are arrived at Placentia, and tho' much time has been lost to your great disappointment, and in my opinion to the prejudice of the publick service, in setting forward the worke for which you was designed ; yet I hope that ample amends will be made for both. A ship will be despatched *etc. as in preceding*. As to your own interest, I am your witness, and will be your Sollicitor. In the meanwhile I persuade myself you neither have nor will be wanting to do the best you can in your present circumstances, towards answering the end of your Commission, and promoting the King's service. As you are Surveyor of Newfoundland I am to desire, that you will, by your first letter, report whether it may be of conveniency, or advantage to the fishery, to fish on that beach of Placentia, where it is said the French did not use to suffer their people to fish, and whether the allowing hereof may be of any prejudice to the Fort. *Signed*, Bolingbroke. [*C.O.* 324, 33. *pp.* 62, 63.]

Aug. 12. Whitehall. **24.** Lord Bolingbroke to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The Lords Justices desire to have an account forthwith laid before them of what has been done since the peace relating to Hudson's Bay, Nova Scotia, and St. Christophers. Some things have passed in my Office, others I believe in the Treasury, and a considerable deal I doubt not has been done by your Lops.—

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wherefore if your Lops. please to collect a perfect state of the whole I will furnish you with what you may want from me. I am likewise on this occasion to put your Lops. in mind of the points referred by the Treaty of Peace with France to the discussion of Commissarys, that their Excellencys may be acquainted with the Orders given to the Commissarys of commerce in those matters, and their proceedings thereupon. Your letter of the 30th of July relating to Capt. Vanbrugh has been laid before the Lords Justices, and the orders their Excys. have been pleased to give thereupon have been sent to the Treasury and to the Admiralty. It is likewise thought fit that your Lops. in your station should advertise the Governours and other Officers in the Plantations of their duty in the particulars mentioned in your letter, both with respect to the trading to the French settlements, and to the illegal landing of goods from thence. *Signed*, Bolingbroke. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13th, Read 14th Augt., 1714. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 134, 2. *No.* 43 ; *and* 135, 3. *pp.* 133, 134.]

Aug. 14. Whitehall. **25.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Lord Bolingbroke. *Reply to preceding. Enclose* copies of memorials from Col. Vetch, the Hudsons Bay Co., and petitions and representation relating to St. Kitts *etc.* *Conclude* :—We shall take care by the first opportunity to send directions to the Governors and other officers in the Plantations, in relation to the illegal trade between the sd. Plantations and the said French settlements. *Autograph signatures.* 3 *pp. Enclosed*,

25. i., ii. Duplicates of *Nos.* 3 and 4. [*C.O.* 217, 31. *Nos.* 11, 11 i. ; *and* 134, 3. *Nos.* 20, 21 (*enclosures only*) ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 135, 3. *pp.* 134–136.]

Aug. 14. Whitehall. **26.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Lord Bolingbroke. *Reply to No.* 21. We humbly represent that ye allowing the French inhabitants to remain, notwithstanding they should swear allegiance to the King, may be attended with ill consequences ; for that upon any rupture with France, they may take arms against his Majesty, as they have done on other occasions, and particularly in Nova Scotia, as we are inform'd by Col. Vetch who commanded the garrison there. Upon the taking of that country from the French, the inhabitants swore allegiance to her late Majesty, but soon after, all H.M. forces (except the garrison that remain'd in Annapolis Royal) were withdrawn, the French rose in a body, took arms, were by a preist at the head of them, absolv'd of their said oath, and block'd up the Fort and Garrison for several months ; nor did the French return to their obedience till the peace was proclaim'd. And Placentia being so near to Cape Breton, which is now settling and fortifying, and also in the way of ships sailing to and from Canada, we apprehend it may be dangerous to leave the French upon Newfoundland. As to Col. Moody's proposal of apportioning some of the waste ground to the soldiers and their families, we are humbly of opinion, that till it be known what British families are gone, or what shall go next fishing season to settle there, and that returns are made by Capt.

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Taverner of the survey he is to make there, no disposition be made of the sd. lands to the soldiers, but that they be kept to their duty, till H.M. pleasure shall be known. As to the using or not using of the beach on which the Fort is built, we are not able to give any opinion how necessary it may be to the fishing ships, or inconvenient to the Garrison, till the return of the said survey be made, as also the opinion of Col. Nicholson, which we have reason to expect, since we are inform'd that he designs to be soon at Placentia to view that garrison. As to his desire to be inform'd how far Placentia *etc.* are subject to the jurisdiction of Capts. of the King's ships of war, and the fishing Admirals, we are humbly of opinion that Placentia etc. ought for the present to be subject to the regulations in the Act of 11th and 12th of King William III., *to incourage the Trade to Newfoundland*, untill further regulations can be made by Parliament. The purport of which Act in relation to the Admirals of Harbours and the Capts. of the King's ships, is as follows, that every fishing ship from Great Britain, or the fishermen thereof, that shall first enter any harbour or creek in Newfoundland, shall be Admiral of the said Harbour, for that season, and that the master of the second ship so entring shall be Vice-Admiral, and the third, Rear-Admiral ; and if any persons are possess'd of sevl. places in several creeks or harbours, they shall make their election, which they will abide in, within 48 hours after any demand of any after comer, and in case of any difference touching the said matters or any other differences arising between the masters of fishing ships and the inhabitants there, about fishing rooms, stages, flakes *etc.*, such differences and disputes shall be determin'd by the fishing Admirals in their respective harbours, an appeal being reserv'd to the Commanders of the men of war, appointed convoys for Newfoundland. As to his having the distribution of the beaches and stages, quitted by the French, we are humbly of opinion, that the officers of garrison ought not to have anything to do with the Fishery. But that the beaches and stages ought to be left to the public use, and disposed of according as in the said Act is directed. As to Col. Moody's desire of a sloop of about 100 tons with 10 men to be under his direction for observing the proceedings of the French, for visiting and assisting the other English settlements in Newfoundld. and other public service ; we take leave to observe that by memorials we have receiv'd from Biddiford and Barnstable, they desire that some men of war be order'd every fishing season to cruize on the coast of Newfoundland for preventing the French to fish in any harbours, and from settling there, for protecting the fishery from pirates, and preventing illegal trade. This we are humbly of opinion will be much more effectual for the purposes above said, than such a sloop as Col. Moody mentions ; besides wch. we conceive such a sloop can be of little use there in ye winter season for the purposes above-mentioned, by reason of the ice. We further take notice that Capt. Taverner is by his Instructions, to have one of the transports that lately went to Newfoundland. [*C.O.* 195, 5. *pp.* 404–409.]

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Aug. 16. Boston.

27. Mr. Addington to Mr. Popple. Encloses Minutes of Council, 2nd Dec., 1712, to 20th June, 1713 ; Journal of Assembly May—Oct., 1713, and Acts 1712—1714. *Signed*, Isa. Addington. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Oct., 1714, Read 25th June, 1718. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 155 ; *and* 5, 915. *pp.* 136, 137.]

Aug. 19. Boston, New-England.

28. Governor Dudley to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Your Lordships' letters of the 6th April referring to the Articles of peace, and commerce concluded between Great Brittain and Spain, with H.M. proclamation thereupon arrived here the 18th June, and two days after were made publick with all solemnity in both the provinces of the Massachusets and New Hampshire, and will be observ'd accordingly. *Encloses papers, as July* 13 *and Aug.* 16. *Continues:* The French in the neighbourhood of these provinces are so industrious to draw off our tribes of Indians at the Eastward from their obedience to H.M., that I was forced to direct their attendance of me at Portsmouth in New Hampshire on the 21st Aug. last past, whither I was attended by the Gentlemen of the Councils of both the provinces, and I had General Nicholson's company with me, and the Indians made their appearance by 27 of their Sachems, and Delegates, and I went over the Articles of pacification signed by them the last year, which I transmitted to your Lordships, to which I now added the present Sachems consent, and presented them with cloath, woolen, and linnen, tobacco, ammunition for their hunting to the value of 150*l.* as we are forced always to do in these Governments, as well as at Albany, and elsewhere, and I part'd in all friendship, and hope I shall be quiet with them. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Oct., 1714, Read 25th June, 1718. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

28. i. Copy of submission and pacification of the Eastern Indians, Portsmouth, 13th July, 1713. $5\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

28. ii. Ratification of preceding agreement, 28th July, 1714, signed by the Sachems that were not present and had not signed the last year. *Totem marks and names. Nos.* i. and ii. *endorsed as covering letter.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 156, 156 i., ii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 915. *pp.* 137–139.]

Aug. 19. Boston, New England.

29. Governor Dudley to Mr. Popple. In this packet are the Minutes, Acts, and other papers to be humbly lay'd before their Lordships. I have your commands referring to seeds, or roots for the Garden. I was so little acquainted with the Flower Garden of England, when I was at Home, that if you would tell me the names of anything you think, we have here, I should be glad to know it against the season which for seeds is Michaelmas and for roots the Spring. I shall send any thing, that I think acceptable when the time comes. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Oct., 1714, Read 25th June, 1718. *Addressed.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 157 ; *and* (*first paragraph only*) 5, 915. *p.* 139.]

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[Aug. 19.] **30**. Stephen Duport to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Prays for a report on petitions presented May 14th relating to St. Christophers. *Endorsed*, Recd. 19th, Read 20th Aug., 1714. ½ *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 30.]

Aug. 19. Whitehal. **31**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Col. Sharpe, President of the Council of Barbados. Her late Majesty having been inform'd that an illegal trade has been carry'd on between several of ye British Plants. in America (and particularly from Barbadoes) by Capt. Vanbrugh, Commander of ye *Sorlings*, who brought some wine and brandy from Martinico and ye French settlements in those parts, to ye prejudice of the trade of this Kingdom, and in violation of ye laws thereof, and ye treaties between this Kingdom and France, their Excellencys ye Lords Justices have commanded us to send you an extract of ye Treaty of Peace and Neutrality in America, 1686, [*quoted*]. We further find by ye 40th Article of ye Instructions to the Capts. of ye ships of war, that the said Capts. are expressly restrain'd from taking any goods and merchandizes on board ye said ships. Upon all wch. we are commanded to signify to you that you take particular care for ye future that the foremention'd Treaty be punctualy observ'd, and put in execution and that no illegal trade be carry'd on between H.M. Island of Barbadoes under your Government, and ye French settlements in America by any of H.M. ships of war attending Barbadoes, or by other Brittish ships ; as likewise that none of ye French subjects be allow'd to trade from their said settlements to Barbadoes. And whereas Col. Maycock ye Treasr. of Barbadoes has been very active in opposing ye offrs. of ye Customs in ye executn. of their office a particular account thereof you will find in ye inclos'd paper *etc.*, we think it is impossible ye laws can be put in execution unless ye said officers are countenanc'd and supported in doing their duty, wch. we particularly recommend to your care. [*C.O.* 29, 13. *pp.* 95–98.]

Aug. 19. **32**. Memorandum of circular letter from the Council of Trade and Plantations to the Governors of Plantations, *as preceding, mutatis mutandis*. [*C.O.* 153, 12. *p.* 143 ; *and* 324, 10. *p.* 58.]

Aug. 23. Boston. **33**. Governor Dudley to Mr. Popple. Encloses papers which had been mislayd by the officer of Newhampshire *etc. Cf.* 19th Aug. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Holograph.* ½ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 158.]

Aug. 27. New York. **34**. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses* Acts past in the last two Sessions of Assembly, " the severall incidents which stopt the saileing of the Queen's ship the *Sorlings* has occasioned the delay of those past in the former Sessions till now," *etc.* That *for laying an excise on all strong liquors retailed in this Colony*, is intended for the payment of the publick debts, and has relation to the Act past in the house of Representatives

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for that purpose which is now with ye Councill under consideration of the Committee, and I hope tho' it is a very long one (the claimes and debts which are allowed just, being particularly narrated in the Bill) it may be expedited before the ship sails that I may be the better able to remarke upon both and transmitt it with the other upon which it depends, to your Lordps. That *for paying sundry summes to severall persons* therein mentioned is for paying the Commissioners who stated the publick accounts, their Clerk and incidents. An Act *to impower Dutches County to elect a Supervisor, a Treasurer, Assessors and Collectors.* This County was formerly by reason of it's small inhabitants annex't to another by an Act of Assembly, but that Act being expired and the number of inhabitants encreas'd, it was necessary that they shou'd have county officers of their own. An Act *for levying and paying the severall duties therein mentioned etc.* Bills of this nature have been formerly sent up by the House of Representatives with clauses derogatory to H.M. Prerogative, for which reason they were not past, but in this these clauses are left out. An Act *for lycenseing hawkers and pedlars.* The cheife intent of this Act is ye encouragement of ye city, and shop keepers, and at ye same time if it does not lessen ye number of pedlars, obleige them to pay something towards the uses of the Government, being an unsettled vagrant sort of men who for that reason heretofore paid nothing. An Act *for collecting and paying to the County Treasurer the arrears of taxes in the County of Richmond for defraying the necessary publick charge of the said County.* The defects in former Acts had created a necessity of passing this, and there being likewise provision by a law for defraying the publick charges of other countyes. An Act *for a supply to be granted to H.M. for supporting the Government for ye ensueing yeare.* After much difficulty the Assembly past last yeare an Act of the same nature, laying a duty on wine, rum and European goods imported from the Plantations. In this they have left out the duty on rum, which was ye only branch to be relyed on, that on wine will most assuredly bring in nothing or next to nothing this yeare, the country being overstocked with wine for one whole yeare soe that this Government must as it has done hitherto subsist itself, and at the end of the yeare goe abegging to the Assembly to make good their resolves and the deficiencies, and tis great odds that they will doe neither. If it be for H.M. service and interest that her Government here should remaine upon this foot, I am satisfyed, tho' by accounts and vouchers of their own stateing and allowance they owe me already neare to £5,000. I lay my account with haveing rumm enough imported this yeare to stock the country for the ensueing, and then the duty on wines to be taken off and the support given out of a duty on rumm. *Refers to enclosed* account of the Revenue for last yeare out of which I have had barely ye salary appointed me by H.M., not all I have expended for fireing and candles for the garrisons, and not one farthing for all my contingent expences of Government. An Act *for the Treasurer's paying to H.E. a summe of money for presents to ye Indians and for his expences in going to Albany.* All I shall

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remark upon this Bill is that the summe is not sufficient to purchase the presents those Indians now expect, who are grown very uneasy for want of it. They want to have the hatchett taken out of their hands as they call it, but the truth is that they have beene hitherto soe accustomed to presents from the time of the first settlement when they were considerable and the Province weake that it is now grown into a sort of tribute which they most certainley expect, and the Assembly unwillingly give, soe that I must either resolve to be a loser myselfe or venture a disturbance on the frontiers which cannot be for H.M. interest, and have accordingly appointed Sept. 15th for the day of meeting the Five Nations as they are called at Albany, and doe not doubt but to settle all matters soe with them that they may be quiet and the country enjoy perfect security. *Sept. 6th.* Since ye writeing of what is above the Assembly has agreed to all ye amendments made by ye Councill to the Act *for paying and dischargeing the publick debts*, which I have past and publish't and now with ye rest transmitt to your Lordps., and most humbly and earnestly recommend it to your Lordps. for your speedy inspection and approbation, in order to Her Majesty's, upon which I know in a great measure that depends. Had I known or cold I have apprehended that there was anything in that Act, either contrary to my Instructions, or H.M. interests, tho' I am reduced to very great necessities, I had not past it nor ye other to which it has relation ; but the first, I meane that for appropriateing ye duty on liquors retailed toward ye payment of publick debts, I cannot doubt but your Lordships will allow to be reasonable, seeing H.M. has not thought fitt to apply that Fond by Act of Parliament to any other use. And the duties on wine, rumm, negroes and tonnage of vessels and European goods imported from other Plantations will be sufficient for an honourable support to her Government here. Neither is it in reality any other than Act for ye support of Government it being for payment of what is due for its past support and publick services in it. In other Provinces that fund is lodged in the Country Treasurer's hands for the country's use, soe that it is noe new thing. Your Lordp. will observe that there is due to me neare £5,000 of this money which arrises from my arreares of sallary rebuilding and repaireing the forts and magazines and other publick services as appeared by the accounts stated and allow'd by their own Commissioners appointed for that purpose and afterwards by themselves soe that if these Bills miscarry I shall be in a more deplorable condition then the worst of my enimies could wish me. Your Lordps. well know what I have suffered upon the account of the Palatines not one of my bills for their subsistance being paid, whilst I stand indebted upon that score more than I shall ever be able to pay in my life without H.M. gracious assistance. That People scatter themselves abroad but generally within the two Provinces, soe that if ever H.M. is pleased to resume that designe I shall be able to gather together a number sufficient to carry on that work. The trees are now ready for manufactureing and I want nothing but money to imploy hands to make a very considerable quantity

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of tarr haveing had ye trees tryed which for ye most part answer expectation. I have sent by this ship to my Agent Mr. Strahan, the Journals and Leidgers of that People's subsistance attested by the oaths of ye commissaries and officers who kept these books and accounts, and I cannot doubt but your Lordps. will give him your generous assistance in his endeavours for my releife in compassion to one who sufferrs, if he must suffer for haveing strictley observ'd and executed H.M. orders. There were some other Acts past on the same day with that for paying the debts, which your Lordps. shall have by a ship which is to saile soon, but it was impossible to have them ingrossed time enough for this conveyance. They are not of any consequence. I must begg leave once more to recommend myselfe and my hard circumstances to your Lordps., *etc. Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 21st Oct., 1714, Read 21st June, 1715. 10 *pp. Enclosed*,

34. i. List of Acts passed in New York 1713, 1714. *Same endorsement.* 1½ *pp.*

34. ii. Account of the Revenue raised by an Act of New York, July 1st, 1713—June, 1714. *Total*, £3,222 1*s.* 6*d.* Issued in Governor's and other officers' salaries. *Signed*, H. Byerley, Collr. *Same endorsement.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *Nos.* 82, 82 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 279–286.]

Aug. 27. N. York.

35. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. This acknowledges the honour of yr. Lordps.' with the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Spaine which I have published in both Provinces, *etc. Refers to* enclosed list of Acts of New Jersey passed in the last sessions 23 publick and 15 private ones. I know as near as I can judge that none of these Acts are contrary, but conformable as much as can be to H.M. Instructions for which reason your Lordps. will not be troubled with reading many remarks. Our men of noise have exerted their talent against the Act, *that ye solemn affirmation of ye people called Quakers* etc. Your Lorps. well know that H.M. Instructions to me are possitive for endeavouring to procure and pass such an Act, which of itselfe is sufficient reason to me for soe doeing, but the state of that Province absolutely requires such one, that people being by farr the most numerous and wealthy in the Western Division, and as I may affirm upon experience the most dutyfull. There are besides some Acts relateing to the practice of the law, which the lawyers and none but they cavil at. The practicers of law (for there is not a lawyer in the country) were by their illegal exactions and unwarrantable splitting and spinning out of causes, become the only remaineing greivance in that country, the ordinance and ye law enforceing ye observation of it with the other Acts for regulating their practice were ment and framed to prevent for the future these abuses. Your Lorps. can never be induced to beleive that the unreasonable gaines of a very few can outweigh or over-ballance the quiet and prosperity of a whole Province, soe I need say noe more upon that head. The Act *laying a duty*

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on slaves is calculated to encourage the importation of white servants for the better peopleing that country, a law something like that in Pensilvania haveing evidently had that effect. That *for laying a duty on wheat exported* is for the encouragement of their own manufacture of bolting, that they themselves may have the benefitts arriseing from their own produce. That *for confirming conveyances of land, made by wills and powers of attorney* was judg'd absolutely necessary, for in a new country the Proprietors of which live for ye greatest part in England, where also the original grants and deeds remaine, without such a law noe man will venture to purchase lands or can be safe in his purchase if he should. There are amongst the private bills two for naturalizing three persons inhabitants of that Province, Mr. Baird is a very worthy and ingenuous man, and one of the most considerable traders in that country, and very usefull to ye Government which are sufficient inducements to recommend his Act to H.M. approbation. I acquainted Mr. Popple of ye reason which induced the Assembly there to settle the support of Government for a shorter time then they had proposed, when there apprehensions are over, and the malitious designe of such insinuations more aparent, as they already beginn to be, I make noe doubt of settleing that and other matters in that Province in a manner agreeable to H.M. interest and your Lordps.' desire. The Act *for ascertaineing and settleing the property of lands* comeing in late in that Session, miscarryed for want of being rightly understood. The tenures in the Western Division are so doubtful or precarious (occupancey being one of their best titles) that it must either remaine unpeopled, or the people be involved in unextricable law suites and confusion without such an Act which I shall endeavour to procure next Assembly. Mr. Sonman's sometime of H.M. Councill in the Jerseys haveing as I formerly inform'd your Lordps. stole and conveyed away out of the Province all ye publick Records, thought fitt after haveing sometime absconded to convey himselfe to England, where he has imploy'd much time in writeing over malicious and false reports to alarm the people, and in as much as in him lyes to continue ye confusion which he cheifly raised there, soe I firmley hope he can neither find creditt with or countenance from your Lordpps. howsoever he comes recommended. I shall at my next goeing to the Jerseys endeavour to open a Court of Chancery there which is indeed much wanted. I humbly recommend myselfe to yor. Lordships' patronage. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 21st Oct., 1714, Read 20th March, $17\frac{15}{16}$. 5 *pp. Enclosed*,

35. i. List of 38 Acts past in New Jersey, 1714. *Same endorsement.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *Nos.* 9, 9 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 995. *pp.* 310–315.]

Aug. 28. Freehold, in ye County of Monmouth, in ye Eastern Division of New Jersy.

36. Joseph Morgan to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses scheme for the improvement of navigation, *etc.* (*v.* Aug. 5). *Signed*, Joseph Morgan. *Addressed. Postmark.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 19.]

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Aug. 30. St. James's. **37.** Mr. Addison to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The Lords Justices desire you will attend them on Wednesday *etc.*, prepared to give them an account of Mr. Taverner, how he came to be employ'd and how he was qualified for the service for which he was appointed, *etc. Signed*, J. Addison. *Endorsed*, Reed. Read, Aug. 31st, 1714. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 51 ; *and* 195, 5. *p.* 413.]

Sept. —. St. James's. **38.** Order of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina confirming a temporary Act of 1698 *for ascertaining fees*, which was continued by several subsequent acts. [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 78.]

Sept. 1. St. James's. **39.** Mr. Addison to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The Lords Justices desire you will receive informations from the fishing burroughs, whether such a survey be necessary as was proposed by Mr. Taverner ; whether Mr. Nicholson may not properly be directed to procure such a survey to be made ; if not, and that you think it necessary, you are then desired to recommend to their Excys. a person fit for that service, according to the informations which you shall receive from the Traders above mentioned. *Signed*, J. Addison. *Endorsed*, Reed. 1st, Read 2nd Sept., 1714. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 52 ; *and* 195, 5. *p.* 414.]

Sept. 1. **40.** Memorial of several merchants trading to Newfoundland to the Lords Justices. We received great satisfaction when we understood last year a person was ordered to go over to Placentia, as well to take care that the French did not encroach on our fishery, and that they duely performed the Treaty of peace, as also to survey those parts of Newfoundland that now belonge to the Crown of Great Brittain, and to make draughts and mapps thereof, as we have not yet any certain mapps of those parts, nor of the harbours and bays therein, and that Capt. Taverner was appointed for the same, a most ingenious and expert seaman, who his whole lifetime hath used the said fishery and trade, *etc. Signed*, John Lambert, Solomon Merrett and 16 others. *Endorsed*, Reed. (from Mr. Merrett) 3rd, Read 7th Sept., 1714. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 54.]

Sept. 2. Whitehall. **41.** Mr. Popple to Sir John Lambert, Bart. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire to speak with you and such other merchants trading to Newfoundland as you may think proper to bring with you, to-morrow, *in pursuance of No.* 40. [*C.O.* 195, 5. *p.* 415.]

Sept. 2. Whitehall. **42.** Council of Trade and Plantations to the Lords of the Committee for hearing Appeals from the Plantations. *Reply to June* 5 *q.v.* We humbly take leave to represent that as to such laws which are made in H.M. Plantations (not granted in Propriety) the mischief complain'd of, may be prevented by H.M. Instructions to his Governors there ; and we conceive that one of the Instructions already given to all H.M. Governors may

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be sufficient for that purpose if duly comply'd with. (Instruction as to *Temporary laws quoted*). Upon which we humbly offer that H.M. express pleasure be signify'd to the said Governors, that they take care the foregoing Instruction be punctually observ'd. As to the laws to be made in the Proprietary Governments, we are humbly of opinion that mischief cannot be remedied there, but by an Act of Parliament of Great Britain, for that the Proprietors thereof have a right vested in them, of the power of making laws granted by their Charters, and are not, nor can now be put under any other restraint or regulation than such as are contain'd in their respective Charters, but by an Act of Parliament. As to Pennsylvania, we are inform'd, directions were given for perfecting the agreement with Mr. Pen, and for preparing an Act of Parliament, to supply his incapacity, and to alter the method complain'd of as to temporary laws ; and the time limited for transmitting and approving laws made there ; but dureing the last Session of Parliament, a Bill for that purpose could not be settled, in regard of some differences between the mortgagees and the family of Mr. Penn. We humbly take leave to represent that there is not any obligation by Charter to return the laws made in the Proprietary Governments of Carolina, Connecticut and Rhode Island, for the approbation of the Crown, and therefore we think it necessary that an Act of Parliament be pass'd to oblige them to transmit their laws, and to have them submitted to H.M. approbation. [*C.O.* 5, 1292. *pp.* 418–421.]

Sept. 3. South Sea House.

43. Sir John Lambert to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to* Sept. 2. I have already signed a memorial to the Lords Justices recommending Capt. Taverner, *etc. Signed*, John Lambert. *Endorsed*, Recd. 3rd, Read 7th Sept., 1714. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 53 ; *and* 195, 5. *p.* 416.]

Sept. 7. Whitehall.

44. Mr. Popple to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and the Mayors of Exeter, Bristol, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth, Poole, Fowey, Barnstable, Leverpoole, and to the Collector of the Customs at Biddeford. Asks for their opinion on the survey of Newfoundland as directed *No.* 39. [*C.O.* 195, 5. *pp.* 417, 418.]

Sept. 8. St. James's.

45. Warrant of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina appointing Nicholas Trott, Chief Justice of South Carolina, to be always one of the four deputies required to form a quorum for the passing of laws. "And unless the said Nich. Trott during his being Chief Justice be of the quorum, no four of our Deputies shall be reckoned a quorum for passing laws unless the said Nich. Trott is one and doth ratify and confirm the same." [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 79.]

Sept. 8. St. James's.

46. Warrant of the Lord Proprietors of Carolina, authorizing Chief Justice Trott to appoint Provost Marshalls of all Courts he shall hold. [*C.O.* 5, 290. *pp.* 80, 81.]

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Sept. 8. St. James's. **47.** Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Governor and Council of South Carolina. We are given to understand that our Chief Justice had made a very accurate edition of the laws of our Province. Our orders to you are that you cause the fairest transcript of the said laws to be laid before you ; and that our Chief Justice direct the making two fair transcripts of the same, one to be sent to us and the other to remain in his hands for our use ; and that our Treasurer pay for the sums which our Chief Justice shall order the Clerks to be allowed not exceeding fourscore pounds. We have heard complaints from several hands of an Act that you have passed, called your Banke Act. We recommend it to you to consider of some expedient to prevent the mischiefs of that Act least upon further complaints we should be forced to repeal the said Act. It being exclaimed against by our London Merchants as very prejudicial to trade. *Signed*, C[*arteret*] P[*alatine*], M. A[*shley*], J. D[*anson*]. [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 82.]

Sept. 8. **48.** Warrant of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to William Rhett, Receiver General, to pay Nicholas Trott, Chief Justice of South Carolina, £100 per annum during his continuance in that office, £25 per annum for his finding a clerk of the Crown, £15 per annum for expences of General Sessions ; £5 each to the Ministers appointed by the Chief Justice to preach the Sessions Sermons ; and for the expences of the Court of Common Pleas to be held four times every year 50*s.* each Court. [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 83.]

Sept. 9. Placentia. **49.** Lt. Governor Moody to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers to previous letter.* The two French men of warr, who sailed from hence with part of the cannon and stores to Cape Brittoon are returned hither, and have taken on board all yt. remained with all the French forces, and will sayle in a few days, with severall French merchant ships who have stayed here to carry such of their inhabitants and their effects as will goe to Cape Brittoon or France which will compleat their evacuation of this place. My Lords there has not one English ship or inhabitant appeared to make the fishery for codd in this harbour, but 12 saile of English ships came hither to purchase fish, and sell their merchandize, who upon their arrivall finding that I had publickly forbid the French to fish, petitioned and sollicited me that they might continue their fishing, could I but contrive anyway to gett them fish at a reasonable price, otherwise they must of necessity return empty with their ships which would be a very great loss and disappointment to their owners and to the English trade. I judged it therefore much more advantageous for ye English than the French to lett them goe on with their fishing but with this reserve, that they should sell fish to the English at a lower price than they could purchase it anywhere else, and I have managed the French in such a manner as has surpriz'd both them and the English, but much to the advantage and content of the latter, who would gladly have given the French

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$13\frac{1}{2}$ livres per quintall, to have been but sure of their fish, when at the same time I have obliged the French to sell their fish to the English at $12\frac{1}{2}$ livres, tho' they give $13\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 amongst themselves, *etc.* I hope for your Lordships' approbation, *etc.* *Signed*, J. Moody. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13th Oct., 1714, Read 2nd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 77 ; *and* 195, 5. *pp.* 25–28.]

Sept. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{5}$. Fort Kykoverall, Rio Essequebe.

50. P. Vanderheyden Rézen to the Directors of the Dutch West India Company. *Signed*, P. Vanderheyden Rézen. *Endorsed*, Read Dec. 13th (N.S.), 1714. $8\frac{1}{2}$ *closely written pp. Dutch. Enclosed*,

50. i.–v. Ships' clearings. *Dutch.* [*C.O.* 116, 21. *Nos.* 12, 12 i.-v.]

Sept. 17. Dartmouth.

51. Mayor and Magistrates of Dartmouth to Mr. Popple. *Reply to Sept. 7th.* Such a survey of Newfoundland is actually necessary, *etc.* *Recommend* John Roop. *Signed*, Caleb Rockett, Mayor, *and* 6 *others*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 20th Sept., 1714, Read 2nd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 70.]

Sept. 17. Liverpoole.

52. Mayor and Magistrates of Liverpool to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to Sept. 7th.* Such a survey of Newfoundland will be very useful, *etc.* *Signed*, Thos. Coore, Mayor, *and* 5 *others*. *Endorsed*, Recd. 23rd Sept., 1714, Read 2nd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 71.]

Sept. 17. Custom House, Bideford.

53. Charles Jones to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *As preceding.* Recommends George Withiell. *Signed*, Cha. Jones, Collr. *Endorsed*, Recd. 20th Sept., 1714, Read 2nd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 72.]

Sept. 20. Barnstaple.

54. Mayor of Barnstaple to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to Sept.* 7. Such a survey of Newfoundland may be useful. *Recommends* George Withiell, *etc.* *Signed*, Giles Randle. *Endorsed*, Recd. 27th Sept., 1714, Read 2nd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 73.]

Sept. 29.

55. Address of the Governor, Council and Representatives of the Massachusetts Bay to the King. Condolences upon the death of Queen Anne and congratulations upon H.M. rightfull and happy accession. "Your Majesty's known adherence to the Protestant religion gives us assurance of enjoying all prosperity," *etc.* *Signed*, J. Dudley, Isc. Addington, John Burrill, Speaker. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 898. *No.* 28.]

Sept. 29.

56. Petty expences of the Board of Trade, Midsummer to Michaelmas, 1714. Stationers' and Post Office accounts, etc. [*C.O.* 388, 76. *Nos.* 175–177.]

Oct. 1. St. James's.

57. H.M. Commission to George Hay to be Lieutenant Governor of Montserrat. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 43.]

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Oct. 1. Carmarthen. **58**. Henry Jonston to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to Sept* 7. *Recommends* George Withiell for making a survey of Newfoundland, in place of Capt. Taverner, who is not a mathematician, surveyor, or geographer. All the merchants traders to Newfoundland and masters of ships negotiateing that way are much concerned that an imperfect survey may be made by the latter, *etc.* *Signed*, Hen. Jonston. *Enclosed*, Recd. 4th Oct., 1714, Read 2nd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Addressed.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 74.]

Oct. 2. Barbados. **59**. Richard Carter to George Filson. The young lady Mrs. Thomas, whose affairs you recommended to my care as a practiser of the law here, has to do with a gentleman who must be well purg'd in Chancery ; for I find without that nothing can be done, he pretending that he has no estate of Mr. Thomas's left, the same being swallow'd up in ye payment of debts, tho' Mr. Thomas was in his lifetime reputed to be a man of good substance. I beg leave at this time when all patent officers are applying to have their patent renew'd under his present Majesty, that you will shew me friendship, for what is done for me must begin in your office, *etc.* *Signed*, Rich. Carter. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 28, 43. *No.* 91.]

Oct. 2. Edinburgh. **60**. Lord Provost of Edinburgh to Mr. Popple. *Reply to Sept.* 7. I found it my duty to advertise severall of our Royall Burrows before I returned any answer. We are of oppinion that it is the intrest of Scotland yea even of Brittain that the north coasts of Scotland [*sic*] namely the norwest to the highlands are proper places to be surveyed in respect there's great quantities of large cod and other fish to be found in those places, and that at a very small charge, *etc.* This being the needfull, I am, *etc.* *Signed*, Geo. Warrender, Provost. *Endorsed*, Recd. 12th Oct., 1714, Read 2nd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 76.]

Oct. 3. Boston. **61**. Governor Dudley to Mr. Popple. After our universal and sincere joy in H.M. happy accession to the crown we are impatiently wayting the news of his majestyes happy arrival and his royal comands to his Goverments here which will be to our more joyfull establishment. The enclosed memorial referring to a bank of credit to be raysed in this province is earnestly caryed on by a few merchants in this place not of the first value and upon their attendance of me I have assured them that it must first be layd before the General Assembly of this province for their regulation of it and by them humbly offered to their Lordships at the board of Trade in order to H.M. Royal allowance thereof which I am not advised they are doing, some of the projectors are now in England I suppose Col. Byfield is one if their Lordships please to comand that what projection they are making be layd before their Lordships, I am humbly of opinion what they shall please to direct therein will be to the satisfaction of everybody here but the projectours. I know not how the board of Comissionrs. is at present setled but I pray you will do my duty there and

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assure their Lordships I shall alwayes be obedient to their comands while I have the honor to serve his Majesty. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Dec., 1714, Read 25th June, 1718. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp. Enclosed*,

61. i. Minute of Council of the Massachusetts Bay, Boston, 20th Aug., 1714. Upon reading a memorial presented by the Attorney General, setting forth that a certain number of Gentlemen and merchants are projecting a Bank of Credit, and design speedily to emit a quantity of bills to a great value, ordered that they do not proceed to print the said scheme or put the same on publick record, make or emit any of their notes or bills until they have laid their proposals before the General Assembly *etc.*, and that this order be printed in the weekly News Letter. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Dec., 1714. ½ *p.*

61. ii. Memorial of Paul Dudley, Attorney General, to Governor Dudley, Boston, 17th Aug., 1714. *Referred to in preceding. Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Dec., 1714, Read 25th June, 1718. *Copy.* 6¾ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 159, 159 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 915. *pp.* 140, 141.]

Oct. 6. Jamaica. **62**. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. By the *Biddeford* man of war the first inst. late at night I received the orders of the Lords of H.M. Privy Council notifying the death of our late most gracious sovereign Lady Queen Anne, and directing the proclaiming here the high and mighty Prince George, *etc.*, together with your Lopps.' letter of Aug. 11. In obedience to which early the next morning I call'd a Council, and imparted the orders I had receiv'd, and laid before them the form of the Proclamation for this Island, transmitted to me by the Lords of the Council. A Proclamation being prepared strictly agreeable thereto, myself being assisted with the Council of this Island and numbers of the principall planters and inhabitants of the place, unanimously and chearfully sett our hands to the same, and immediatly after H.M. was proclaim'd with all the solemnity wee were capable of, and with one voice, consent and generall acclamations of the people. The Proclamation for continuing persons in office was likewise published at the same time all was perform'd in the same manner and with the same zeal at the other usuall places of this Island. The Council met again in the afternoon where I haveing taken ye oaths to the Government as directed by law, as alsoe those of my office, the Council and other officers present did the same. I have used my uttmost application in causeing the Judges, Majestrates, Justices of the Peace and all other officers civill and military to take the oaths according to the direction of the proclamation of the Lords Justices. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I can further assure your Lopps. that at this extraordinary juncture the Island remains in a state of perfect tranquillity, and nothing shall be omitted effectually to secure

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the publick peace on this occasion and to show our zeal and inviolable fidelity to the present happy establishment. *Signed*, A. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 21st Jan., Read 10th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *No.* 63; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 179–181.]

Oct. 7. Jamaica. **63**. *Same* to *Same. Acknowledges letter of June 21st.* It is a very great satisfaction and incouragement to me to find that your Lopps. approve of my conduct with respect to our late Assembly. In my letter of 5th May last, I acquainted you with my intentions of speedily calling a new Assembly, which I have hitherto delay'd, haveing but lately received Her late Majesty's commands for reduceing Col. Handaside's Regiment here into two independant companies, besides I found it necessary to give some time to allay the ferment that had been raised by the undutyfull and unwarrantable proceedings which had occasion'd the last desolution, and to undeceive and open the eyes of well meaning people who had been deluded and led away by the managers in that Assembly. The greatest and most pressing difficulty the providing for the soldiers from the 1st of May last has been obviated by myself and the Council's advanceing a sume of mony for their subsistance till they can be provided for by a new Law. I shall now loose no time in calling a new Assembly, and doubt not to find the good effect of the necessary delay, that has been hitherto in it, and the rather that I am confirm'd by your Lordships' opinion on the severall heads of their pretended and mistaken priviledges. But as your Lopps. have still under your consideration in order to be lay'd before H.M. what I wrote, in relation to these proceedings, which may require H.M. orders thereupon, the signification whereof will effectually remedy such like disorders for the future, and strengthen the Governmt. here. P.S. Oct. 25. The writts are out for a new Assembly and it is to meet Dec. 2nd. *Signed*, A. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 21st Jan., Read 10th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *No.* 64; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 181–183.]

Oct. 12. Admiralty Office. **64**. Mr. Burchett to Mr. Popple. Col. Leake, H.M.S. *Newcastle*, being arrived from Newfoundland, *I enclose following. Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13th Oct., 1714, Read 10th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Addressed.* 1 *p. Enclosed,*

64. i. Commodore Leake's Replies to Heads of Enquiry relating to Newfoundland for the year 1713. *Newcastle* in the Downs, Sept. 27, 1714. It was Sept. 3, 1713, before I arriv'd in the Bay of Bulls, and as soon as possible made all enquiry concerning any irregularities committed that year. It was so very late before I arriv'd that two thirds of the ships were sailed before I came, that there was but one Admirall (and that of Bay of Bulls) to give me any account of any manner of proceedings. I had severall complaints from the inhabitants, and others of other places, of injustice don them by the Admirlls, Vice-Admiralls *etc.*, of the taking their fish

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off the rocks before cured, and other goods for debts by them contracted, without any law or justice, which has been a common thing among them so that they wholy ruine the Fishery, for the Planters have nothing to work with next year. It has been don by Masters of ships when the Admiralls have been in harbour without his order, but my arriving so late was impossible to prevent it, they being sail'd. By this irregular proceeding the strongest man getts all and the rest of the creditors nothing, so that the next year a planter is forced to hire himself out for a servant. (*Article* 4). The sustenance which the inhabitants receive, is chiefly beef, pork, bread, pease, butter and cheese, which is brought from Great Brittain, Ireland and a great deal from New England as cows and sheep, the rest is wholy the fish they catch after Augt. 20th, which they dry, and some wet fish. For any sort of skins there is very little for traffick. Theire liquor is wine of several sorts as port, French claretts, brandy, rum, which is brought from the West Indies, New England, France and Portugall, as English effects, cotton, indigo and fustick, ginger I co'd learn of none. Theire common drink is made of molossus and spruce, the molossus is brought from the West Indies and New England and some tobacco. (*Art.* 5). They have their salt for curing their fish from the Isle of Mayo, Spain, Portugall and France, and some from Great Brittain, their fishing tackle is chiefly from Great Brittain and New England sufficient to supply their wants. (*Art.* 6). I made particular enquiry on complaint made of the rending trees and destroying the woods adjacent, but found nothing don but what was peculiar necessary, for the forwarding the said fishery. (*Art.* 7 *and* 8). What complaints was made to me of the inhabitants engrossing any of the ships rooms, I took care to regulate but found very little. (*Art.* 9). As for the by-boat-keepers carying their number of men green as sho'd do can give no account, they being all gon home before I arriv'd, but found not above two men made complaint to me of their being left behind and that found very frivolous. (*Art.* 10 *and* 11). I found no complaints of defaceing or cutting out any marks of boats or trainfatts or removall of any, nor no hindrance or molestation in their trawling for bait, nor no theft in stealing bait. (*Art.* 12). I did not find, that any stages cook rooms or any thing thereto belonging were defaced or spoyled in any manner, at any persons going away, that had possessions the season, and that they were contented with what they found. (*Art.* 13, 14, 15). *Refers to opening paragraph supra.* As to the Admiral's taking more grounds than belongs to them I heard nothing of, they being all sail'd before I came but onely the Admirall of Bay of Bulls,

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whose Journall I believe is right. As for the people's complaining to the Admiralls *etc.* of any injustice don them by others, I do not find that any master of a ship vallues him, but the strongest side takes everything by force as severall complaints were made to me, but too late, everybody being gon, but as far as I co'd I decided. (*Art.* 16 *and* 17). I took particular care that what ships were left to give orders to the masters that no ballast sho'd be thrown out to annoy the harbours and the offall of all the harbours is so taken care of that the tide and sea carries it away that it is no annoyance to the inhabitants. (*Art.* 18). I took particular care for the better keeping the Lord's Day, by issuing an order on severe penalty, for no publick house to sell drink, and what person found drunk should be severely punished. (*Art.* 19). Upon enquiry I did not find any foreigner of any nation had come on any account, or any others but from New England, which brought rum, molossus, fishing tackle, cloths, nails, deals and most all sorts of commodities for the inhabitants building houses and for other uses. (*Art.* 21). The fish which this year has been cured by the inhabitants and others has been cured with good salt well cured and merchandible, for the places they were bound to. (*Art.* 22 *and* 23). Tis certain that there are great quantitys of wine, rum brought from New England as well as other places, and the inhabitants by being trusted run so far in debt, that they weary of the next year are forced to hire themselves, for servants, but not wholy for liquor, but provision and cloaths for their families. As for any other commodities brought to vend, I cannot find but what I have mention'd but what is brought from Great Brittain or Ireland, and wholy sould to the inhabitants residing there, boatkeepers and others for carrying on the Fishery ; I can find nothing but sugar brought, and rum, molossus from Jamaica, Barbadoes, and that but such quantities for the supply of the inhabitants, etc. (*Art.* 26 *and* 27). I doe not know what price the fish caught in Great Brittain may bear but this year it was very dear, it sould from 30 to 40 ryalls per quintall there being abundance of ships. There was 46 saile of fishing ships from Great Brittain this year, 162 boats, 736 men, 25,890 quintalls of fish taken, one with another about 5,520 tunns, their charge is impossible for me to tell arriving so late. (*Art.* 28). Value of fish *as supra*, and oyl from £8 10*s.* to £10 per tunn. The fish goes to Portugall, Spain and up the Levant as high as Venice but mostly for Legorne, and some to the Ile of Mayo Western I'les etc., but that but small quantities, the oyl is sent to Great Brittain. (*Art.* 29). The number of sack ships

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this year was about 40 bound for Portugal, Spain, up the Levant as high as Venice, some loaden, some two thirds, and some not half, all with dry fish. (*Art.* 30 *etc.*) There has been commonly every year severall men left behind particular handycraftmen and seamen, which is not so much the masters of ships faults as their being inticed by great wages from the New England people who stay till all the men of warr are sailed, they keeping them in the woods till then. I gave them all a caution of these proceedings when I came in, but found no man make his complaint of being left behind. I can see no way of prevention, but such vessells being obliged to sail before the convoy or at a particular time so that they may be searched. (*Art.* 31). For the inhabitants *etc.* of Placentia arriving so late can give no account having but little time to get ready for sailing ; but doe not doubt by this time you have a full account from Generall Nicholson or the man of war that went there. I have taken all the care immaginable to hinder and prevent all those former proceedings but can find no other way then above-mention'd. *Signed*, R. Leake. $9\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

64. ii. Scheme of the Fishery of Newfoundland. Fishing ships 46, sack ships 40, ships from America 20. Burthen of fishing ships 5,520 tons. Number of men belonging to the ships 736. Fishing ships' boats 162, by-boats 195, inhabitants' boats 288. By-boatmen, masters 167, servants 380. Quintalls of fish made by fishing ships, 25,890, by-boats 32,370, inhabitants' boats 46,490. Total carried to market 78,860. Train made by fishing ships 51 tons, by-boats 97, inhabitants' boats 177. Number of stages 387. Men 2,566, women 350, children 400. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 59, 59 i., ii. ; *and* 195, 5. *pp.* 424–434.]

Oct. 16. London. **65**. Thomas Coram to the Earl of Orford, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. *Supports* the petition of Daniel Hall *etc.* (Dec. 6th) and deseribes the lands desired by them. A settlement here would be the most useful Plantation of any to this Kingdom, and a lasting security against the French and Frenchify'd Indians, and would open a way to Quebeck without hazarding the Fleet in the St. Lawrence *etc.*, and create a new nursery of seamen, by bringing a certain supply of Naval Stores from thence, *etc.* *Signed*, Thomas Coram. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Burt, by order of my Ld. Orford) 31st Dec., 1714, Read 8th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 29 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 1–5.]

Oct. 16. St. James's. **66**. H.M. Warrant revoking the patent of Thomas Hare and appointing Anthony Cracherode Registrar, Chief Clerk, and Examiner in Chancery for Barbados. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 1.]

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Oct. 18. New York.

67. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. This being the first vessel bound from hence to England since H.M. decease, I could not omitt acquainting your Lorps., that tho' the expresse design'd for us was not arriv'd yet haveing receiv'd by other conveyances the news of H.M. accession to the Crown with the origenal Proclamations I thought it my duty to proclame his Maty. here also by the advice of H.M. Council in this Province and am this day to proceed to the Jerseys for the same purpose. The real joy of His Maty's. good subjects here will best appear by their own homely but hearty Addresses which we humbly beg your Lorps. to convey to his Royal hands, not well knowing as yet to whom besides that trouble may properly belong at present, I shall not at this time disturb the publick joy with my private grievances, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 15th Dec., 1714, Read 21st June, 1715. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp.* *Enclosed*,

67. i. Address of the Governor and Council of New York to King George. We humbly beg leave to approach your Royal feet with this first tender of our firm allegiance *etc.*, beseeching the Almighty Providence which has in so signal a manner disappointed the devices of the bad and dissipated the fears of all good men *etc.*, to protect your sacred person *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Hunter, Abr. Depeyster, Sam. Staats, Rip van Dam, R. Walter, Roger Mompesson, John Barbarie, Adol. Philips, T. Byerley. *Same endorsement.* *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

67. ii. Address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of the City of New York to the King. Your happy and peaceful accession (your undoubted right) has filled our hearts with joy and thankfulness, *etc.* We promise to support your Majty. and the Protestant succession with our lives and fortunes, *etc.* The City Hall, Oct. 16, 1714. *Signed*, John Johnson, Mayor; David Jamison, Recorder; Joh. Jansen, Jacobs Kip, Abra. Wendell, John Cruger, Jacobus Bayard, Aldermen; Fra. Harison, Sheriff; C. D. Peyster, Albert Clook, Harmanus Vagelder, And. Maerschalck, Johannis Ryckman, Assistants; Sam. Bayard, Chamberlain; Will. Sharpas, Town Clerk. *Same endorsement.* *Copy.* 1¾ *pp.*

67. iii. Address of the Grand Jury for the City and County of New York, to the King, Oct. 13th, 1714. The loss of so excellent a Queen so filled our hearts with grief that nothing but the succession to the Crown in your most illustrious House was able to comfort us, *etc.* Notwithstanding our remoteness from your Royal person wee will to the utmost of our power with our lives and fortunes defend your Majesties undoubted right and title to the Imperiall Crown of your realms against all open and secret Pretenders and Conspirators whatsoever, *etc.* *Signed* Richd. Burke, G. Schuyler, Alec. Moore, Phil. Schuyler, Law. Smith, Gerrard Viele, Abra. Keteltar, Jon. Rolland, Jon. Auboyucau, Isaac Gouverneur,

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Humph. Salusbury, Wm. Provoost, Danl. Crommelin, Marten Clock, F. Vincent, Louis Carre, Nich. Roosevelt. *Same endorsement. Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *Nos.* 83, 83 i.-iii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 287, 288.]

Oct. 18. N. York. **68.** Governor Hunter to Mr. Popple. The faire prospect of the publick security transports me beyond all private considerations, *etc.* The enclosed to their Lorps. will inform you that the King has been proclaim'd here with a universal transport, some awkward half-huzzas there were but few, when matters are setled you must expect more trouble. In the mean time be assur'd that no man on earth is more heartily then I am your affect. friend, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 11th Dec., 1714, Read 21st June, 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 84; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 288, 289.]

Oct. 22. Placentia. **69.** Capt. Taverner to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses following.* I hope your Lordps. will approve of my proceedings, *etc.* Nothing in my opinion can add more to the Fishery and commerce of those parts than an expeditious survey thereof. I shall do all that's possible to be done this winter, and hope your Lopps. will concurr in ordering me a sloop, which I humbly requested may be sent me timely in the Spring to enable me to proceed on that service. This coast is very dangerous and having no true chart thereof, 'tis my humble opinion, that few of the Brittish ships will come here to fish untill I have compleated one. The French give me an accot. that there is extraordinary good fishing on Banck-vert, which with submission I think proper to be survey'd as soon as possible. I am inform'd there's abundance of salmon on this coast. I shall endeavour to know the truth thereof. Its certainly the best place of fishing in Newfoundland as also for furrs and masts. I doubt not but to bring the Indians in Newfoundland to trade with us, which will be a great advantage to the Brittish Nation. I inform'd your Lordships the last spring of the hardships I lay under for want of a supply of money, which you represented to my Lord Treasurer *etc.* I was obliged to come away without receiving a farthing from him, and I hear nothing of it is paid since. *Prays* for instructions to be given to James Campbell, his Agent, *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Taverner. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th Nov., 1714, Read 28th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

69. i. Capt. Wm. Taverner's Report to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Placentia, Oct. 22, 1714. *Describes his arrival in* Newfoundland, June 27th. Col. Moody ordered the Capt. of the *Tyger* galley to follow my orders, and gave me papers to publish at St. Peters, requesting me to administer the oath of allegiance to H.M. to all the French inhabitants who were willing to take it, to use my utmost endeavours to perswade 'em to continue in their respective plantations, and if possible to hinder all French ships from fishing and trading in those parts which belong to the English. He let me have a corporal

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and 11 soldiers for that service, *etc.* July 17th I arrived at St. Peters where I put up Col. Moody's order on the Church door, as also the declaration aforementioned to hinder the French from fishing or selling goods during my continuance in that harbour. I administred the oath to the inhabitants. I also demanded the reason of the Frenche's fishing there. One of them told me he had a good French pass which he would stand by, or fight me. After a consultation with the English masters of ships, I confined him aboard, and told him I should not be imposed on by any such passports, as knowing that the French King had nothing to do with the fishing at that Island or parts adjacent. He begged pardon, but I obliged him and the master of the other French fishing vessel in the same harbour to give £500 security *etc.* I surveyed the Islands and harbour of St. Peters with the rock adjacient, which in my opinion, is the very best place of fishing for a few English ships in and about Newfoundland, and a considerable place of trade, especially about Michaelmas, where all the planters and servants from the Bay de Espere *etc.* bring in their furrs and summer's fish, to sell for purchasing their winters provision and necessarys. *Description of St. Peter's fishing.* July 23 I sailed to, and surveyed the Northermost Bay of Manyclone where was a French Biscayer a fishing, I also required the master of her to give security of his good behaviour. *Description of this and of Harbour of Good Hope.* There was here a fine field of barley growing as good as ever I saw in England. I surveyed the Bay of Hermitage. Ther's a good beech and place for fishing. Some of the houses were burnt by the English 4 yeares agoe. The proprietor now fishes at the Isle de Espère, but designs to return the next season. I also surveyed the Plantation at Isle Grole, being a good fishing place, *etc.*, and administred the oath of allegiance to the inhabitants of those parts. The other branch of the Bay de Espère called N.E. Bay is accounted the best bay in Newfoundland. In it are abundance of islands which afford plenty of furrs, and timber, *etc.* Aug. 4 I sailed for Grand Bank, *etc.* At Rancounter I saw a stage and two men left by a French ship that had fished there this season, but was run away to Cape Britton fearing I should seize her according to Col. Moody's order, *etc.* Aug. 10th I surveyed the plantations at Grand Bank and Fortune, *etc.*, and administered the oath of allegiance, and returned to St. Peters, *etc.* Aug. 18 M. Costebelle sent a letter from Placentia the contents whereof hath been published by the priest in the chappells at St. Peters and Fortune threatning the French inhabitants of those places that had taken the oath of allegiance to H.M., in case they remained there should be all accounted as

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rebells to the French King, be hang'd if they went to France and have all their goods and effects confiscated there, which frightened them very much. I was obliged to stay at St. Peters to encourage them, otherwise this small Colony would have been quite depopulated. In order to supply them with provisions for the winter, I was obliged to promise 'em the liberty of having provisions from M. Gabriel Roger a French mercht. who gave them credit, which the English masters and merchts. were not inclinable to do. I humbly desire your Lordps. will dispence and grant him liberty the next season to gather in his debts so contracted, this being the only expedient I could take to prevent the people going away. Their continuance here tends very much to H.M. service, they being all acquainted with the best fishing grounds and places which the English another season to their great benefit will discover altho' hitherto they have not frequented these parts, the very worst of them being better than our former English settlements to the No'ward. Sept. 22nd I arrived at Placentia. The ship being very foul, and too large and expensive and not proper for the survey, Col. Moody agreed with me in sending her home Oct. 16, 1714. And that H.M. service might not suffer, I have hired a small vessel for surveying the Bays the ensuing winter, and am also obliged to build a boat with 6 oars, *etc. Prays for hire to be paid to his Agent.* I have also hired a Canadean for H.M. service who speaks the Indian language very well, that when I meet with any Indians I may the better settle a commerce with them, *etc. Repeats* request for a good sloop for the survey in the spring *etc. Signed*, Wm. Taverner. *Endorsed as preceding.* 4½ *large pp.*

69. ii. Memorandum of a chart of St. Peters, the Island of Columba and adjacent rocks, surveyed by Capt. Taverner, Surveyor of Newfoundland. ½ *p.*

69. iii. Copy of passport, for a French ship (*No.* i. *supra*) to trade and fish at St. Pierre. *Signed*, Louis Alexandre de Bourbon, Morlaix, April 10, 1714. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

69. iv. Account of ships and inhabitants at St. Peters belonging to France. Names of 26 inhabitants, 17 of whom took the oath of allegiance to H.M. Names of 5 French ships in the harbour. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

69. v. Certificate by Lt. Governor Moody and Capt. Taverner recommending Capt. Ruston, *Tyger* galley, to the Commissioners of Transportation for a month's pay for his journey home. Placentia, Oct. 10, 1714. *Signed*, John Moody, Wm. Taverner. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 68, 68 i.-v. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 195, 5. *pp.* 514, 516 ; *and* (*enclosure No.* i. *only*) 195, 6. *pp.* 1–16.]

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Oct. 25. Virginia.

70. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Tho I have recieved no intimation from your Lordships of the death of our late most gracious Queen, I cannot omitt this first opportunity after the notification of the mournfull news sent me by my Lord Bolinbroke, to acquaint your Lordps., that according to the directions transmitted therewith I proclaimed King George, with all the solemnitys this country is capable of, on the 19th instant ; the Council and most of the principal Gentlemen of the country (who were then extraordinarily assembled at Williamsburgh on occasion of the General Court) assisting therein ; and the night concluded with an entertainment at my house for all the Gentlemen in Town, where H.M. health was drank with the fireing of guns, and all suitable demonstrations of joy for H.M. happy and peaceable accession to the Throne, whose undoubted and rightfull title, the People of this Colony do unanimously acknowledge. I have together with the Council and principal Officers taken the oaths prescribed by the sixth of Queen Anne ; and have issued out orders for proclaiming H.M., and qualifying the severall Officers throughout the Government. Having recieved no commands from your Lordps., but what I have already acknowledged and answered, I shall not till after the meeting of the Assembly (wch. begins the 16 of next month) trouble your Lordps. *etc.*, except to acquaint you that I am but just return'd from a six weeks expedition for settling the Indians and securing the frontiers, and that the country is at present in perfect tranquility. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 10th Dec., 1714, Read 16th May, 1716. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 24 ; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 303–305.]

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71. Memorial presented on behalf of President Sharpe to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Recounts his services* (*v.* April 24 *and* July 1st), *refers to enclosed, and prays to be recommended to H.M., etc. Endorsed*, Recd. Read 26 Oct., 1714. 1 *large p. Enclosed*,

71. i., ii. Extracts from Lord Sunderland's letters. *v.* C.S.P., 1707, *Nos.* 835, 836. [*C.O.* 28, 14. *Nos.* 24, 24 i., ii.]

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72. Petition of President Sharpe to the King. *Recounts his services as in preceding and prays to be continued in the Government of Barbados. Endorsed*, Recd. Read 26th Oct., 1714. 1 *large p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 25.]

Oct. 26. Treary. Chambers, Whitehall.

73. Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the Lords of the Council. We do intirely agree with the Lords Commissioners for Trade as to the settlement of St. Kitts *etc.* We have no objection to the restoring the French Protestant Refugees whose cases have been already examined and reported by the Council of Trade and Plantations, but as to the five petitions which came annext (*v.* Oct. 27) to your Lordps'. order of reference, we return them back with our opinion that they ought to be examined in like manner by the said Lords Commissioners, *etc. Signed*,

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Halifax, Ri. Onslow, Wm. St. Quintin, Edwd. Wortley, P. Methuen. *Endorsed*, Recd. — Nov., 1714, Read 23rd Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 40; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 182, 183.]

Oct. 27. Councill Chamber, Whitehall.

74. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, John Povey. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th Oct., Read 1st Nov., 1714. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

74. i. Petition of Stephen Duport to the King. Prays that following petitions formerly mislaid may be referred to the Council of Trade like those of April 5th. 1 *p.*

74. ii. Petition of Stephen Duport to the King. Duplicate of his petition to the Queen, C.S.P. 1714, *No.* 630 i.

74. iii. Petition of Stephen Duport, in behalf of the Council and Assembly of St. Christophers, to the King. Several Irish and French Papists residing in the English part of that Island when the first war with France broake out in 1689, did fly from their habitations into the French quarter, took up arms and assisted the French in the reduction of the Island against your Majesty's subjects, whereof many suffered thereby in their lives and estates, and at the reconquest of the said Island by your Majesty's forces retired out of the same into the French Colonies, where they resided and continued to act in open rebellion, after which your Majesty's Chief Governor for the time being and others since, did make grants of the said rebells' lands and plantations as being forfeited by their rebellion to such of your Majesty's faithfull subjects as did distinguish themselves in the defence and reconquest of the Island; upon which an Act passed there for the confirming these grants, which being sent over for your Majesty's confirmation, the Attorney General gave his opinion that it could not be confirmed, for want of some formalities mentioned in his report, which could not be prevented, there being no civill laws open during the wars, since which, and the present Peace, many of the said rebells have return'd to the Island, claimed their former lands and plantations, and some of them recover'd the same from the late possessors and behave themselves there in such insulting dareing manner and threats that your Majesty's faithfull subjects are much disturbed thereat and will probably occasion some considerable disorder if not timely prevented. *Prays* for H.M. speedy relief. 2 *pp.*

74. iv. Petition of Mary Maillard to the King. Widow of Peter Maillard, her father, Francis Meunier, was forced to fly from his plantation in the French part of St. Kitts owing to the persecution of Protestants, *prays* to be granted one moiety thereof, she and her sister Arouet Guychard being his only children. 1 *p.*

74. v. Petition of Mary Maillard for the King. Prays to be

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restored to a plantation in the French quarter of St. Kitts, possessed by her husband and herself, before they fled into the English quarter on account of the French persecution of Protestants. She has lived there since the English conquered that part. 1 *p.*

74. vi. Petition of Francis Guychard, and other children of Arouet Guychard (*v. No.* v.). Prays to be granted a moiety of the plantation referred to (*No.* iv.). 1 *p.*

74. vii. Petition of Francis Guychard and other children of Francis Guychard to the King. Prays to be restored to a plantation in the French quarter of St. Kitts, whence his father fled before the French persecution of Protestants. Petitioners and their mother have lived there since the English conquest. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 33, 33 i.-vii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 153, 12. *p.* 144.]

Oct. 27. Whitehal. **75**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Lord Townshend. *Enclose* Addresses of the Council and Assembly of Barbados to Her late Majesty, relating to Mr. Sharpe. *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 39. *No.* 1 ; *and* 29, 13. *p.* 126.]

Oct. 28. Whitehall. **76**. Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their opinion thereupon. *Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th Oct., Read 1st Nov., 1714. ¾ *p.* *Enclosed*,

76. i. Monsr. de Pontchartrain to Monsr. D'Iberville. Oct. 17, 1714. The King being fully resolved to put the Treaty of Peace in execution in every part of it, and particularly what is contain'd in the 6th Article, relating to the Trade with the Spanish West Indies, H.M. has not been satisfied with preventing what is there stipulated by the prohibitions which he had already made by the Ordinance of Jan. 18, 1712. In order also to prevent the tricks and contrivances that the traders of France might make use of to evade the foresaid prohibition, H.M. has farther required all those who shall sail out of the ports of France to trade at Cadiz at the French Colonies and elsewhere to give security, under the penalty of 100,000 piasters and confiscation in case they be convicted to have sail'd to the said Spanish West Indies. Since which H.M. finding with concern, that the avidity of some particular persons has rendered these precautions too weak, and suggested to them to equip their ships in foreign ports ; H.M. has therefore issued a new declaration, signed and sealed, in which the foregoing prohibitions are recited, with the addition of the penalty of being sent to the galleys, and other penaltys capable to restrain such whose temerity cannot be curb'd by pecuniary mulcts, which is a convincing argument of the sincerity of H.M. *etc.* But H.M. fearing that this Declaration might be evaded by a collusion between his

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subjects and those of other countries where they make their equipments, has thought fit before he publishes the same to communicate it to the foreign and maritime powers, that they making on their part the like prohibitions to their subjects, on the same penalties, or others equivalent, the Articles of the Treaty may be reciprocally observed with the same exactness, and not be for the future in danger of being evaded by particular persons of any other nation. For this reason I did transmit to you by the King's Order of Nov. 11th last, a copy of this Declaration informing you by an article of Instructions which was annexed to it, that H.M. desired you would communicate it to the Queen of Great Britain, that she might be pleas'd to enter into the same measures. H.M. has also given the same directions to Monsr. de Chateauneuf, for what relates to the States General; but neither they nor the Queen of Great Britain have as yet done anything therein; so that their silence is the reason why the said Declaration has not yet been register'd in the parliaments and publish'd. H.M. therefore has commanded me to signify to you his pleasure, that you apply with vivacity to the King of England, in order to bring him as soon as may be to make the like prohibitions to his subjects and under penalties. This is so much the more reasonable in that the English continue to carry on a considerable trade to the Spanish West Indies by Jamaica, importing there great quantities of goods, and even into the South Sea. Although the Ministers of England have complained to the Spanish Court of a trade they pretend the French carry on there, but it will not be difficult to you to enervate the said complaints in acquainting the English with what H.M. has done and the measures he has taken to prevent his subjects sailing into those parts. 4 *pp.*

76. ii. Declaration by the King of France prohibiting all traders from going or sending ships to the South Sea. Marly, July 31st, 1713. 2½ *pp.*

76. iii., iv. Duplicates of i. and ii. in the original French. [*C.O.* 388, 17. *Nos.* 76, 76 i.-iv.; *and* (*without Nos.* iii. and iv.) 389, 24. *pp.* 432–438.]

Oct. 28. Treary. Chambers.

77. Mr. Lowndes to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The persons possessed of debentures towards repairing the losses sustained in Nevis and St. Christophers having preferred a peticon for the sum of £18,540 12*s.* 9¾*d.* granted by Parliamt. for three years interest from Xmas 1711–1714, the Lords Commrs. of the Treasury desire an authentick list of the said debentures, *etc. Signed*, Wm. Lowndes. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th, Read 30th Dec., 1714. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

77. i. Petition of Joseph Martyn, Ste. Duport and others to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. *Pray for payment of interest on debentures as in preceding. Signed*,

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Joseph Martyn, Ste. Duport and 24 *others*. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 35, 35 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 153, 12. *p.* 147.]

Oct. 29. St. James's. **78**. H.M. Warrant appointing James Archbould to the Council of Barbados in place of Henry Low decd. *Countersigned*, Townshend. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 2.]

Oct. 29. St. James's. **79**. H.M. Warrant appointing Thomas Beake Secretary of Maryland. *Countersigned*, Townshend. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 23.]

Nov. 3. Whitehal. **80**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Request payment of enclosed account of office expenses and nine months' salaries due Michaelmas last. [*C.O.* 389, 37. *pp.* 81–84.]

Nov. 8. Whitehall. **81**. Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their report, *etc.* *Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. 9th, Read 10th Nov., 1714. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

81. i. Extract of letter from Caleb Heathcote to Lord Bolingbroke, New York, Sept. 1st, 1714. *Presses his former scheme for bringing over* 6,500 *men to work on the production of Naval Stores.* The design is altogether new, but there is no other way of effectually doing it in this age. For the people of America, can by going on in the beaten road of raising of grain, stock, and the like, live easy enough, and it will be very difficult to persuade them to fall upon anything, which they are not certain will pay them well for their labour, but was the ice broke for them, without any expence or risque of theirs, by which they could be made sensible, how much it is for their interest, they would afterwards fall upon it readily enough, *etc.* 2 *pp.*

81. ii. An account of the value of the stores proposed to be raised by 6,500 men, *etc.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *Nos.* 72, 72 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1123. *p.* 137.]

Nov. 8. New York. **82**. Governor Hunter to Mr. Popple. *Begins with duplicate of Oct.* 18. *Continues*:—I am unwilling to interrupt the publick joy with my private grievances, not knowing as yet to whom I am to apply for redresse I have given that trouble to my particular friend the Earle of Stair, pray S^r^ be assisting in procureing and expediteing H.M. approbation of the Acts for paying the publick debts here, you know well that the Revenue bill was never intended to be pass'd tho' prepar'd by the Lords so these matters no waws interfere. I have beg'd for one half of what is indue upon the Palatine account in the mean time untill matters are setled, I'm sure no man has suffer'd more then I have done so no body has a better excuse for crying out for reliefe. I shall not doubt it nor of your good endeavours toward it, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14th Jan., Read 21st June, 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 85; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 289, 290.]

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Nov. 8. New York.

83. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers to letter of Oct.* 18. All things are quiet and easey since H.M. accession to ye Crown, and I have faire hopes of a better settlement. I must once more earnestly recommend to your Lordps. the Acts for paying the publick debts here. I cannot doubt of your Lordps'. recommendation for H.M. approbation knowing your generous endeavours for my poor interests, that you are well appriz'd of my sufferings and know how considerable my share is in that debt. *Recommends* to their Lordships " the presenting the inclosed Address to his Majesty who has a people here in all appearance ready to sacrifice everything to his service. I wrote to your Lordps. that all had like to run into confusion upon our frontiers, but I have quieted the Indians and undeceived them and now they seem firmer to our interests than ever." *Refers to enclosure ii. etc. Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Reed. 14th April, Read 21st June, 1715. 1½ *pp. Enclosed*,

83. i. Address of the Justices of the Peace, Sheriff and Grand Jurors of the City and County of New York at Quarter Sessions to the King. With hearts full of joy we congratulate your Majesty's accession to the Crown and Dominions of Great Britain, by which we and all your subjects are secur'd in the enjoyment of all those blessings which Heaven has bestow'd on a country so happily constituted ; and while we behold that Constitution so confirm'd to us by the amiable prospect of it's continuance to the latest posterity in the succession of an illustrious race of Princes, with the deepest sense of gratitude to Heaven and our Deliverer, we reflect on the fatal consequences which must have attended the success of a Pretender, and his adherents, whose advances gave so sad a view, to all those to whom their Religion, their Country, or its Laws were dear, in each of whose defence and preservation your Majesty shall ever find our hearts and hands prepar'd. Most Gracious Sovereign, Those of your People remote from your Dominion, who are so happy to be more immediately under your Majesty's Administration, have so often felt the ill effects of mistaken power from such of their Governors, who fancy'd themselves above, and us below the condition of subjects, and such were our melancholy circumstances for some past years, that we most humbly implore your Majesty's pardon if amidst our joy and congratulations on your accession to the throne, we take leave to assure your Majesty, that now none of the British Territories have a fairer prospect of the enjoyment of that happiness, which naturally flows from the present settlement of our religious and civil rights, than we of this Province, who have liv'd in tranquility, and enjoy'd the blessings of Peace in the midst of a long war, from the auspicious conduct of Brigadier Hunter *etc.*, who by admonition and example has daily inculcated and cherish'd in us an early affection to your Majesty's person and Royal

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progeny. And it was from him we long since learn'd that the liberties of Great Britain, the Protestant Succession and the Protestant Religion, howsoever divided or distinguish'd by factious and turbulent spirits, must stand or fall together, *etc., etc.* New York, City Hall, 2nd Nov., 1714. *Signed*, Ralph Hurnnau, H. v.d. S.p. cyel, Petrus Kip, John Graham, J.v.D. Leul, Henry Play, Oliver Schuyler, Thomas Roberts, junr., John Bankes, Dirck Eghberts, Samuel Provoost, Villiam Jackon, John Johnston, Jacobus Kip, Jacobus Bayard, John Cruger, Joh. Jansen, J. D. Riemer, Fra. Harison, Sheriff, Will. Sharpas, Cl. pacis, Jno. Crooke, Leeudert Huygd de Kleyn, Isaac Kip, Abraham Gouneau, Andrew Fresneau. *Same endorsement.* 3 *pp.*

83. ii. Conference between Governor Hunter and the Five Nations of Indians, Albany, Sept. 20, 1714. *Set out, New York Documents* V., *pp.* 382–389. *Signed*, Robt. Livingston, Secretary for the Indian Affairs. *Same endorsement.* 9 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *Nos.* 86, 86 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 290, 291.]

Nov. 10. Whitehall. **84**. Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. having been pleased to appoint Robert Lowther Esq. to be Governour of Barbadoes, I desire you will direct a Commission and Instructions to be prepared for him as usual, for H.M. approbation. *Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. 11th, Read 16th Nov., 1714. ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 26; *and* 29, 13. *p.* 127.]

Nov. 15. Whitehall. **85**. Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers following for their report* "what may be proper to be done herein." *Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. 15th, Read 16th Nov., 1714. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

85. i. M. le Comte de Pontchartrain to M. d'Iberville. Nov. 7 (N.S.), 1714. Monsieur Soubras Commissary at Isle Royale formerly called Cape Breton informs me by his letter of Sept. 22 (N.S.) that on his arrival he found M. de la Ronde and Captain de Pensens had been sent to Accadie in two different vessels, the first by M. L'Hermite, and the latter by M. de St. Ovide, upon occasion of the complaints of the French inhabitants of Accadie, and in order to obtain from M. Nicholson the Governor, entire liberty for them to retire with their cattle and corn to l'Isle Royale. M. Pensens has returned, and has submitted a report of his negotiation, from which it appears that by M. Nicholson's leave, these two officers assembled the inhabitants to learn their intentions; that upon demanding that they should have the term of one year according to Article XIV. of the Treaty of Utrecht to remain upon their estates without any hindrance, the decision has been referred to the Court of London, as likewise their demand for power during that time to transport their corn and cattle, for building

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ships to transport their effects, and for receiving from the French the tackle and other necessarys for those who shall build at Port Royal and elsewhere; upon the demand of having an ordinance published granting them permission to sell their habitations and to leave powers of attorney, it was answered, "Referred to the Queen, and to her letter, which ought to be a sure guarantee." As M. Nicholson has promised a speedy dispatch of all these articles, the King, to whom I have given an account of the matter, desires you to take such measures as you shall judge most fit to press for their execution, and that you should act in such manner that the King of England may give as soon as possible the necessary orders to that purpose, *etc. Copy. French. With English translation.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 18, 18 i.; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 90–103.]

Nov. 15. Whitehall. **86.** Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses following for their report. Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Reed. 15th, Read 16th Nov., 1714. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p. Enclosed,*

86. i. Le Comte de Pontchartrain to M. d'Iberville, Oct. 10, 1714. M. de la Malmaison, Commander in Chief at Martinique, informs me by his letter of July 28th that he has received one from the Governor of Nevis demanding the return of M. d'Iberville's hostages, alleging that by the Articles XI. and XXIII. of the Treaty of Utrecht all prisoners are to be set free without distinction and without ransom, and that he has replied that by the same Article XI. it is stipulated that Commissioners should be nominated to settle differences not decided, and particularly the capitulation of Nevis, and that it is therefore necessary to await the decision of the said Commissioners, and that besides he had received no orders to send back these hostages. Upon the report I have given to the King, His Majesty has thought fit to signify to M. de la Malmaison that he approves of his reply, and that he must keep the hostages until this Article is executed, *etc. French. Translation annexed. Copy.* $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 34, 34 i.; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 145, 146.]

Nov. 16. Whitehal. **87.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Lord Townshend. Enclose following for H.M. signature. *Annexed,*

87. i. Draft of H.M. Commission to Governor Lowther (*v.* Nov. 10) in the usual form. [*C.O.* 29, 13. *pp.* 127–153.]

Nov. 18. Boston, New England. **88.** Governor Dudley to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Acknowledges letters of the 11th Aug.* "giving the sorrowfull news of the death of Her late Majesty of Blessed Memory, and the happy accession of H.M. King George" *etc. Continues:*—The abovesaid letters (with others for the several Governments) were sent express upon H.M.S. the *Hazard* gally Capt. Richard Green Commander who parted from Deel the 14th of Aug. as we

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were often here inform'd by several merchant shipps, but whither he went or where he stay'd we are not capable to give accompt, but so it is that on the 12th of November she was cast away upon the coast in the Great Bay of the Massachusetts, and broken to pieces upon the rocks ; No one soul escaping to give any accompt, but by broken letters, and peices of packets, coming on shoar, found in the snow and sand we are assured that it was Green, and that he had packets for Newfoundland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Road Island, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, Maryland, Pensilvania. Peices of all which I have found and sent forward every way ; however her stay so long in her voyage was such as made her late coming less necessary for that on the 15th Sept. by loose papers coming in our merchant ships, H.M. sickness and death were told, and within a few days after I receiv'd a Gazette of H.M. death, and the proclamation of H.M. King George, and took the oaths of several masters, and passengers that they were present, some of them at London, others at Canterbury, others at Dublin in Ireland, at the Proclamation of the King. Whereupon with the advice of H.M. Council I proceeded on 22nd Sept. to proclame H.M., to which solemnity I gave notice to all the Members of the Council, and Assembly, the Military officers, and Gentlemen of the Country to attend, and raysed the Militia of Boston, consisting of a thousand foot, and two troops of Horse to attend, and the proceeding is set down in the News Letter enclos'd. The same day it was repeated at Salem, and the day after at Portsmouth in New Hampshire. And that it might go thro all the Governments on the coast of America I gave accompt thereof along the shoar, and they proceeded to do the same, and I suppose have given your Lordships account thereof by this time. On the same 22nd of September I proceeded to administer to all the Members of H.M. Council, Representatives, Officers Civil and Military present, the oaths instead of the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, the Test, the oath of abjuration and renunciation, and all the other oaths enjoyn'd by Act of Parliament to enable them to proceed in their places of office and trust, and since have ordered the Judges, Justices and Colonels to. administer to every offieer civil and military thro'out both Provinces the abovesaid oaths, which is punctually performed in every county and part, and I may assure your Lordships, that I have not person in these Governments, freeholder, or other that I have reason to suspect ill-affected to H.M., but do universally rejoyce in H.M. most happy accession to the Government, and promise themselves great and lasting happiness under the same. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 18th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$, Read 26th June, 1718. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*
Enclosed,

88. i. Copy of the Boston News-Letter, Sept. 20-27, 1714, announcing the death of Queen Anne and describing the proclaiming of King George I. *etc.* Boston, Printed in Newbury Street, for John Campbell Post Master. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 168, 168 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 915. *pp.* 155–158.]

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Nov. 20. St. James's. **89**. H.M. Warrant revoking patent of Arthur Wynter, and appointing Thomas Windham Register of Jamaica. *Countersigned*, Townshend. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 22, 23.]

Nov. 20. St. James's. **90**. H.M. Warrant revoking patent of John Baber, and appointing William Congreve Secretary of Jamaica. *Countersigned*, Townshend. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 24, 25.]

Nov. 20. St. James's. **91**. H.M. Warrant re-appointing William Forbes Provost Marshal of Barbados. *Countersigned*, Townshend. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 25.]

Nov. 22. St. James's. **92**. Order of King in Council. Suspending approbation of Act of Jamaica, 1713, *for the more effectual relief of the freeholders and inhabitants of Kingston*, until provision be made for indemnifying such persons whose houses are by the said Act to be pulled down, or a new Act be prepared *etc.* (*v.* July 16 and A.P.C. 11., *No.* 1211). *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 22 July, 1717. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 12. *No.* 49 ; *and* 138, 15. *pp.* 268–270.]

Nov. 23. St. James's. **93**. H.M. Commission to Robert Lowther, Governor of Barbados. *Countersigned*, Townshend. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 3–13.]

Nov. 24. London. **94**. Col. Vetch to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to letter of Nov.* 23. (i.) The number of French inhabitants in L'Accadie and Nova Scotia is computed at 2,500. (ii.) They have all obliged themselves to remove save two families, Mr. Allen and Mr. Gourday. (iii.) There are about 500 families upon Cape Breton, besides the garrison which consists of 7 companys already, *etc.* (iv.) The consequences of the French removing from Nova Scotia to Cape Breton are evidently (*a*) leaving that country intirely destitute of inhabitants. (*b*) They have intermarried with the Indians, by which, and their being of one Religion, they have a mighty influence upon them, so it's not to be doubted but they will carry along with them to Cape Bretton, both the Indians and their trade ; which is very considerable, (*c*) and as the accession of such a number of inhabitants to Cape Bretton, will make it at once a very populous Colony (in which the strength of all country's consists), so it is to be considered that 100 of the French who were born upon that Continent and are perfectly known in the woods can march upon snow shoes and understand the use of birch canows, are of more value and service then five times the number of raw men newly come from Europe ; so their skill in the fishery as well as the cultivating the soil must inevitably make that Island by such an accession of people and French at once the most powerfull Colony the French have in America, and of the greatest danger and damage to all the Brittish Colonys as well as the universal trade of Great Britain. (v.). The fortifications upon Cape Bretton as they are very considerable, especially at Louisbourg and St. Anne upon which the French have laboured for these two summers past with the

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utmost diligence having the assistance not only of the garrison and a considerable number of people from Canada together with the inhabitants that are gone to settle there, but have had likewise the assistance of three men of warr, who carry'd them all sorts of stores and remained with them all summer to help work upon the fortifications, one of which is to continue all winter there to assist them upon the said fortifications, as Mr. Cummings will more particularly inform your Lordships, *etc.* (vi.) As to the time of their removing from Nova Scotia with their effects, several who have no very great substance have already remov'd thither this summer, and the rest design to do so next summer as soon as their harvest is over. (vii.) There may be about 5000 black cattle, besides a great number of sheep and hoggs in all that country, the greater part of all wch. no doubt they will carry of if permitted. The consequences of which are evidently, it will intirely strip that country and reduce it to its primitive state ; to replenish which at the same rate it now is from New England the nearest Colony at a moderate computation of freight only will cost above £40,000, besides the long time it will require to stock that country. But the French by this means will have their new Colony almost stockt at once, and save near £100,000, and the transporting their grain will be of very great service to them, there being a considerable quantity of wheat and peas rais'd there now. (viii.) As to the consequences of allowing the French to sell their lands in those parts ; (*a*) it would intirely disappoint the settlement of that valuable country because it is never to be supposed that any person will goe to buy land in a new country when in all H.M. Plantations abroad there is such encouragement of land gratis to such as will come to settle in them. (*b*) It would be a breach of the public faith contain'd in H.M. Royall Instructions when the reduction of that place was undertaken by which the lands are promis'd away to the Captors for their encouragement to reduce the same. Nor is there any Article in the Treaty of Peace that entitules the French to any such priviledges ; nay moreover I am of opinion that by the Treaty the French inhabitants are allowed either to remove if they design'd it or at least to make a demand of the same in a years time after the ratification of the Treaty, neither of which was done, nor wou'd the inhabitants have offer'd to goe had they not been, not only importuned but threatned by the French officers in the French King's name, to be treated as rebels if they did not remove, which how far that is consistent wth. the Treaty is most humbly submitted. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read Dec. 22, 1714. 4½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 20 ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 105–112.]

Nov. 25. N. York. **95.** Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. To the duplicate (Nov. 8) on the other side I have only now to add that by the last post from Boston I have receiv'd what could be sav'd out of the sands and snow on the shoar, of the packets sent by the *Hazard* sloop of warr wch. was lost with all her equipage in a storm about ten leagues from Boston. I had there your Lordps.' letter with the Proclamations and orders,

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etc. With this also your Lordps. will receive the remaining part of the Acts past in the last Session of Assembly here which could not be gott ready for the former conveyance, these are (1) An Act for the Treasurer's paying the money therein mention'd. (2) An Act for the Treasurer's paying the arrears due to the Clerk and door-keeper of the Assembly. (3) An Act to intitle Gerrard de Grau and his assigns to the fishery of porpoises. (4) An Act for shortning law suits and regulateing the practice of the law. (5) An Act for preventing the multiplicity of law suits. These two last are of ye same kind and for the same reasons with these past in the Jerseys, upon which I have already remark'd. (6) An Act for appointing Commissioners to lett to farm the excise in this Colony. (7) An Act for regulating fences. (8) An Act for encourageing the Indian Trade at Albany. I must again implore your Lordps.' recommendation of the Acts *for paying publick debts* to H.M. for his Royal approbation. My share in it is chiefly what is indue to me for fireing for the Garrisons for rebuilding and repairing the Forts and barracks and the arrears of my bare sellary. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. April 14, Read 21st June, 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 87 ; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 292-294.]

Nov. 26. Virginia.

96. Lt. Governor Spotswood to Mr. Popple. By this ship I send you some Virginia seeds, wch. my friend Mr. Richd. Brayne, in Manchester-Court Westminster, will deliver to you, they being packt up with some other things of his. The Gentleman who collected them for me here, is a person very curious in such matters, and says he has marked on ye several papers what is needfull, or what he knows of ye soil they particularly delight in, some you may find without any directions upon them, as being uncertain what to give, or unnecessary to give any at all. *Refers to enclosures etc.* by which you may perceive how wrongfully I have been charged wth. playing Mr. Berkeley foul. I observe your sentiments of Councellors appointed by a Governor and should pay abundance of deference to your opinion ; but certainly ye continual practice of a Council, must be ye rule of preceedence at that Board, unless H.M. thinks fit to order it otherwise, and then if his pleasure be in favour of Mr. Berkeley, it will be ye first precedent upon ye Council Journals of this Colony. The same may be said of ye laws passed by a Governor, wch. you say of Councellors appointed by him ; that they are but provisionally such : yet they are in force till ye Sovereign's disallowance thereof be notifyed. And as it has been very seldom known yt. ye Royal sanction has been given to a law of Virginia, so I find yt. it has almost as rarely hapned yt. H.M. Predecessors have thought fitting by their letters or warrants to confirm those Councellors whom any Governor had appointed, pursuant to ye power given him under ye Broad Seal, whenever the Council here falls under ye number of nine, *etc.* *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$, Read 16th May, 1716. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Enclosed,*

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96. i. Copy of Minutes of Council of Virginia, Nov. 4, 1714, *as to the precedence of Mr. Berkley. Same endorsement.* 4 *pp.*

96. ii. Council of Virginia to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refer to preceding, in reply to insinuations made against themselves and the Lt. Governor in that matter. Signed,* Robert Carter, James Blair, Phill. Ludwell, John Smith, John Lewis, W. Byrd, Wm. Cocke, Nathl. Harrison, Mann Page, Robt. Porteus. *Same endorsement.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *Nos.* 25, 25 i., ii.; *and* (*extract, without enclosures*) 5, 1364. *pp.* 305–308.]

Nov. 27. Barbados. **97**. President Sharpe to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Your Lordships will please to observe from the inclosed, that I have been at last, in a manner compell'd, in support of the dignity of Government here, to remove Mr. Frere from the Council. *Refers to enclosure for reasons, etc., and to his former letters to show* in what a condition I found this place, divided into partys, inflam'd against each other; that the methods I thought most proper to bring 'em to some reasonable state of tranquility, was to interpose against any invectives, or malicious prosecutions, and to divide the powers amongst the least exceptionable persons, without any regard to their little heats and divisions; and where I was oblig'd to displace any, who might have used their authority too arbitrarily, to soften it as much as possible, by carrying my resentments no further. In pursuance of which, I divided the eight regiments, of which the Militia here consists, among the men of best estates, four of which I continu'd as I found 'em, together with the commissions of General Officers in the Colonels of three of them. The other four I gave to gentlemen of very good estates and characters, who had formerly been in commission. The civil power had much the same division. From which impartiality, I promis'd myself some good fruit, and, in great measure, as far as so short a time would admit, I have found it; but Mr. Frere not satisfy'd, unless everything follow'd his inclinations, has constantly made it his business, as far as his influence reach'd, to oppose all these calm measures, and altho' I have, by myself, and others, in a great degree, courted him to an acquiescence, he has, presumeing upon my temper, rose from one indignity to another to me; till at last, forgetting all the bounds even of decency, he presum'd to treat me at the Council Table in the manner express'd in the within charge, which I most humbly entreat your Lordships will be pleas'd to take into your consideration, and to do not me only, but the character I have the honour to wear, that justice which your Lordships, in your great wisdoms, shall think proper, *etc.* Permit me humbly to pray your Lordships to lay this affair before H.M. *etc.*, that the honour, indeed the very being of the Government here, may not suffer, in my person. P.S. On Tuesday the 23rd instant I read my charge to Mr. Frere in Council, and enter'd it in the Council Books; and on Thursday morning he receiv'd a copy of it from the Secretary

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of H.M. Council here. I have not yet, my Lords, receiv'd his answer thereto; as soon as I do, I shall transmit it to your Lordships, with what further proofs I shall take on this occasion. *Signed*, Wm. Sharpe. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th Jan., Read 4th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 3 *pp*. *Enclosed*,

97. i. Certificate that the following are genuine copies. *Signed*, Wm. Sharpe, Nov. 27, 1714. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp*.

97. ii. Copy of President's Reasons and Order of Suspension of Mr. John Frere referred to in preceding. (*v*. Minutes of Council). Nov. 23, 1714. *Endorsed as letter*. $3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp*.

97. iii. Deposition of Hall Belgrave, Deputy Clerk of the Council, Barbados, Nov. 26, 1714. Corroborates preceding and describes Mr. Frere's rude and factious behaviour in Council and in Church towards President Sharpe, *etc*. *Signed*, Hall Belgrave. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp*.

97. iv. Deposition of Samuel Cox, Barbados, Nov. 26, 1714. Corroborates preceding, *etc*. *Signed*, Saml. Cox. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp*.

97. v. Deposition of Thomas Alleyne, Barbados, Nov. 25, 1714. Corroborates *No*. iii., *etc*. *Signed*, Tho. Alleyne. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp*.

97. vi. Deposition of Richard Carter, Attorney General of Barbadoes, Nov. 26, 1714. Corroborates *No*. iii., *etc*. *Signed*, Rich. Carter. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp*.

97. vii. Deposition of William Savage, Sollicitor General of Barbadoes, Nov. 26, 1714. Corroborates *No*. iii., *etc*. *Signed*, William Savage. 4 *pp*.

97. viii. Deposition of Nathaniel Clarke, Barbados, Nov. 15, 1714. Col. Frere urged deponent to vote against Col. John Sandford, a candidate for the Assembly, saying that the Government here would be altered in two or three months, and that then the power and places would be in his, Frere's, and his friends' hands, *etc*. *Signed*, Nath. Clarke. 1 *p*.

97. ix. Deposition of John Sandford, Barbados, Jan. 26, 1714. Corroborates part of *No*. iii. *Signed*, Jno. Sandford. 1 *p*. [*C.O*. 28, 14. *Nos*. 34, 34 i.-ix.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 29, 13. *pp*. 167–171.]

Nov. 29. Boston.

98. Governor Dudley to Mr. Popple. Inclosed are the Acts of Assembly and Minutes of the Council of Newhampshire to this date, *etc*. We all rejoyce in the news arrived this day that H.M. and the Royal Family are safe arrived and making their publique entry to St. James. Enclosed are seeds of two or three sorts of annual flowers to be sowed in the spring in good grounds and if you have them not already are fine colours. Tell me any you want for the Garden and if they be here I will send them. P.S. We know nothing of any new establishment of the ministry and therefore must be pardoned, but we are very sure to be happy in H.M. reign. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. Read 26th June, 1718. *Addressed*. 1 *p*. [*C.O*. 5, 866. *No*. 167; *and* (*first two sentences only*) 5, 915. *p*. 154.]

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Nov. 30. Whitehall. **99**. Lord Townshend to Lt. Governor Moody. I am in the absence of Mr. Secretary Stanhope by H.M. Order to transmit to you the enclosed Proclamation, which as you will see provides for the security of the Government of H.M. Plantations, that it may no ways suffer by the elapsing the six months from the death of the late Queen, in case before that time H.M. should, by the weighty affairs in which he is engaged, be diverted from perfecting their settlement. I doubt not but that you will take care that it be published in due form, as also of everything that may be necessary for H.M. service, in your parts. This dispatch is recommended to General Nicholson to be forwarded to you if he can have an opportunity, wch. the season of the year, rendred impracticable from hence, and therefore the sloop that set out about the middle of August with stores and money for Placentia, having been driven by stress of weather into Kinsale in Ireland, is now ordered to return, the Lords of the Admiralty having been of opinion, that by the season's being so far advanced, it was not possible for her to make Newfoundland; as soon as the season will permit, she is to set out again with such orders as H.M. service may require, and then you may expect a particular return to your dispatches of the 25th Augt., wch. by this I shall only acknowledge to be in my hands, in the absence of Mr. Secretary Stanhope, on whom the concerns of H.M. Plantations are devolved, the Southern Province falling to his share. *Signed*, Townshend. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 14.]

Nov. 30. **100**. Lord Townshend to Governor Nicholson. *Begins as preceding. Continues :*—"I have no particular directions for you, nor any of your's to acknowledge there having come no letters from you since the Queen's death, what despatches are sent hither from you, shall be taken care of by me, whilst Mr. Stanhope is absent, *etc. as preceding.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 15.]

Nov. 30. Whitehal. **101**. Lord Townshend to Lt. Governor Spotswood. *Begins as preceding. Concludes :*—The sloop which carries this dispatch, is ordered to put in first, if it possibly can, at Virginia, as the port it may soonest reach in this season of the year, as soon as it arrives you are directed to transmit the several dispatches for the Plantations on the Continent with all possible expedition H.M. service requiring that there should be no time lost. *Signed*, Townshend. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 16.]

Nov. 30. Whitehal. **102**. Lord Townshend to Governor Hart. *Begins as preceding. Continues :*—I am now to acknowledge my having in my hands your last dispatches to my Lord Bolingbroke of the 7th of July, and as soon as the Board of Trade is setled, which his Majesty has just now thought fit wholly to change, I shall lay before them what you represent in relation to the necessity of encouraging the planting of Tobacco, that so upon their report H.M. may give such directions as he shall judge necessary for his service there, *etc. as preceding.* If by any accident this sloop puts into your port, you are to forward the other dispatches, *etc.* *Signed*, Townshend. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 17.]

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Nov. 30. Whitehal. **103**. Lord Townshend to Governor Dudley. *As preceding beginning and ending. Signed,* Townshend. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 18.]

Nov. 30. Whitehal. **104**. Lord Townshend to Governor Hunter. *Begins as preceding.* I am to acknowledge my having in my hands your last dispatches of Aug. 27th to the Ld. Viscount Bolingbroke. What you represent of the hardships you are under, and the discouragemts. you have met with, shall be faithfully laid before H.M. whom the weighty affairs in which he has been engaged since his accession to the throne, has hitherto hindred from that consideration of the state of his Plantations in America that they seem to require besides that the Council of Trade being but just now wholly changed, have not entred on their business of which, I hope, they will look upon the setling of H.M. Colonies on a fast foot and redressing the many abuses that have crept into them, as no small part. . . What I have further to add is to assure you that in my station I shall be ready to do justice to your character and embrace every occasion of convincing you that I am etc. *Signed,* Townshend. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 19, 20.]

Nov. 30. Whitehal. **105**. Lord Townshend to President Sharpe. *Begins as preceding. Acknowledges* letter and addresses of Aug. 12th and Sept. 30th *etc. Concludes :*—Having no other way of conveying the enclosed to the Governor of Bermuda, I desire you'l forward it to him with all expedition. *Signed,* Townshend. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 20, 21.]

Nov. 30. Whitehal. **106**. Lord Townshend to Lt. Governor Pulleyn. *Begins as preceding.* I have no particular directions for you, nor any of your's to acknowledge, there having come no letters from you since the Queen's death, *etc. Similar letter* to Governor Lord A. Hamilton, and the Commander in Chief of the Leeward Islands. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 21, 22.]

Dec. 1. Virginia. **107**. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers to Oct. 25th,* "since which H.M. has been proclaim'd with the same unanimity in all the parts of this Colony : and thursday last was observed as a General Thanksgiving for H.M. happy accession. The Addresses (copies *enclosed*) I hope will be look'd on as suitable testimonys of our duty and loyalty," *etc. Refers to his enclosed* Speech and Address of the House of Burgesses in answer thereto. *Continues :*—As that address came to me with a nemine contradicente from that House, I doubt not it will be an agreeable demonstration to your Lordps. of the harmony between me and the Assembly ; as the inclos'd letter from the Council (*v.* Nov. 26) will satisfy your Lordps. how little ground there is for the reports, which I understand have been made in England, and which probably may e're now have reach'd your Lordps. as if the good correspondence between us, were of late much interrupted on account of the affair of Mr. Berkeley. *Refers to Journal of Council, Nov. 4th.* Though that gentleman is a

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person that I should not have recommended to be of the Council, considering the present constitution of that Board, it will yet appear by his own confession, that I have been far from refuseing to admitt him : neither have I taken upon me to act anything in relation to him, which is not conformable to the constant practice of the Council, as well as the general opinion of the gentlemen who compose the present Board ; and even those who in regard of their relation and kindred argued most in his favour, could not but own their conviction upon the precedents produced to them. I shal only add, that the People of Virginia will never be well pleased when they see too many of one family on the General Court Bench : and I fear your Lordps. may be troubled with a grievance from them on that account, if the merchants' scheme (which I have seen) should take place ; it being proposed to add to the Council three more, who are nearly related to the many of the same Family already of that Board. I do not write this, as if I pretended to dictate to your Lordps. what recommendations you are to take, *etc. Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$, Read 16th May, 1716. 2 *pp. Enclosed*,

107. i. Copy of Address of the Lt. Governor and Council of Virginia to the King. We, being sensible that it is your Majesty's undoubted right to inherit the duty and loyalty which we heartily professed to our late most gracious and pious Queen of blessed memory ; do with all submission and zealous readiness presume now to offer the same tribute of our hearts to your gracious acceptance ; beseeching your Majesty to regard us as part of your most dutifull and loyal subjects. We have already declared, we have solemnly own'd before God and the world your Majesty our sole rightfull and lawfull King : We further cheerfully tender our lives and fortunes to defend your sacred person, and to support your undoubted right to the Imperial Crown of Great Britain against all Pretenders whatsoever. We are proud to say that no part of your Majesty's Realms can boast a more universal concurrence in proclaiming your Royal name : No discords, no divisions reign here among your subjects to disquiet your princely mind : And we dare affirm that Virginia, your first, most ancient Colony is second to none in ready submission to your Maty.'s Government. To hear that jealousys in our Mother Country cease, that her jarring sons unite at the very name of King George, and that your Majesty's accession is peaceable as well as rightfull has been matter of our private joy and publick thanksgiving. Even the first Caesar came and saw before he conquered. More may be recorded of you, great Sir, who can happily influence the minds of your people before your personal presence. Hence we joy to welcome a Monarch, a Divine Conqueror, who seems in eminent manner designed by Providence to reign in the hearts of distant subjects and remoter Colonys. We humbly implore

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your Majesty's gracious acceptance of these congratulations upon the auspicious begining of your Reign. Wishing that the High Imperial British Crown may to all succeeding ages be fixt in your Royal House: Our prayers are, our utmost endeavours shall be that it may sit long, easie and glorious on your sacred head. *Signed*, A. Spotswood, Robert Carter, James Blair, Phillip Ludwell, John Smith, John Lewis, William Byrd, Wm. Cocke, Nathll. Harrison, Mann Page, Robert Porteus. *Same endorsement.* 2 *pp.*

107. ii. Copy of Address of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to the King. With hearts full of joy, we embrace this first opportunity of addressing your sacred Majesty with our congratulations, *etc.* *Signed*, by all the Members of the Council and House of Burgesses. *Same endorsement.* ½ *p.*

107. iii. Address of the House of Burgesses of Virginia to Lt. Governor Spotswood. (In reply to *No.* iv.) *Express their loyalty to the King, etc.* It is owing to your prudent administration that our frontiers are secured, *etc.*, and to your frugall management, that the expence shoud be lessened when the services are increased, *etc.* We heartily receive the German Protestants into our country, and have given them immunity from taxes for seven years, *etc.* Return thanks to H.E. for his labours and the hardships he has undergone in defence of the country, *etc.*, Nov. 25, 1714. *v.* Journals. *Signed*, Peter Beverley. *Endorsed as preceding.* 2 *pp.*

107. iv. Copy of Lt. Governor's Speech to the House of Burgesses of Virginia, Nov. 17, 1714. *v.* Journal. *Same endorsement.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *Nos.* 26, 26 i.-iv.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1364. *pp.* 308–312.]

[Dec. 1.] **108**. [*? Stephen Duport*] to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The Islands St. Martyn and St. Bartholomé lie about 10 leagues N.N.W. of St. Christophers. Their is not on either any quantity of land fitt for sugar canes, *etc.* The French had in peacable tymes about 100 famillies on both islands whose chief occupation was to rear stock which furnished the French part of St. Christophers and Martineco with fresh provisions, *etc.* These two Islands cannot be reputed considerable in themselves, but might be of some consequence should they remaine in the hands of the French, as a lurking place for privateers, *etc.* and a means of illegal trade. St. Christophers may be much better and sooner settled if supplied with provisions cattle and wood from these two islands, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Duport) 1st Dec., 1714, Read 21st April, 1715. 1⅛ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 54.]

Dec. 4. **109**. Address of several of the Planters, merchants and principal inhabitants of the Island of Jamaica to the King. Sensibly affected by the loss of our late sovereign Lady Queen Anne, we congratulate your Majesty's happy accession by which

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our religion, our rights and liberties will be secured to us, our properties will be safe, our trade advanced and our Island defended, *etc.* Altho' we may have been misrepresented to Her late Majesty and traduced at present we ever have and always shall behave and demean ourselves as most faithful and dutiful subjects, *etc.* Which had been laid before your Majesty in a Parliamentary way, had not the Assembly been this day prevented by a sudden prorogation. *Signed*, Pe. Beckford, Hugh Totterdell, Francis March, Henry Dakins, Thomas Raby, Geo. Bennett, Jo. Umfry, Tho. Masters, Jon. Carver, H. Nicholls, John Rogers, Ezekl. Gomersall, Daniel Axtell, Richd. Aldeburgh, James Rule, Thomas Beckford, Peter Rowe, Jno. Gardner, Danl. Plowman, Tho. Flower, Lewis Gardy. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 46. *No.* 8.]

Dec. 6. St. James's. **110**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, Christr. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th, Read 30th Dec., 1714. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

110. i. Petition of Daniel Hall, William Armstrong, John Evans and John Narbonne, on behalf of themselves and other unemployed officers and about 1,000 poor disbanded soldiers, now begging about the streets of London, *etc.* to the King. *Refer to* former petitions to Her late Majesty. (March 23, April 2 and 8, *etc.*). The late Lord Treasurer slighted petitioners, and designed to ingross the profits of their proposal to himself. Petitioners have seen in the publick prints of his granting the King of Spain liberty to build shipps of warr on the lands which were intended for their settlement. *Pray for* a grant of the uninhabited lands between New England and Nova Scotia, between the Rivers Sagadehock and St. Croix, the River Canada on the rear with the Attlantick Ocean on the front, with all the Island(*s*) adjacent, with their mines and the royalties of the said Rivers, and also the liberty of coyning 1,000 tuns of copper into half-pence and farthings in the same specie they now are, and that the sd. lands may be free from all duties the space of 21 years, for which petitioners will oblige themselves to supply H.M. with masts and other timber to build shipping. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 24, 24 i.; *and* 5, 913. *pp.* 494–497.]

Dec. 9. Whitehall. **111**. Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Thomas Maycock, Guy Ball and John Colleton being thought proper to be Members of the Council for the Islands of Barbados in the room of William Sharpe, Alexander Walker and Samuel Beresford, I am directed to transmit their names to you, that they may be inserted in the Instructions preparing for Robert Lowther Esq., if you have no objection against them. *Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 22nd Dec., 1714. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 27; *and* 29, 13. *p.* 153.]

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Dec. 10.
Jamaica.

112. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. My last of Oct. 7th acquainted your Lordships with my intentions of speedily calling a new Assembly, and my reasons for delaying it so long. I am now to lay before you the most materiall proceedings that have since occurr'd, and in order thereto transmitt herewith the Minutts of the Assembly and Journall of the Councill of a very short Sessions of three days, which ended with a prorogation to Jan. 18th next. Your Lordships will easily perceive by what appears in the Journal of the Council the necessity of this prorogation, which would still be much more conspicuous from the Minutts of the Assembly, were there not such extraordinary and unwarrantable artifices made use of, that nothing should appear in them, but what is to the likeing of a factious, tho' a small majority in the House, and which has been obtain'd by means as indirect and extraordinary as their proceedings have been. My duty now obliges me to lay open to your Lopps. a scene that has been hitherto uncovered. In hopes time and the prevailing on some to a true scence of their duty and alteration of conduct, might have prevented the necessity's being made absolute upon me; in short my Lords the the true source of all the division and obstruction the Assemblys have given to publick affairs, has proceeded from a party in the Council that have underhand not only encouraged and fomented all the heats and oppositions in the Assembly when together; but have been eminently instrumentall in the choice of such representatives as had given more than once proofs of their undutyfull and factious tempers and particularly in this last election which demonstrably cast the ballance on the oposeing side. In these circumstances your Lopps. will plainly observe the difficultys I labour under in asserting and maintaining the just prerogative of the Crowne and supporting of Government according to my duty and instructions, and the impossibility of effecting it, without such further support as H.M. upon the representation of the whole shall please to direct. I shall only mention one circumstance which I humbly conceive strong on my side; in all the contention and opposition that has hitherto appear'd in Assemblys, your Lopps. will not find the least pretence of any grievance or complaint that can tend any way personally to effect me, but the whole has proceeded from my complying, even in a gentle manner, with what my duty indispensably required of me. I was some time at a lose to find out the true motive and aime of their whole proceedings. What accot. can be given of such indeavours of deminishing the Revenue, at best far from being sufficient to defray the usuall and necessary contingencys of the Government, and obstructing all supplys, but thereby to insinuate its inability of supporting the expence of a Captain Generall's sallary, which wou'd be made easie by that of a Lieut. Governour. Then as formerly in the year 1692 your Lopps. might be applyed to as your Board then was, " that a tollerable choice may be made from amongst themselves," *etc.* (*v.* C.S.P. 1692, *No.* 2, 278). The Assembly not giveing me an oppertunity of concurring in a joint Address to H.M. with them

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and the Council, I agreed with the latter in the inclosed Address, another originall of which I have transmitted by my Ld. Townsend as principall Secretary of State, in order to be presented to His Majesty. *Signed*, A. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th Jan., Read 10th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Enclosed*,

112. i. Address of the Governor and Council of Jamaica to the King. With unexpressible joy and satisfaction congratulate H.M. happy and peaceable accession, *etc.*, by which we find with the utmost transport our religion and liberties now secure, *etc. Signed*, A. Hamilton, Will. Cockburn, Cl. Con. *Endorsed*, Recd. Jan. 28, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *Nos.* 65, 65 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 138, 14. *pp.* 184–187.]

Dec. 13. **113**. A Memorandum of a new Commission for promoting trade and improving H.M. Plantations. Eight new Commissioners are appointed. (*v.* Feb. 11, 1715.) [*C.O.* 388, 76. *No.* 178.]

Dec. 14. Whitehall. **114**. Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. having been pleased to appoint the Right Honble. the Lord Archibald Hamilton to be Governour of Jamaica, you are to prepare a Commission and Instructions for him as usual, *etc. Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th, Read 29th Dec., 1714. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *No.* 55; *and* 138, 10. *p.* 146.]

Dec. 14. Whitehall. **115**. Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. having been pleased to appoint the Right Honble. George Earl of Orkney to be Governour of Virginia, you are to prepare a Commission and Instructions for him as usual, *etc. Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th, Read 29th Dec., 1714. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1316. *No.* 112; *and* 5, 1364, *p.* 65.]

Dec. 14. Westminster. **116**. H.M. Warrant appointing William Congreve Secretary and Commissary General of H.M. stores in Jamaica, and revoking the patent of John Baber. Congreve to transport himself thither by the first opportunity and not to be absent from thence without H.M. leave. *Countersigned*, Cocks. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 2nd Oct., 1717. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 12. *No.* 69; *and* 324, 49. *pp.* 1–3.]

Dec. 15. St. James's. **117**. H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of Richard Rigby as Provost Marshall of Jamaica. *Copy. Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 26.]

Dec. 15. St. James's. **118**. H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of Charles Hedges as Secretary of the Leeward Islands. *Copy. Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 27.]

Dec. 15. St. James's. **119**. H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of George Clarke as Secretary of New York. *Copy. Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 27, 28.]

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120. H.M. Warrant revoking the patent of Ashton Warner and appointing Henry Douglas Provost Marshall of the Leeward Islands. *Copy. Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 28, 29.]

Dec. 16. Whitehall.

121. Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. has been pleased to appoint William Popple Esq., to be Secretary to his Council for Trade and Plantations, *etc. Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th, Read 20th Dec., 1714. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 388, 76. *No.* 179 ; *and* 389, 37. *p.* 84.]

Dec. 20. Whitehall.

122. Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their report. *Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th Dec., 1714. Read 3rd Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

122. i. Petition of Col. Vetch, late Governor of Annapolis Royal, to the King. *Recounts* his services in capturing and defending Annapolis Royal, during three years "against a numerous and barbarous enemy of French and Indians, with a garrison that was even grown mutinous, for want of pay and cloathing, having been intirely neglected or rather abandoned by the Ministry at home," *etc.*, in all which time petitioner never received one line of instructions from Court, untill November last ; when to his great surprise he was superseded by one Mr. Nicholson for no other reason, Mr. Vetch could ever learn, but his steady zeal for the Protestant succession in your Majesty's Royal House, *etc. Prays to be* restored to his former command, and be paid arrears due to him, and that Mr. Borland, the Agent, who supported the garrison so long under its total neglect, may be reimbursed. 1 *p.*

122. ii. The case of Col. Vetch. *Recounts his difficulties as in preceding, etc. Continues :* On his arriving at Boston, Mr. Nicholson began to apologise for having superseded him, saying the Ministry had been possessed with a character of him, as a partisan of the Whig Ministry, and being resolv'd to keep none in public posts but who were intirely in their interest, *etc.*, but when Mr. Vetch urged his services, he told him after his passionate way that the preserving the Garison was his greatest crime, adding that since the Crown sent neither mony to support it, nor orders relating to it he might easily judge they design'd it shu'd be abandoned, the same reply he gave to Mr. Borland, *etc.* Mr. Vetch was at first surpris'd at this so public and strange declaration untill he was more particularly inform'd of his behaviour from his first departure from Great Britain and arrival in Ireland where some of his retinue at Kingsayl hap'ning publickly to drink the pretender's health under the name of King Jam's the third, were taken up by the

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magestrate at Cork and fined imprisoned .... Mr. Nicholson publickly in all companys and to Mr. Vetch himself sayd in great passion there never was such a damn'd nest of whigs as in Cork, and that they deserv'd to be extirpated, but what yet farther confirmed the design he was upon and what interst he serv'd was in detaching the four companys to garison Placentia when he had so great a choice out of some thousands and knew very well how much the garison of Annapolis had suffer'd by having so many Irish papists belonging to it who deserted over to the French while besieged, but was likewise convinced that the los of the garison of St. Johns in Newfoundland was mostly owing to the Irish papists who deserted to Placentia and gave them an account of the weak state of the Garison ; notwithstanding of all which a great part of the men he detach'd in Ireland for the abovesd. garison of Placentia were Irish papists who fortunately went not so far, for the transports being put back to Lisbon many of them deserted there upon the account of their Religion as Capt. Haudy who hath the charge of Mr. Nicholson's own company wrote Mr. Vetch. And indeed Mr. Nicholson did not in the least conceal either his principals or errand for he not only reputed it a crime to drink the succession in the House of Hanover, a very acceptable one to the generality of that Country but us'd to swear in publick company's that who ever was not for indefeasible hereditary right were damn'd Whigs and enemy's to the Church and Crown ; his violent natural temper which is a continu'd degree of madness together with his being intirely illiterate (having but lately larned to sign his name) made him expose his errand and designs in all companys, which he did not seem to hide was to serve the Pretenders and french interest ; and tho' his temper and education had rendred him incapable of any political undertaking by his wisdom yet it had in som ..... his madness ; for by what I have hard came from some of his chief employers who being asked what they propos'd by sending such an ignorant madman abroad, it was answer'd he was very fit for the errand since by his madness and indiscretion he might irritate those people to committ some irregularitys as might prove a handle to forfeit their Charters, but God be thanked for their deliverance from such plots. *Petitions as in preceding.* 3 *large pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 23, 23 i., ii. ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 113–125.]

Dec. 20. Whitehall. **123.** Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their report. *Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. 21st Dec., 1714, Read 28th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

123. i. Petition of Charles Henry Machier to the King. An old inhabitant of Placentia, petitioner persuaded his servants

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in the fishing trade to take the oath of allegiance to H.M. He himself then came to England to settle his trade with the British and to take the said oath. The Attorney General then informed him that petitioners house *etc.* at Placentia is properly the King's, and it is in the power of the British Governor to seize all the same for your Majesty, which will be his inevitable ruin. *Prays for* H.M. order, that he may return to Placentia with his vessel to take possession of all his said habitation, in order to carry on his fishing trade, and if any difficulty therein to have the liberty of selling it to any of H.M. subjects, according to the promise of Her late Majesty, *etc.* ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 69, 69 i.; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 20–22.]

[Dec. 22.] **124**. Col. Vetch to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Reasons for settling the main coast of Nova Scotia with all imaginable speed. It is every way framed by nature to make one of the greatest and most flourishing settlements in all America. The soil is very rich and will produce everything that Great Britain will produce, besides timber for Naval Stores, *etc.* There is a multitude of noble harbours, and a vast quantity of cod, hake, pollock and haddock is at all times and for ever upon that coast, and farr exceeds Newfoundland in all respects, *etc.*, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read Dec. 22, 1714. 3½ *closely written pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 21.]

Dec. 22. St. James's. **125**. H.M. Warrant renewing appointment of John Rayner as Attorney General of New York, "during our pleasure and his residence" there *etc.* *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 6th Oct., 1715. 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 6; *and* 5, 190. *pp.* 40, 41.]

[Dec. 23.] **126**. Petition of William Cleeves to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Commander of the *Gold and James* of Poole, petitioner took a ladeing of salt to the Island of St. Peters in Newfoundland, and made a fishing voyage there last summer and was Admiral of the harbour. Finding himself agreived by the trading and fishing of severall French shipps that arrived at that harbour that fishing season from France contrary to the statute *for encouraging the trade to Newfoundland*, he at severall tymes by letters advised Lt. Governor Moody. He received from Capt. Taverner enclosed order from Lt. Governor Moody. On Aug. 30th he showed this to Taverner and told him that 42 hhds. of salt had been landed out of one Capt. Carlos shipp in that harbour, which belongs to France. Taverner replied it was by his order, as was also 80 hhds. loaded on board a shalloway to go to Placentia. Petitioner said it was to the great prejudice of the faire English traders and partickerly to him and his owners, for that he was forced to land 300 hhds. of his owners' salt for want of sale, although he had offered to sell it at 1¼ quintals per hhd. On Sept. 7th there was landed out of another French ship at St.

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Peter's 1,500 hhds. of salt, which the French commander said was for Capt. Taverner. Mons. Roger a French factor from France likewise told petitioner, Sept. 13th, that he had given Taverner 10 hhds. of fish oyle (which petitioner brought home consigned to Taverner) and was to give him 100 hhds. of salt, which petitioner avers was for conniving at Roger's shipping off the fish he had that season purchased with wine, brandy, *etc.* *Encloses* notes under Taverner's hand for money for surveighing the French inhabitants plantations (which had all taken the oaths of allegiance to H.M.) exacting from the owners 20*s.* for each boates room, of which they made great complaint to petitioner, *etc., etc.* *Gives* other instances of landing of French salt countenanced by Capt. Taverner. *Prays* that a stop be put to such unlawful proceedure by mercenary persons, which inflicts much damage on English traders, *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Cleeves. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 23rd Dec., 1714. 1 *large p.* *Enclosed*,

126. i. Lt. Governor Moody to Capt. Cleeves. Placentia, July, 3, 1714. I have sent Capt. Taverner to find out the French ships which you told me were fishing in some by places. He brings my order that no French ship shall breake bulks, sell any merchandize whatsoever, which I desire you will see put up publickly, they shall not carry any oyle away if English ships will purchase it of them, neither shall they do anything to the prejudice of the English ships or trade. And if any French ships do land any merchandize that you think is not an advantage to the English, I would have you seize it and send me word, *etc.* *Signed*, J. Moody. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

126. ii., iii. Copies of bills, referred to in covering letter, given by French inhabitants of Bonne Esperance to Capt. Taverner for surveying their plantations. *Two slips.*

126. iv. Fishing Admirals of St. Peters to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Complain of the fishing and trading of French ships, *ut supra.* St. Peters, Sept. 10, 1714. *Signed*, Wm. Cleeves, Admiral, P. Tupper, Vice-Admiral, Saml. Riggs, R. Ad. 1 *p.*

126. v. (*a*) Complaint by Wm. Cleeves, before the Vice and Rear Admiral, Sept. 1, 1714, that Capt. Taverner hindered his mate from receiving some fish from John Vildew (*Ville-Dieu*) of Grand Banck, Aug. 21, 1714, as a debt due to Capt. Cleeves. Capt. Taverner said he had power to do so, but refused to show it. *Signed*, P. Tupper, Saml. Biggs.

126. v. (*b*) Copy of acknowledgement of above debt. *Signed*, Jean Ville-Dieu. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 55, 55 i.-v.]

[Dec. 23.] **127.** Capt. Cleeves scheme of the Fishery of the Island of St. Peter's, Newfoundland, 1714. Fishing ships, English 3, French 2. Sack Ships, English 1, French 2. Fish made by English ships, 3,300; French, 3,150; Inhabitants, 2,800, *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Cleeves. *Endorsed as preceding.* 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 56.]

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Dec. 25. **128**. Petty expences of the Board of Trade, Michaelmas to Christmas, Stationer's and Post Office accounts, *etc.* [*C.O.* 388, 76. *Nos.* 182, 184, 186.]

Dec. 27. London. **129**. Richard Harris to Mr. Popple. Encloses following. *Signed*, Ricd. Harris. *Endorsed*, Recd. 27th Dec., 1714, Read Jan. 7, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

129. i. Christopher Hayne to Richard Harris. *Encloses following* papers relateing to the West India trade and cutting of logwood. By them it appears what ye sentiments of former times were thereon, setting forth that unless we had some tolerable security to traffick into those parts and satisfaction made for the severall seizures of ships and goods we should be pluck't into a war in ye West Indies, it being deem'd contrary to ye Treaty made for that part of the world betwixt ye two Crowns, and satisfaction seems to be insisted on even to ye granting letters of reprisal to the proprietors complaining if ye same was refused at Madrid. As to ye practice and right of cutting of logwood that appears to have been asserted and even a prior right of possession laid claime to some parts where the Spanyards have none and H.M. subjects have had long abode and residence. From what account these papers afford it may be supposed that ye great complaints made against ye Spanyards relateing to our tradeing and cutting of logwood mett with some redress and a tolerable security for ye future since from that time to ye breaking out of ye war which was about 30 years those greate complaints ceased. So that their and our clashing interests in those parts being reconciled thereon (which happening imediately after the Treaty) the same in some measure may be look't upon as part or effect thereof. The said treaty was the first (wholly new and short) made for that part of the world, a countrey then and long before look't on but as a comon waste, and different European nations meeting there claimed and disputed an equal right. *Signed*, Christopher Haynes. $1\frac{1}{3}$ *pp.*

129. ii. The case of the proposall for preventing the French South Sea Trade from being carried on from France provided the English clandestine trade with the Spaniards in the West Indies be also prevented. (*v.* Oct. 28). By the articles of Peace France is debarred from tradeing in the South Sea, or otherwise then on the foot trade was carried on in the time of King Charles II. ; whereby is meant the method of trade by the gallions and flota in which the English and other nations had their share. But there is noe provision made to debarr the English or all or any other nation from trading in the Spanish north sea where it hath been carried on by most European nations during all the time of King Charles II. and long before yet with great hazzard being

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subject to be made prize of and to be seized by all Spanish vessells they meet. And if measures were taken to prevent English from trading in that manner ; the consequence would be that the English traders with their estates vessells and effects would remove to Cuirassoa under the Dutch or to St. Thomas under the Danes a free port to all nations and carry on the same trade from thence as they used to doe from our Collonies. If such an experiment should be made on our part 'twould be difficult ever hereafter to recover any share thereof againe, nor would it answer any purpose to exclude ourselves and suffer the trade to be carried on by other Nations. But while France is making this offer mutually to stop this pretended clandestine trade they have begun a constant regular trade from Spain itselfe directly to all the ports in the Spanish West Indies under licences granted in Spanish names to the subjects of France only ; soe that there will be no occasion for gallions or flota to goe any longer nor any reason for the French to carry on clandestine trade in the South Sea when they can goe into all the ports in the North Sea with licence whereby the South Seas may be furnished in halfe the time and at a less expence then goeing about the Terra del Fuogo. But on our part noe licences are to be had and noe gallions goe, soe as we don't now bring home silver enough to carry on our East India trade, nor is there any hopes left us of any but by this pretended clandestine trade. Tis presumed that under the name of this clandestine trade is alsoe understood our logwood trade, against which, this proposall seems to be directly pointed, which is soe essentially necessary in dying our manufactures that it would be of the last and worst consequence to be deprived thereof, forasmuch as the Spaniards made us pay £100 per tun and upwards for it before we found it out and cut it ourselves which now costs us nothing but fetching, imploys a good number of ships and seamen and proves a great help in the ballance of trade abroad. The parting with this article would be to part with a limb from the body in respect to our woollen and other manufactures ; for if dying becomes dear or difficult the manufactures do soe too, and our great rivals the French who would have licences for fetching this comodity would thereby be enabled in all respects to outdoe us in the colours of dyed goods, the art of dying a good colour often gaining preference over a bad in most comoditys. The three great articles in dying are log-wood, cochineal and indigo without some of which in mixture scarce any comodity can be dyed especially for Turkey, Italy, Russia or for other countrys ; all which will be in effect in the hands of France and the two first exclusive if we should part with the logwood

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cutting ; as for indigo they infinitely outdoe our planters in Jamaica by that of Hispaniola and Guatimala, being much better and can have it for halfe what wee can by reason of the fruitfulness of the soil and tis well-known cochineal is noe where to be had but in Mexico and they may as well prevent the use of it to other nations as wee doe our wool soe that this proposall will wholly center in favour of France and prejudice to England, and the parting therewith would be giving away the substance for the shadow in regard we can hope for noe other then clandestine trade with the Spaniards in America it being wholly fallen into French hands in Europe. And it seems rather absolutely necessary to support this pretended clandestine trade and our logwood cutters who are near 2,000 men by all necessary methods then on any account whatever to give it up. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

129. iii. Extract of letters written by Lord Arlington to Sir William Godolphin, Ambassador, at Madrid, giving an account of what Sir Tho. Lynch, Lt. Governor of Jamaica, wrote 1671–1674. (*Cf.* C.S.P. 1674, *No.* 1335, *etc.*) [*C.O.* 388, 17. *Nos.* 86, 86 i.-iii. ; *and* 389, 24. *pp.* 501–514.]

Dec. 28. Whitehall. **130.** Lord Townshend to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses following.* You are to enquire into the facts therein represented and report your opinion to be laid before His Majesty. *Signed*, Townshend. *Endorsed*, Recd. 30th Dec., 1714, Read 3rd Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

130. i. Petition of Governor Lowther to the King. Former Governors of Barbados appointed whom they thought fit to be their Secretaries, who received fees as salaries. *Prays* to be allowed to appoint his own. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *Nos.* 28, 28 i. ; *and* 29, 13. *pp.* 155–157.]

Dec. 29. Whitehall. **131.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Lord Townshend. *Enclose following, etc.* We are preparing the necessary Instructions. *Annexed*,

131. i. Draft of a Commission for George Earl of Orkney to be Governor of Virginia. In the usual form. Westminster, March 10, 1714. [*C.O.* 5, 1364. *pp.* 66–88.]

Dec. 29. Whitehal. **132.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Lord Townshend. *Enclose following.* We are preparing the necessary Instructions, *etc. Annexed*,

132. i. Draught of H.M. Commission to Governor Lord A. Hamilton to be Governor of Jamaica. In the usual form. *Dated*, Westminster Jan. 12th, $17\frac{14}{15}$. [*C.O.* 138, 14. *pp.* 146–165.]

Dec. 30. Whitehal. **133.** Mr. Popple to Sir John Colleton. The Board desires to speak with you upon your former objections to Mr. John Colleton (*v.* Dec. 9th). [*C.O.* 29, 13. *p.* 154.]

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Dec. 30. Whitehal. **134**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Lord Townshend. Immediately upon the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 22nd inst., we apply'd ourselves to consider of the draught of Instructions for Mr. Methuen there enclos'd, and finding it necessary to consult the merchants upon several matters, and they desiring time to answer matters of such importance, we have again writ to them to make all possible dispatch, *etc.* *Autograph signatures.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 4. *No.* 6.]

1714 *ff.* **135**. Abstracts of Governor's letters from New Jersey, 1703–1754. [*C.O.* 5, 1000.]

1714 *ff.* **136**. Abstracts of letters from Governors of New Hampshire, 1705–1754. [*C.O.* 5, 944.]

[? 1714.] **137**. Mr. Merret to [?]. *Prays* on behalf of himself and other merchants trading to Newfoundland, that the Prize Officer at Newfoundland may be enjoined not to trade otherwise than as is mentioned in the Representation of the Council of Trade. ½ *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 23. *No.* 15.]

[? 1714.] **138**. The case of Brigadier Hunter. [*? by Governor Hunter's Agent*, Alexander Strahan.] *Recapitulates* the transactions concerning the settling of the Palatines, his Instructions and Representations of the Board of Trade from Aug. 1709 (*v.* C.S.P.). Notwithstanding the reports of the Commrs. for Trade, setting forth the great advantage and necessity of that undertaking, nothing was done upon them, nor were any of the Governor's Bills paid. However, he having copys of the said Representations, took them as a sufficient incouragement for him to go on, whilst he had money or credit; so that there is owing to him above £20,000. At last for want of payment, he was obliged to abandon that work, when it had so fair a prospect of success; and is, unless reliev'd, ruin'd by pursuing a national service, wch. he was instructed to see perform'd, *etc.* He writ sevl. letters to the then Ministers to desire that he might either receive the payment of his bills, or have orders to desist from a work, wch. it was not possible for him to carry on; but he could never obtain any answer in writing, to either of his requests; and he did not think it warrantable to desist of his own accord, from a work that was so recommended by the Board of Trade, and was look'd upon to be so beneficial to the Publick, whilst he had either money or credit. 6¼ *pp.* *No signature or endorsement.* 6¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1085. *No.* 16.]

[? 1714.] **139**. Address of J. Falckner and J. Kocherthal, Lutheran Ministers at New York, *etc.* to the King. *Pray for* continuance of Royal protection (*v. C.S.P.* 1708 *etc.*), and some crumbs of the Royal bounty, their congregations being small and incapable of making a suitable maintenance for them, *etc.* *Signed*, Justus Falckner, Joshua Kocherthal. *Without date or endorsement.* *Parchment.* 1 *large p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1085. *No.* 36.]

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[? 1714.] **140**. Memorial to Lord Townshend. Of the lands surrendered by the French in St. Kitts, there is about 10,000 acres very good, the rest barren, only there is wood upon some of it, which may be usefull in time. This land is not of any present advantage to the Crown, the people who possess some parts of it paying certain acknowledgments to the Governour, by which the land is impoverished. If the King will grant the inheritance of it, there may be raised that way at least £45,000, if the barren part should remain till time may make it valueable. There is about £1,000 due to William Penn's family upon his surrender of the Government of Pennsylvania to *the late Queen*. Such of that family to whom the money shall be due by a decree in the Court of Chancery where matters are now depending, will be willing to accept a competent quantity of this land for that money. So it may be made easier both to the Crown and relief of that family, who are in considerable distress for want of the settlement of that affair. *No date, signature or endorsement.* ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 239, 1. *No.* 34.]

[? 1714.] **141**. Address of the Lt. Governor, Council and Assembly of St. Christophers to the King. Congratulate H.M. on his accession. "The early sacrifice we once fell in opposition to a Popish Prince, and the dismall apprehensions we lay under, if any such had again succeeded may persuade your Majesty, that our congratulations are more sincere than eloquent" *etc.* *Pray that* the same Regiment may be continued in the Leeward Islands, "the weak and unsettled condition of this Island and the maintenance of two forts *etc.* render it very necessary to have some soldiers here," *etc.* *Signed*, Mich. Lambert, Clemt. Crooke Spr., 10 Councillors and 7 Assemblymen. *Undated.* 1 *large p.* [*C.O.* 239, 1. *No.* 22.]

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142. Lt. Govr. Caulfeild to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers to letter of 24th Dec. and repeats Jan.* 12. "Messrs. Botton and Capoon were the gentlemen I sent in a sloop to proclaim King George in the places belonging to this Govermt., *etc.*, by which you will find that most of the inhabitants are French and are all of them removing to Cape Britton, *etc. Refers to enclosures* and the many inconveniences wee lye under for want of pay and provitions. I am necessitated to send a sloop to the Government of New England and represent to them our circumstances and hope for a supply." *Signed*, Tho. Caulfeild. *Endorsed*, Recd. 27th, Read 29th June, 1715. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Enclosed*,

142. i. Commissary's Account of Stores of the Garrison at Annapolis Royal, with an estimate of how long they will last. Wheat and flour, 10 weeks; pork and beef at half allowance, good and bad, 3 weeks *etc.*, April 30th, 1715. *Signed*, Peter Capoon. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

142. ii. Answer of the Indians of the River St. John to the oath of fidelity to King George proffered to them by Mr. Button and Capon (=*Capoon*). They said they would wait upon M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil for information, and meanwhile could not take the oath. To the enquiry of these gentlemen why they had not come to trade with their skins at Port Royal since the peace, they replied that they had sent some canoes, but the high prices of goods there, and the low prices given for their effects, had compelled them to take them elsewhere. At the foot of the River St. John. 16th April (N.S.), 1715. *Same endorsement. French.* 1 *p.*

142. iii. *Propositions* of Messrs. Button and Capon to the Indians of Pentagouet (Penobscot) to proclaim King George and trade at Port Royal *etc. Replies* of Pentagouet (Penobscot) Indians:—I do not proclaim any foreign King in my country. Port Royal is too far away. *Objects* to proposal that the English should establish themselves amongst the Indians. *Signed*, Totem-marks of the three chief Sachems. *Countersigned*, Pierre de la Chasse, Missionary. *Same endorsement. French.* 3 *pp.*

142. iv. *Reply* of Le Sieur Bellefontaine, sole French inhabitant on the River St. John, to the proposal of an oath of allegiance to H.M. *etc.* Being a vassal of M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil, and having heard nothing from him since the Peace, he cannot take the oath proffered by Messrs. Button and Capon, but reserves his decision till he is fully informed, *etc.* 16th April (N.S.), 1715. *Signed*, Bellefontaine (Mark), and Jean Loyard, S. J. *Same endorsement. French.* 1 *p.*

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142. v. Reply of the inhabitants of Beaubassin (*Checanectou*). We cannot make any determination, until we learn the decisions of the two Crowns upon the questions submitted to them. As to beef *etc.*, the inhabitants cannot supply any on account of the season, but if they can, when the season permits, they gladly will. 28th March (N.S.), 1715. 4 *signatures on behalf of the rest. Same endorsement. French.* 1 *p.*

142. vi. Answer of the French Inhabitants of Les Mines. We chose last summer to return under the dominion of the King of France. So long as we remain here we will do nothing contrary to the service of King George *etc.* 12th March (N.S.). 15 *signatures. Same endorsement. French.* 2 *pp.*

142. vii. List of the French Inhabitants (138) of Les Mines, 13th March (N.S.), 1715. *Same endorsement.* 2 *pp.*

142. viii. List of 61 French inhabitants of Beaubassin present at the Proclamation of King George. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

142. ix. Proclamation of King George. *Signed*, Annapolis Royal, Dec. 28, 1714, by the Governor, Lt. Governor and officers and principal inhabitants of Annapolis Royal, Dec. 28, 1714. 57 *signatures.* 3 *pp.*

142. x. Oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration to King George. *Signed*, by (29) and (32) inhabitants of Annapolis Royal and Pasmaquoddy, April 9, 1715. *Same endorsement.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 125, 125 i.-xi. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 218, 1. *pp.* 235–238; *and* (*abstract of covering letter*), 217, 30. *pp.* 1, 2.]

Jan. 3. Whitehall. **143**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Wm. Pulteney, Secry. at War. Desires copies of letters from Col. Vetch to the Secry. at War, Oct. 1710–1713, with an account of what orders and directions have been given thereupon. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *p.* 134.]

[Jan. 3.] **144**. Copy of H.M. Instructions to Col. Vetch, 28th Feb., 1708 (9), upon his proposal of an enterprize on Canada, and Newfoundland, *etc. v.* C.S.P. *under date. Countersigned*, Sunderland. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 3rd Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 8 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 24 ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 126–133.]

[Jan. 4.] **145**. Copies of letters from Col. Vetch, Oct. 14, 1710 ; March 10, May, June 15, and Dec. 14, 1711 ; Jan. 4, Aug. 8, Oct. 16, and Nov. 20, 1712, Jan.–May and Oct. 5, 1713, and Journal, July–Oct., 1711. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 4th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 96 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 25–44 ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 134–136.]

Jan. 5. Bristol. **146**. Copy of Heads of a Memorial presented to the merchants of Bristol by a Committee appointed to consider of the Newfoundland Trade. (1) Care must be taken that the French make no encroachments. (2) The inhabitants have been so harassed by the enemy, and the fishing seasons since the peace have been so

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bad, that without the assistance of the Government they must starve, or goe servants to our Plantations, and so this branch of our trade must be lost. (3) It is highly necessary there should be some Court of Jurdicature, for punishing and preventing many abuses that daily doe happen to the great detriment of the Fishery, the Admirals by the late Act not being authorized for that purpose, and most of them incapable, *etc.* (4) We are also discouraged in our trade to Newfoundland by factors from Ireland and New England resideing there during the winter, which is contrary to the law made in the reign of K. William, as Newfoundland was incouraged for the propagation of seamen nothing can be more prejudicial especially that of New England being so near, a sloop with four or five men can bring two or three cargoes a year to one man, and at the end of the fishing voyages carry off great numbers of seamen and fishermen. (5) The scheme of appointing a Governour is inconsistent with the security demanded for this trade. We must of course be liable to duties, as well as to the arbitrary power of such men, and no trade can flourish under military discipline, *etc.* There have been already some marks of this kind of discipline in that countrey, and it is hoped a stop will be put to it. (6) We cannot but represent the ignorance and unchristian actions and usages among the inhabitants, occasioned chiefly by the want of ministers of the Gospel. Some establishment ought to be agreed upon for inviteing persons fitly qualified to instruct them to reside in Newfoundland. *Signed*, J. A. Smith. "Sent to me from Capt. Fry, Mr. Hobbs," *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st, Read 28th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 67.]

Jan. 5. St. James's. **147**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 4th, Read 23rd Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* *Enclosed*,

147. i. Petition of Elizabeth Salenave to the King. Prays for a speedy restoration to her estate in St. Kitts. *etc. v.* A.P.C. II. *No.* 489. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 39, 39 i.; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 178–181.]

Jan. 5. Whitehall. **148**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. having been pleased to appoint Col. William Codrington to be Governor of the Leeward Islands, you are to prepare a draught of a Commission and Instructions for him, *etc.* *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 8th Jan., Read 1st Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 37; *and* 153, 12. *p.* 151.]

Jan. 7. Whitehal. **149**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Pringle. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire you will move Mr. Secretary Stanhope, that they may have a sight of the bills for the patents for ye Secy. of Jamaica, Barbadoes and ye Leward Islands. I am further to desire you will give ye bearer leave to compare ye copies of ye letters we have from Col. Vetch, with ye originals in your office, and that you will let their Lordps. know what orders or whether

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any orders were sent to Col. Vetch in answer to ye said letters. [*C.O.* 5, 4. *No.* 7 ; *and* 29, 13. *p.* 158.]

[Jan. 7.] **150**. Abstract of Bills of Exchange drawn by Col. Vetch since the reduction of Annapolis Royal, (*a*) on James Douglas, mercht., London, Nov. 10, 1710—Dec. 31, 1712. *Paid*, £16,540 10s. 4d. *Unpaid*, £17,396 15s. 3d. (*b*) on other merchants, *Paid*, £2,269 19s. 2d., *Unpaid*, £3,648 16s. 11½d. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 7th Jan., 1714 (15). 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 45, 45 i.]

Jan. 7. Whitehall. **151**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers following* for their report. (*Dated, by error*, $170\frac{4}{5}$). *Signed*, James Stanhope. Recd. 3rd (*sic*), Read 17th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. ½ *p. Overleaf*,

151. i. Petition of Sir Charles Hobby to the King. Prays for the Government of Annapolis. His regiment was instrumental in taking and holding Port Royal (Annapolis). He was left in charge as Lt. Governor when Col. Vetch went on the expedition to Canada, repaired the Fort, and reduced the Indians. But on the miscarriage of the Canada expedition, he was displaced without any discharge of his arrears, or anything laid to his charge, *etc. Signed*, Charles Hobby. 1 *p.*

152. Stephen Mason and others, on behalf of H.M. trading subjects, to the King. The French are industrious in settling and fortifying Cape Breton, and a like speedy care to encourage the settlement of Annapolis Royal in Acadia, will be for the honour of your Majesty and the benefit of your trading subjects. *Recommend* Sir Charles Hobby for Governor, *etc. Signed*, Ste. Mason. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 47, 47 i., ii. ; *and* (*without enclosure* ii.) 218, 1. *pp.* 137–141.]

Jan. 7. **153**. Rowld. Tryon and Nathl. Carpenter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Propose* John Lucie Blackman for the Council of Barbados. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 7th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 30.]

Jan. 7. St. James's. **154**. H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of Alexander Burnet as Clerk of the Markets in Barbadoes. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 29, 30.]

Jan. 11. Whitehall. **155**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. *Reply to Dec.* 28. Enclose list of debentures paid to the sufferers of Nevis and St. Kitts, *etc.* [*C.O.* 153, 12. *p.* 148.]

Jan. 12. St. James's. **156**. H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of Lord Archibald Hamilton as Governor of Jamaica. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 31–38.]

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Jan. 12. St. James's.

157. H.M. Warrant revoking appointment of Richard Carter and appointing John Floyer Attorney General of Barbados. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 44.]

Jan. 12. Exon.

158. Sir John Colleton to Mr. Popple. *Urges* his application against John Colleton, *etc.* (*v.* Jan. 17). *Signed*, J. Colleton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 17th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Addressed. Sealed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 33.]

Jan. 12. Annapolis Royall.

159. Lt. Governor Caulfeild to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have punctually observed the proclaiming H.M. King George *etc.* Myself, the officers, and soldiers, together with the English inhabitants here, have taken the oaths, as appointed, *etc.* I have likewise offered them to the French, who are the greatest part of our people, but being Roman Catholicks refuse to swear, tho' they sign'd to me a paper much of the same tenure all which I transmitt your Lorps., and beg directions how I must behave to those people ; Messrs. La Ronde and Pensance Ministers from the French King being sent hither for that end, have prevail'd on the whole inhabitants, who have sign'd to leave this place, and settle, at Cape Britton and expect ships to convey themselves, and effects accordingly. The season forbiding communication with severall places, in our Government, the King has not been proclaim'd there to which end, I shall dispatch an officer when practicable who speaks French the inhabitants being all of that Nation and I shall then render an account of those proceedings *etc. Signed*, Tho. Caulfeild. *Endorsed*, Recd. 12th May, Read 29th June, 1715. 2 *pp. Enclosed*,

159. i. Description of the Proclaiming King George, Annapolis Royal, Dec. 2, 1714. The cannon fired three rounds which were answered by ye smal arms of our soldiers, *etc.* The gentlemen went to the Lieut. Govr's. and there drank H.M. health. The night was concluded with the discharge of 39 coehorns, and the mortars three times. A great bonfire was made, candles in the windows, and all illuminations possible on so great an occasion. The officers attended the Lt. Govr. and again drank H.M. health, with the drumms beating, *etc. Endorsed as preceding.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

159. ii.–xi. Copies of Proclamations of King George, and oaths of allegiance, supremacy and abjuration, signed and sworn to by the officers, soldiers and inhabitants of Annapolis Royal, *etc.* Dec. 23, 1714. *The whole endorsed as preceding.* 12 *pp.*

159. xii. Declaration signed by French inhabitants of Nova Scotia, *referred to above.* I promise and swear faithful allegiance to King George so long as I shall be in Nova Scotia, and permitted to retire where I judge fitting with all my moveable goods and effects when I judge fitting without hindrance, *etc.* Annapolis Royal, 22nd Jan., 1715. 36 *Signatures. French.* 1 *p.*

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159. xiii. Declaration signed by French Inhabitants of Nova Scotia. We have agreed to return under the dominion of His Most Christian Majesty according to Article 14 of the Treaty. But so long as we remain in Nova Scotia, we protest and declare that we will do nothing contrary to the service of King George *etc.* Jan 13, 1715. 90 *Signatures. French.* 2 *pp.*

159. xiv. French Inhabitants of Nova Scotia to King George. Last August, in the presence of General Nicholson and two French officers, we declared for the King of France, and await the decision of the two Crowns, and therefore we pray Lt. Governor Caulfeild to grant us a delay until we have a reply, *etc.* Annapolis Royal, Jan. 22, 1715. 36 *Signatures. French.* 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 124, 124 i.-xiv.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 218, 1. *pp.* 233–235.]

Jan. 13. Secry's. Office. **160**. Mr. Pringle to Mr. Popple. *Reply to Jan. 7th.* I have searched into the Entry Books of this Office relating to the West Indies from the time of my Ld. Sunderland's being turned out, to this day, in all which I do not find one order, instruction, or letter to Col. Vetch. The bills for the Patents of the Secretaries in the West Indies not being entred in the books of this Office, I have sent to the Signet Office for them, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Pringle. *Endorsed*, Reed. 13th, Read 17th Jan., 17$\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 48; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 141, 142.]

Jan. 14. Whitehall. **161**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. There being a considerable quantity of lands in the Island of St. Christophers, which has been yielded up, to be disposed of by his Majesty, and he being desirous the same should be done in the way that may be most for his advantage, for the improvement of the Island and for the general benefit of trade, you are to report your opinion of the most proper methods of disposing of these lands as soon as possibly you can, *etc.* *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Reed. 15th Jan., Read 31st March, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 42; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 187, 188.]

Jan. 14. Whitehall. **162**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. having been pleased to appoint Elizeus Burges to be Governour of Massachuset's Bay in New England in the room of Colonel Dudley, you are to prepare a Commission and Instructions for him, *etc.* *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Reed. 18th, Read 19th Jan., 17$\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 26; *and* 5, 913. *p.* 501.]

Jan. 14. Whitehall. **163**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. You are to prepare a Commission and Instructions for Elizeus Burges to be Governor of New Hampshire, *etc.* *Signed and endorsed as preceding.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 27; *and* 5, 913. *p.* 502.]

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Jan. 14. **164**. Daniel and Samuel Coxe to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Reasons against renewing the Commissions of Col. Hunter, Governor of New York and New Jersey. We are ready to make it appear (1) that he hath all along acted in a very arbitrary manner contrary to the laws of Great Brittain without any reguard to his Instructions (which he hath frequently broke thro) and Commissions ; (2) that he hath delayd, denyed and perverted Justice taking upon himself in an illegall manner to dispense with an Act of Assembly and also by misrepresentacons impos'd upon the late Queen's clemency which induced her (to the great detriment of the said Provinces) to pardon severall notorious murtherers, *etc.* *Signed*, Daniel Coxe, Samuel Coxe. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 17th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* *Abstract.* *Set out, N.J. Archives*, 1st Ser. IV., 198. [*C.O.* 5, 970. *No.* 166.]

Jan. 15. Whitehall. **165**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their opinion thereupon. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 18th, Read 19th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

165. i. Caleb Heathcote to [*? Lord Bolingbroke*] New Yorke, July 10, 1714. Urges his scheme for building ships and producing naval stores in New England, *etc.* *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 4 *pp.*

165. ii. A Scheme for a full experiment on Naval Stores. *Proposes that* 25 men out of each of the regular companies be detached to work under his direction. *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

165. iii. Another Scheme for Naval Stores. 1 *p.*

165. iv. An estimate of the expence of guarding the coast of North America by two galleys and five sloops=£5,969 8s. The four ships of war now stationed there cost the Crown near four times as much, *etc.* *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 1 *p.*

165. v. A scheme for 3 pacquet boats from New York to Bristol. 2 *pp.*

165. vi. [? Caleb Heathcote to *Sir Thomas Franklain and Sir John Evelyn, Postmasters General.*] New Yorke, April 10, 1714. Urges preceding proposal, *etc.* $5\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

165. vii. Caleb Heathcote to [*? Lord Bolingbroke*]. Urges his scheme for Naval Stores, *etc.* New Yorke, July 10, 1714. *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 4 *pp.*

165. viii. Scheme *as above proposed* [*? by Caleb Heathcote*] to the Houses of Parliament for guarding the coasts of America, and saving the £80,000 annually expended thereon, *etc.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

165. ix. A scheme laid before Governor Hunter [*? by Caleb Heathcote*] for building guard ships, *etc.* $1\frac{1}{3}$ *pp.*

165. x. Caleb Heathcote [*? to John Hamilton*]. Encloses his schemes, *etc.* *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 2 *pp.*

165. xi. Caleb Heathcote to Lord Bolingbroke. New York, July 22, 1714. Urges his scheme for naval stores, *etc.* *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 3 *pp.*

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165. xii. Caleb Heathcote to Lord Bolingbroke. New York, Aug. 24, 1714. Urges his scheme for naval stores, *etc. Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 4 *pp.*

165. xiii. A scheme [by Caleb Heathcote] setting forth how 7,500 men, soldiers and servants, may be maintained according to above proposals. 4 *pp.*

165. xiv. Caleb Heathcote to Lord Bolingbroke. New Yorke, Sept. 1st, 1714. Urges his scheme for naval stores, *etc. Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 5 *pp.*

165. xv. Caleb Heathcote to Lord Bolingbroke. New Yorke, Sept. 15, 1714. Urges his scheme, etc. *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 4 *pp.*

165. xvi. Caleb Heathcote to Lord Bolingbroke. New Yorke, Sept. 15, 1714. Urges his scheme, etc. *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 4 *pp. Enclosed*,

165. xvii. Deposition of Miles Oakly, Westchester, New York, 16th Sept., 1714. Enclosed in preceding. Col. Caleb Heathcote, Mayor of Westchester, employed deponent to get timber for a small galley which was got in 89 days work for one man, *etc. Signed*, Miles Oakly. *Notes by Heathcote on back.* 2 *pp.*

165. xviii. Certificate by Josiah Hunt, Deputy Mayor of Westchester, that the above deposition was taken by him, *etc.* Sept. 16, 1714. *Signed*, Josiah Hunt. *Seal of the Borough.* ¾ *p.*

165. xix. Scheme for maintaining 112 men for raising naval stores, *etc. Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 2 *pp.*

165. xx. Duplicate of *No.* xviii.

165. xxi. Duplicate of *No.* xvii.

165. xxii. Duplicate of *No.* xvi.

165. xxiii. Caleb Heathcote to Lord Bolingbroke. New Yorke, Oct. 15, 1714. Urges his scheme for building galleys and packet boats, etc. *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 2 *pp.*

165. xxiv. Certificate by David Jamison, Recorder of New York, Oct. 12th, 1714, that Caleb Heathcote made the following deposition before him. *Signed*, David Jamison. ½ *p.*

165. xxv. Deposition of Caleb Heathcote, Mayor of New York, Oct. 12th, 1714. In order to demonstrate the soundness of his above schemes, deponent hath gott the frames of timber for foure vessels and sawn a considerable quantity of planks which is seasoning for that use, has laid the keels of two of the said vessels, *etc.*, and has in readyness for hemp, flax, grain, *etc.* 50 acres of land. The charges of said timber was much cheaper than set forth in his schemes, as shown by the deposition of Miles Oakley, *etc.* (*No.* xvii.). *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. ¾ *p.*

165. xxvi. Estimate of cost of raising Naval Stores by the scheme for employing 112 men (*No.* xix.)=£1,000. *Signed* Caleb Heathcote. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *Nos.* 74, 74 i.-xxvi. ; *and* (*without enclosures*), 5, 1123. *pp.* 138–140.]

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Jan. 15. St. James's. **166.** H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of George, Earl of Orkney, as Governor of Virginia. *Copy. Countersigned,* James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 46–54.]

Jan. 17. **167.** Petition of Jeremiah Dummer to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The Government of New Hampshire have by a late Act of Assembly laid a duty on all timber cut and loaded in the Province of Main that is brought down the River of Piscataqua to be landed in the Massachusetts, and another duty on all West India goods that pass up the sd. River, tho' they have paid before in the Massachusetts and are to be landed in the Province of Main. Petitioner is commanded by the Assembly of the Massachusetts Bay humbly to represent to your Lordps. that the sd. Act is highly unjust, for the reason that one halfe of the River of Piscataqua does belong to the Massachusetts by their Charter, and is accordingly settled in townships under their jurisdiction; and that the Act is besides of very evil consequence as it tends to destroy the harmony and good agreement that has hitherto bin between H.M. two Provinces. *Prays* their Lordships to direct the Government of New Hampshire to transmit the sd. Act to the Board (which is not yet done) for their consideration, *etc. Signed,* Jer. Dummer. *Endorsed,* Recd. 17th, Read 26th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 28; *and* 5, 913. *p.* 503.]

[Jan. 17.] **168.** Copy of Mr. Skene's patent as Secretary of Barbados, 1702. *Endorsed,* Recd. Read 17th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 32; *and* 29, 13. *pp.* 160–166.]

[Jan. 17.] **169.** Copy of the bill prepared to pass into a patent appointing Charles Hedges Secretary of the Leeward Islands [? 1708]. *Signed,* Edw. Northey. *Endorsed,* Recd. Read 17th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 36; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 149–151.]

Jan. 17. **170.** Sir John Colleton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Prays* that John Colleton may not be appointed to the Council of Barbados, he having a suit depending against him, *etc. Endorsed,* Recd. from the Lord Berkeley, Read 17th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 31.]

[Jan. 17.] **171.** Copy of the bill prepared to pass into a Patent appointing John Baber, Secretary Commissary Genl. and Clerk of the Enrollments at Jamaica, *etc. Signed,* Edw. Northey, 6th Aug., 1702. *Endorsed,* Recd. Read 17th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 4 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *No.* 56; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 166–170.]

Jan. 17. Petty France, Westmr. **172.** John Chamberlayne to Mr. Popple. *Testifies* to the character and ability of Col. Vetch. *Continues:* All the hardships he has undergon of late years are wholly owing to his devotion to the present Government. He won Port Royal from the French, and has kept it in spite of both French and English. He appears as bright to me in his private and civil caracter, as in his public and military capacity known to all, a man of virtue and sobriety,

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of learning especially mathematical, of great discretion and a thorough knowledge of all the Plantations in N. America, insomuch that I think him fit to govern any of 'em, and lastly a man of candor, ingenuity, and of a very friendly and agreeable temper ; *etc.* *Signed*, John Chamberlayne. *Endorsed*, Reed. Read 17th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 46.]

Jan. 18. Whitehall.

173. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. We have considered the case of Col. Vetch (*v.* 20th Dec., 1714) ; Whereupon we desire you will be pleas'd to represent to H.M., That it appears by Her late Majesty's Instructions to Col. Vetch, 28th Feb., 1708–9, that he had fram'd a scheme for the reduction of Canada and Placentia ; which being approved of by H.M., he was at that time in such esteem with the then Ministry, that he was intrusted with a considerable share in the management of that matter and particularly in perswading the several Governments in North America to raise troops to join those to be sent from hence on that intended expedition ; which troops were rais'd accordingly ; But the Gertrudenburgh Treaty intervening, that design was then laid aside. It further appears to us, that after this, Col. Vetch coming to this Kingdom, he drew up some proposals for reducing Port Royal, wch. were also approved of ; the expedition undertaken and executed with success ; and he by H.M. Instructions left Govr. of the place, with a garrison of about 500 men, which suffer'd very much from the French and Indians ; but more from the want of pay, provisions and cloathing ; Constant accounts whereof he gave by letters, during the three years he remain'd there, to the then Lord Treasurer, Secretaries of State and War etc. earnestly desiring directions what to do, that so considerable a place might not be abandon'd, and the country again fall into the hands of the French, many of wch. letters are yet remaining in the Secry's. Office ; and notwithstanding he sent over a Capt. of the Garrison on purpose to sollicit for pay and cloathing, as well as for H.M. particular directions in relation to the said garrison and country, he affirms that during the said years, he never receiv'd any Instructions, directions or orders upon his said letters, which we are inclin'd to believe, for that in the books in the Secry's. Office none such are to be found. It further appears to us, that had not Mr. Boreland (the Agent at New England) advanced great sums for the support of the Garrison, it must have been dissolv'd. That about 26 months after that country was in the possession of the Crown, some parts of the bills drawn by Col. Vetch for the money aforesaid, was paid : Col. Vetch and Mr. Boreland inform us, that the garrison rec'd no cloathing, during the said three years : that in Nov., 1713, they reed. one by Col. Nicholson, tho the worst that ever was seen in those parts, and by no means fit for so cold a climate. Upon the whole we are humbly of opinion, that Col. Vetch and the Garrison by being thus neglected, both have suffer'd great hardships. That it may be for H.M. service, that Col. Vetch be restored to the Government of that Country, not having done anything that we

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can learn, to deserve to be removed. On the contrary, we have received from sevl. persons of credit a good character of him; wch. is also strengthened by Her late Majesty's Instructions; we further humbly offer that he be paid the salary due to him while he was Govr. and his arrears of pay as Captn.; and that Mr. Boreland be reimburs'd the money advanc'd by him for the necessary support of that Garrison, as shall appear to be due. We have lately receiv'd from Col. Vetch a Meml. of the nature, soil and product of that Country; with a scheme for setling and improving the same to the advantage of this Kingdom, by the fishery and the production of Naval Stores there; and for securing it from any attempts of an enemy; which we hope in a little time to be able to lay before H.M. We have also considered the Petn. of Sr. Charles Hobby (*v.* 7th Jan.), but as we don't find he has equal pretensions with Col. Vetch to that post, so we presume that what we have already represented, will be a sufficient answer to his petition. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 142–147.]

[Jan. 18.] **174**. Copy of Col. Vetch's Instructions to Sr. Charles Hobby, Deputy Governor of Annapolis Royal, July 5, 1711. *Signed*, Sam. Vetch. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 18th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 49; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 148, 149.]

[Jan. 19.] **175**. Officers concerned for the settlement of 1,000 disbanded soldiers in North America to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Desire the Board to interview persons mentioned in following*, "who will give a perfect account of that country," *etc.* *Signed*, Dnl. Hall, Wm. Armstrong, John Evans, John Norborn. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 19th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* *Enclosed*,

175. i. *Same* to *same*. Names of persons referred to in preceding:—Col. Nathaniel Byfield, Jeremiah Dummer, Josiah Willard, William Willard, — Wally, — Bannister, Thomas Coram. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 25, 25 i.; *and* 5, 913. *pp.* 498–500.]

Jan. 19. Savage Garden neare Crotchett Fryers.

176. Solomon Merrett to Mr. Popple. *Recommends* "bearer of enclosed, who is well acquainted with the affairs of Nova Scotia. I should be extreamly pleased to heare somewhat was doeing for the fortifying of Placentia and the supply of the Garrison," *etc.* *Signed*, Solomon Merrett. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 19th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Addressed.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* *Enclosed*,

176. i. Capt. Nathan Blackmore to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Proposes* that a brigantine be built on purpose to survey the coast of Nova Scotia in order to settle inhabitants, and that he design and command her, *etc.* *Signed*, N. Blackmore. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 50, 50 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 218, 1. *pp.* 150, 151.]

Jan. 20. Boston.

177. Lt. Governor Usher to the Council of Trade and Plantations. In October last gave accott. of my proceedings in Governtt. New Hampshire, relating to funirall of late Queen of ever blessed

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memory, and proclaimeing his Most Gratious Majesty King George, *etc.* Since wch. H.E. dissolved Assembly, soe litle accott. of affaires there ; When in province, offering, if anything for H.M. service, or good province, should act therein redily Councill always declareing nothing to offer : refuseing to allow barely expences I was att. and not raiseing mony for my suportt as Lt. Governour : yett always gave attendance as occation required, therefore of late nott bin in province. Genll. Nicholson, judge when in province observations made, being gon for great Brittain, judge render true accott. matters, he is much out of respect and esteem here, judge same for his fidelity in serveing Crown, must say his actions always bin for discovering truth. *Recommends* Sampson Sheaf, now going for England, " a person of true loyall principles, and able to render accott. of all things relateing Crown. Formerly an Instruction to make lawes, for preserveing trees and a nursery for H.M. service, persons now acting as pleas : mast trees and nursery destroyed wthin. pretended town bounds. This winter Exiter and Dover cutt some thousand logs, wthoutt. precineks of townships, wch. the Crown are great sufferours," *etc.* Am of opinion Crown perchaseing Mr. Allen's claime may be of greatt service, *etc.* Massachusetts have granted a loane of 50,000, on land security, to pay same wth. 5 per cent. : in province bills, or mony 17d. ½ wt., know persons have, takeing mony att 15 dwt. : offered said bills of 17½d. refused to accept unless allow fiften pr. ct. : by itt may se whatt Crown and Country suffers, for want due regulations and setlemtt., *etc. Signed*, John Usher. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th April, Read 5th May, 1715. *Addressed. Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 31.]

Jan. 20. St. James's. **178**. H.M. Commission to Samuel Vetch to be Governor of Nova Scotia and the town and garrison of Annapolis Royal, *etc. Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 20th May, 1715. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 117 ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 222–224 ; *and* 5, 190. *p.* 45.]

Jan. 24. Whitehall. **179**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The season of the year for transmitting such dispatches as H.M. service may require for Newfoundland, advancing, you are to take the state of that country forthwith into your consideration, and for your information you have herewith such letters and memorials as have been transmitted from thence, that having all in your view, you may report your opinion of what you shall judge proper for H.M. service in these parts, *etc. Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th, Read 26th Jan., 17$\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

179. i. James Smith to Lord Townshend. A memorial upon the most remarkable difficulties and disorders which attend the present management of our Fishery at Newfoundland, and their remedies. (1) Most of the rules that have been enacted for regulating the trade to Newfoundland, are either ineffectual, or imperfect.

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The penalties imposed by the Act 15 Car. cap. 16 being only to be sued for in any of H.M. Courts in that countrey, where no courts of judicature were established, this law never had effect. Some years agoe upon application by the Commissioners of Customs to His late Royal Highness, for a Court of Admiralty there, a warrant was issued and I was named to be Judge, but refused to undertake the imployment without a competent and fixed salary. But the late Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer replied to the application of the Commissioners for reasonable salaries to be granted to me and other officers, that there being but few inhabitants in Newfoundland, and the trade very precarious, their request could not be granted till the Peace, then in view, was concluded. Upon the conclusion of the late Peace, I made my application to the late Lord High Treasurer, who dismissed it with saying that he knew nothing of any Court in Newfoundland, nor of any revenue ariseing to the Crown from thence. And as matters were at that time ordered with respect to that miserable place, it was perhaps not convenient to give any countenance to an establishment of that kind, yet after all these delayes, and disappointments, which have brought me under many hardships, I went abroad at my own charge, and executed my commission, and for the relief of the poor inhabitants and at their earnest desire, left deputations to such as I believed to be persons of the greatest probity and knowledge among them. I freely confess that, however necessary this or indeed any Court must needs be where Justice is neither practised nor known, yet as to the purpose for which it was chiefly designed, it could be of very litle importance, unless some other regulations had been setled at the same time. For according to law the Acts of Trade and Navigation cannot be put in execution without a Governour or a person by him appointed, commonly called the Naval Officer, whose business it is to take bonds, and clear all ships inwards and outwards laden with enumerated goods, *etc.* And consequently the appointment of a preventive officer in Newfoundland, where there was neither a Court of Admiralty nor a Naval Officer, hath been all along an unnecessary charge to the Government. The Act 10 and 11 W. cap. 25, which is the only law whereby the Fishery is now governed, is also very imperfect and defective. For besides that the several heads of it are only directions and prohibitions without any penalties to inforce the same, the Fishing Admirals are thereby authorised to decide the differences that may arise among themselves for precedency in the respective harbours, where they first arrive, and such controversies as concern fishing stages and other conveniences for

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cureing and drying fish, an appeal being reserved to Commanders of H.M. ships appointed convoys to the Trade, but are not allowed to take cognisance of any other cases, nor even in these have they the least power to compel persons to submit to their determinations. The Legislature no doubt was unwilling to grant compleat jurisdiction to such as might very probably be misguided by ignorance or interest in their way of administring justice. Nevertheless both the Fishing Admirals and Commanders of H.M. ships exercise a most absolute and tyrannical power over the inhabitants by inflicting corporal punishments, seising their plantations, carrying away their fish by force and violence, and leaveing them to starve. And as these acts of cruelty yearly committed in Newfoundland without any redress, added to the extream poverty of the planters, have rendred it the most dismal scene of misery in the world, so I may confidently affirm, that till they are effectually restrained, all attempts for incourageing this trade will prove vain. (2) The meaning of several very material clauses in the Acts relateing to Newfoundland is mistaken or perverted. Thus a considerable trade is carried on there by Factors from Ireland, New England and other Colonies belonging to H.M., contrary to the design and intention of the Act of 10 and 11 William. The Act declares that it shall be lawfull for all H.M. subjects resideing in England and the dominions thereto belonging to trade to Newfoundland, but the inhabitants of Ireland and of H.M. Plantations, tho' they be H.M. subjects and belong to the Dominions of the Crown, yet cannot be said to belong to the Dominions of England, and therefore have no right to any share of this trade, *etc.* The Irish and Plantation trade lessens the consumption of our manufactures, and deprives the fishing ships of the advantage of wholly supplying the planters with provisions *etc.* from hence, and conveighs what money can be found in the hands of the planters into Ireland and the Plantations. Another abuse is, that the inhabitants of Newfoundland claim a property in all such beeches, rocks and lands as have been once possessed by them or their predecessors, tho' they make no use nor improvement of the same, which is a great discouragement to those who would make settlements among them, and also repugnant to the sense of the law, which allows no more ground to each planter, than what he cuts out and improves, and in case he suffers his plantation to run to decay *etc.*, the ground belongs of right to the first possessor. The directions of the law are so litle regarded in the important matter of increasing the number of seamen, that they are rather diminished by it, for when once the fishing season is over not only servants to byboat keepers, and others

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imployed in the Fishery, but likewise many saillours are discharged and transport themselves into New England and other Plantations. (3) The third obstruction to the advancement of this trade proceeds from want of due incouragement to the Planters, whose industry is the foundation of all the advantages ariseing from it. There are at present about 500 families in Newfoundland, but their condition is more to be pitied than that of slaves and negroes. During the late wars, they were continually harassed by the French, their setlements burnt and destroyed, and their effects carried of, that when the peace was concluded they had nothing to depend on but the success of their future labour, and tho' since that time the fishing seasons have proved so bad, especially last summer, that the whole produce of the fish they caught, was not sufficient to give them subsistance, yet to compleat their ruin, a dividend was made by order of the Commodore of every planter's fish for payment of their former debts, and some, who indeavoured to conceall small quantities for purchaseing bread for their families in the winter were punished with whiping and such like severities, and had the fish taken from them. The usual way of tradeing with the planters is thus, they are supplied with all materials for fishing, provisions, wearing apparell and other necessaries from the ships, which arrive in the spring, and when the fishing season is ended, they deliver fish to the value of the debt contracted, but their debts at present are become so heavy, that their labour and likewise their plantations are most gaged for some years to the creditours, and in the mean time they themselves are left in a starveing condition. *Proposes* that some method be taken for the relief of their debts, and that registers be kept of debts hereafter contracted, or discharged, that they may not be imposed on by false accounts, as commonly they are through their extream ignorance, nor be obliged to buy at an exorbitant price. (4) The partial views and designs of several persons interested in this trade have occasioned many abuses and disorders in it, and prevented all the attempts that have been made for its inlargement and security. The inhabitants of the western counties have many advantages in carrying on the Newfoundland trade which those of the other parts of England can hardly ever attain to, they understand perfectly the management of the Fishery, being trained up to it from their childhood, they can saill earliest in the spring to Newfoundland, and keep the planters, who are their relations and belong to the same counties, in a continual dependance on them. On the other hand, most of the ships from London and other ports arrive late, and sometimes are disappointed of their ladeing, which they commonly

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purchase with bills or ready money. To remove this inequality between the West Countrey traders and the Londoners, and to bring the trade more upon a ballance it was thought expedient to have a Governor appointed, by whose means it would probably be forced to run in another channel. The people of the West Countrey vigorously opposed that design, and have ever since opposed all other designs for regulating the affairs of Newfoundland, being still apprehensive that new regulations however necessary would introduce a Governour. This scheme being found impracticable, some particular persons to ingross a considerable share of the trade, or, if I am rightly informed, the whole to themselves, had interest to get several lesser offices created in Newfoundland, not that they were useful to that countrey or serviceable to the interest of the trade, but that they might be filled with such officers as were fit to be toolls and subservient to their designs. I mean particularly one, who was lately sent from hence, under the title of H.M. Surveyor General of Newfoundland, tho' his business was only to pilot the transport, which was ordered to attend him on this important service, into some harbours, which had been possessed by the French before the peace, the affair of surveying and makeing draughts being devolved on another. As to his proceedings with regard to his imployment, the master of the transport now returned can best inform your Lordship. I shall only take notice of one. He seized three French ships, and dismist them when they had compounded with him for 200 quintals of fish, *etc.* All officers residing there ought to be restrained from medling in any part of the trade, for the more free and uncontroul'd it is, the more it increases, *etc. Signed*, Ja. Smith. *Endorsed as preceding.* 7½ *pp.*

179. ii., iii. Duplicates of letter from Lt. Governor Moody to Lord Bolingbroke. Placentia, Aug. 25, 1714. *v.* C.P.S. *under date.*

179. iv. Copy of Lt. Governor Moody's proclamation, June 30, 1714 (*q.v.*), forbidding French ships to break bulk, *etc.*

179. v. Copy of Lt. Governor Moody's Instructions to Capt. Taverner, July 5, 1714.

179. vi. Copy of Lt. Governor Moody's Proclamation to the French Inhabitants of Placentia. July 12, 1714. Those who take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty and the Crown of Great Britain, may remain in entire possession and enjoyment of their goods and the privileges of H.M. subjects. Those who have a mind to quit and leave their goods and houses, H.M. permits to sell them, as likewise whatsoever they possessed moveable and immoveable. Therefore we order that all the said French inhabtants, without distinction, declare their

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sentiments without delay. Those who shall not be disposed to take the oath of fidelity, we order to prepare to depart from Newfoundland betwixt this and the month of November next, according to the Treaty of Peace, *etc. Signed*, J. Moody. *Endorsed as covering letter.* 1½ *pp.*

179. vii. Petition of merchants and factors in Placentia to Lt. Governor Moody. Placentia, July 5, 1714. The French continue to land goods. Pray that this be stopped and the French prohibited from lading fish or train oil, and that they be allowed to continue to fish (little or no fish having been taken in the English settlements as yet) provided they sell the fish and train oil to H.M. subjects, *etc. Signed*, Richd. Sturzaker (mark), Will Taverner and 7 others. *Endorsed as covering letter. Copy.* 3 *pp.*

179. viii. Le Sieur de Costabelle, Governor at L'Isle Royale, to Lt. Gov. Moody. In reply to your objection that the term for the French evacuation of the French inhabtants has expired, and that they should forthwith be constrained to declare their choice of allegiance and residence, I think I am right in representing that they cannot be compelled to leave Placentia till a year after the day of the evacuation of the Forts of Placentia, *etc.* According to the terms of the Treaty, the said evacuation was not to be made till seven months after the exchange of the ratifications, which goes up to the end of Nov., 1713, in which term no ships appeared, whether French or English, to signify to me the orders for the evacuation. But adhering to the letter of the Treaty, the French inhabtants have a year from the end of Nov., 1713, to retire and transport their moveables, *etc., etc.* There has not been one English inhabtant appeared in this port to fish for cod in this port. The speedy departure of all the French fishers would therefore only deprive all the English ships come hither for truck to trade with the French and oblige them to return home with their merchandize, to the disadvantage of both nations, *etc. Signed*, De Costabelle. *Same endorsement. A bad translation.* 3 *pp.*

179. ix. Commanders of English ships in Placentia Harbour to Lt. Governor Moody. Aug. 9, 1714. We are entirely well satisfyed with your zeal and indefatigable care in managing all affairs relating to the Fishery and publick trade, *etc.* 11 *signatures. Same endorsement. Copy.* 1 *p.*

179. x. List of above enclosures. [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 57, 57 i.-x. ; *and* (*covering letter and enclosure* x. *only*) 195, 5. *pp.* 419–423.]

Jan. 24. Annapolis Royal.

180. Extract of letter from Mr. Adams to Capt. Steele, at Boston. We were in hopes here upon the General's arrival, he wou'd pay off the Garrison and settle the place on a good

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footing, but on the contrary put us in the greatest confusion, pull'd down the forts, drove away the French, and carry'd away all the English he cou'd, that the place is now almost desolate. In short if his Commission had been to destroy the country, he could not have discharg'd his trust to better purpose, he employ'd all his time here, in pursuing his implacable malice against Gvr. Vetch, when in truth he did the English interest in this country more damage in the two months he was here, than Govr. Vetch cou'd have done in all his life, *etc.* There is not one soul in this place French or English (save 2) but hate and abhor his name. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Col. Vetch), Read 20th May, 1715. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 118.]

Jan. 25. Somerset-house. **181**. Caveat by the Earl of Clarendon against an Act of New York *for the payment of the debts of the Government, etc.*, and an Act of New Jersey, *to enable Thomas Gordon Esq., Treasurer of this Province to pay* £999 13*s.* 3*d. towards the support of the Government, etc.*

I desire these Acts of Assembly may not be confirmed till I am heard they being to my particular preiudice. *Signed*, Clarendon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 27th Jan., Read 4th Feb., 1714 (1715). *Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 76.]

Jan. 25. **182**. Extract of a letter from Samll. Penhallow and John Wentworth, of H.M. Council at New Hampshire. We wish a continuance of our present Governour, but as there is a vacancy in the Council by the death of John Gerrish and two more that are superannuated vizt. Peter Coffin and Nathaniel Weare, who are each of them between 80 and 90 years of age and live remote, we recommend three gentlemen of the Assembly, Theodore Atkinson, Rich'd. Gerrish and George Jaffrey, the former recommended by Lord Bellamont ; the two latter had the honour of having their fathers to live and dye in that post who are well respected by the Governour and esteem'd of by the people for their integrity and loyalty. Capt. Richard Gerrish is Speaker of the Assembly to the satisfaction of all. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Newman) Read 7th Sept., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 68.]

Jan. 25. Whitehall. **183**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. having been pleased to appoint Col. Hunter to be Governor of New York, you are to prepare the draught of a Commission and Instructions for him, for H.M. approbation, *etc. Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th Jan., Read 1st Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 75 ; *and* 5, 1123. *p.* 140.]

Jan. 25. Whitehall. **184**. *Same* to *Same*. H.M. having been pleased to appoint Col. Hunter Governour of New Jersey, you are to prepare a draught of a Commission and Instructions for him, *etc. Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th Jan., Read 1st Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 970. *No.* 167 ; *and* 5, 995. *pp.* 175, 176.]

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Jan. 26. Whitehall.

185. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their report. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st, Read 4th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

185. i. Petition of Sir Charles Hobby to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Prays to be reinstated as Deputy Governor of Annapolis Royal. *Signed*, Charles Hobby. *Endorsed as preceding.* 1 *p.*

185. ii. O. Sedgwick to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Encloses following. *Signed*, O. Sedgwick for Sir C. Hobby. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* *Enclosed*,

185. iii. Copy of certificates by Lt. Genl. Francis Nicholson, Governor Vetch and the inhabitants of Nova Scotia as to the good services of Sir Charles Hobby, Oct. 10, 1710–28th Nov., 1711. *Signed*, F. Nicholson, Sam. Vetch, and 26 French inhabitants. 3 *pp.*

185. iv. Duplicate of *No.* 152.

185. v. Certificate by inhabitants of Jamaica that Col. Hobby, by his bravery and efforts saved the Magazine and Fort of Port Royal from catching fire and blowing up. London, July 10, 1706. *Signed*, Nich. Lawes *and* 11 *others.* 1 *p.*

185. vi. Certificate by officers of H.M. garrison at Annapolis Royal, that Sr. Charles Hobby by his wise conduct reduced the French inhabitants to obedience, and by his unwearied diligence with a very small sickly garrison repaired the Fort *etc.* Boston, 3rd April, 1712. *Signed*, Angus Nicholson, *and* 10 *others.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

185. vii. Certificate that Sr. Charles Hobby has been the chief promoter of this Colony, having bought lands of the French, and built houses in Annapolis Royal, to encourage tradesmen to settle, *etc.* 31st May, 1714. *Signed*, J. Williams, Capt., and 4 others. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

185. viii. Certificate confirming No. vi., and that Sir C. Hobby was a great encourager of religion and good morality. Annapolis Royal, 10th Oct., 1711. *Signed*, Jno. Harrison, Chaplain. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 52, 52 i.-viii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 218, 1. *pp.* 152, 153.]

Jan. 26. St. James's.

186. Memorandum of H.M. Commission to William Mathew to be Lt. Governor of St. Christophers. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 45.]

Jan. 26. Whitehall.

187. Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Dudley. Having received information that an Act is lately pass'd in New Hampshire whereby a duty is laid on all timber cut and loaden in the Province of Main, *etc.* (*v.* 17th Jan.), we are surprized this Act has not been yet transmitted hither, and therefore we are obliged to require the same be sent us by the first ships that come from your Government and a duplicate thereof by the next conveyance. [*C.O.* 5, 913. *p.* 504.]

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Jan. 27. Virginia.

188. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. It was the 26th of last month e're I had the honour to recieve your Lordps. letter of 11th Aug., with the Orders for proclaiming the King *etc.* ; if there were any other commands by your Lordps. sent by that conveyance, they are certainly lost, the vessell in which they were dispatch'd being cast away on the coast of New England, and every man perished, but so many of the papers as floated ashore being taken up by the country people and carryed to Col. Dudley, that one pacquett was dispatch'd hither overland ; however this misfortune has not retarded the proclaiming H.M. *etc.* (*v.* Oct. 25 and Dec. 1st). The General Assembly ended their Session on the 24th of last month ; and as the mutual confidence between me and them will fully appear to your Lordps. by the Addresses in the Burgesses' Journal of 24th Nov. and 16th Dec., so I hope the generall proceedings of that session will prove to your Lordps.' satisfaction. They are now prorogued to the 24th of April, the law of this country for continuing Assemblys in case of the demise of the Sovereign giving them power to act for six months and no longer, from the time of their first meeting after such demise. *Encloses* Journals and laws *passed the last Session, etc.*, upon which as I am directed by the Royal Instructions, I shall proceed to give you my observations. The manner of carrying on the trade heretofore with the Indians, has not only been the occasion of frequent quarrells between them and the English, but at last proved the entire loss of that commerce. Abundance of loose people imploying themselves in that trade, and having no stock of their own were obliged to purchase goods at a dear rate, and thereby either become losers by the bargain, or to use such frauds in their dealings with the Indians, as have too frequently incited them to revenge the injustice by private murders : No orders of the Government could be effectual to restrain those people from trading : even when upon an open breach with the Indians, it has been found necessary to prohibite trade ; By which means the Indians have been encouraged to continue their hostilitys : but for remedying these inconveniencys an Act is now pass'd *for the better regulation of the Indian trade*, by which all trading with Indians within this Governmt. is limited to one place and that too in open markett. This will pervent all fraudulent practices with the Indians, and being to be carryed on at the new settlement which I have lately made on the frontiers will engage all our Tributarys to fix there for the greater conveniency of their trading ; whereby that place will become a sufficient barrier against the incursions of any forreign enemy : but because the trade with forreign Indians (which in times past was very beneficial to the country, and is now by the ill management of private persons totally lost) cannot be retrieved, nor effectually managed without a greater stock than any private person concern'd in that trade could adventure, provision is made in this law for erecting a company who are to have the sole priviledge of the Indian Trade for 20 years, unless H.M. shall think fitt to dissolve them sooner. This Company are to contribute towards

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erecting a magazine for H.M. stores of war, and to take from thence all the powder used in that trade, delivering in at the same time a like quantity of fresh powder, whereby the powder belonging to H.M. will be still preserv'd from decaying; they are also to erect at their own charge a schoolhouse for the Indian children, and after two years time to take upon them the whole charge of maintaining the fortifications of that place, and a guard of twelve men and an officer, which at present is maintained at a considerable charge to the country. Sundry other regulations are made for the better government of the Indians and making them usefull, instead of being (as heretofore) a burden to the country. And as a foundation is hereby laid for a just way of dealing with them, I doubt not that will also prove an encouragement to bring them over to Christianity. In fine, as there are abundance of benefites like to accrue to the country by this Act, so I am not sensible of any inconveniency it may occasion either to H.M. service or the interest of the Colony. The Trade will now be more extensive than ever it was before: People who through the remoteness of their living had formerly no thoughts of applying themselves to any dealings with the Indians, are now willing to venture their money under the management of this Company; And if it be considered that this commerce is solely to be carryed on by the manufactures of Great Britain and the produce returned thither for sale, that H.M. powder which used heretofore to ly spoiling in the country will now be kept in a condition fitt for service; and that whenever the safety of the Government requires the shutting up the Indian trade, a Governor has it in his power to stop all supplys of ammunition to the Indians, which is the surest way of bringing them to reason, I doubt not your Lordps. will not only approve this Act, but use your interest with H.M. for giving leave to pass a Charter in favour of this Company. The Act for exempting certain German Protestants from the payment of levys etc., is made in favour of severall familys of that nation, who upon the encouragement of the Baron de Graffenried came over hither in hopes to find out mines; but the Baron's misfortunes obliging him to leave this country before their arrival they have been settled on the frontiers of Rappahannock, and subsisted chiefly at my own charge, and the contributions of some gentlemen that have a prospect of being reimburs'd by their labour whenever H.M. shall be pleased by ascertaining his share, to give encouragement for working these mines; And I hope the kind reception they have found here will incite more of the same Nation to transport themselves to this Colony, which wants only industrious people to make it a flourishing country. The unseasonableness of the weather last summer having very much lessned the crops both of corn and tobacco, I could not but in compassion to abundance of poor people recommend to the Assembly to give them some ease as well in the payment of their private debts as of their publick dues, And accordingly the Act *for relief of such persons as by reason of the drought of last summer have made small quantitys of corn and tobacco etc.* has made such provision therein as the

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people are well satisfyed with. And at the same time that an indulgence is granted for shipping off what old tobacco could not be exported before the tobacco law took place, without making it liable to the strictness which is required for stamp'd tobacco, care is also taken to prevent the fraudulent exportation of any bad tobacco out of the Colony. The Act *for preventing the malicious burning or destroying the publick storehouses of tobacco agents*, may seem to intimate a more general aversion to the late measures for improving the staple of tobacco than there really is among the people ; 'Tis only the meaner unthinking sort that reflecting only upon the present trouble it gives them, without looking so far as the future advantage they will reap thereby, give themselves more than ordinary libertys in talking, while all the better sort of people are sensible of the benefites of such a regulation ; And tho by the laws of England, burning of houses is felony, yet it was thought not improper to make known to the people what punishment persons guilty of such a crime, are to expect by a law of their own. The Act *for preventing frauds in tobacco payments* is by an Act made this Session continued for one year longer ; And as the preamble of that Bill sets forth part of the reasons for prolonging, so I beg leave to add one other cause of my endeavouring to lengthen the time : which is, that since so great an allowance is granted by the late Act of Parliament upon dammaged tobacco, neither the merchant nor planter might have it in their power to turn this indulgence to the prejudice of the Crown by shipping off from hence unsound tobacco, which costs nothing, and getting the allowance thereon at the Custom house ; for by such a practice, a very considerable part of the dutys of all the good tobacco would be drawn back by the allowance on that which is bad. And tho the Assembly could not be prevail'd on to make their law of equal duration with the Act of Parliament, yet I'm in hopes when they have a little experienc'd the advantages arising by the present measures, they'll be desirous to continue it even for a longer time. The Act made in 1710 *for prevention of abuses in tobacco shipp'd on freight*, being found beneficial to the country, and such as has not been complained of by any of the masters of ships during the time it has heretofore been in force, is now by an Act pass'd this session made perpetual. The Act *to supply the defects in the Act for laying a duty on liquors and slaves*, being only intended for a further provision to pay off the debts of the country already contracted, and to keep up their publick credit, with a suitable care to prevent frauds in the payment of that duty, I hope neither of these Acts have in them any thing which will be disagreeable to your Lordships. It is a great satisfaction that I can now acquaint your Lordps., that an Act is pass'd *for erecting a magazine*, whereby not only a place is provided for lodging the powder which her late Majesty was graciously pleased to send over for the publick service of this Government, but sallarys are established both for a storekeeper and an armourer. The want of such a provision heretofore has been the occasion that most of the arms sent in for the service of this country are become almost utterly unservicable,

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and the ammunition for the most part spoil'd or embezzelled, but now I doubt not to keep what arms there are in the country in good condition ; And by means of this Act and the provision made in the Indian bill to have constantly a supply of good powder ready for all occasions that may happen. Your Lordps. will observe by this Bill that the money appropriated for building the magazine is entrusted solely to my management, a confidence which I have gain'd from them by offering to advance my own money without interest towards that building, since their present funds are so much anticipated, that they could not possibly raise even that sum in a considerable time. I have in my former letters mentioned to your Lordps. the disadvantage arising to the trade of this Colony by the unequal rates at which gold coins have pass'd here, and all much inferiour to the currency in the other Plantations. This having lessned very much the current cash of the country by draining from hence all the gold and British silver coin. Upon the general direction I recieved from your Lordps., 23rd April, 1713, I have consented to the passing an Act *for regulating and settling the current rates of gold coins and British silver coins in this Dominion*, which now bears a nearer proportion to the rates formerly settled for forreign silver coin, tho' both much lower than what is practised in ye neighbouring Colonys, yet 'tis hop'd this regulation will hinder the export of a good part of our running cash ; and since there is an exception of all H.M. Revenues and of debts contracted in England, it will be no detriment to the interest of the Crown nor injury to the trade of Great Britain. The Act *to oblige owners and occupiers of mills to which publick roads shall lead to make the damms of such mills ten foot wide at the top* is no otherwise remarkable, than as it will be a testimony to your Lordps. of a commendable disposition in the people of this country, to make their publick roads convenient. The Act *to repeal part of the Act giving a reward for the killing of wolves and for lessning such reward*, was made upon the complaint of the inhabts. of the frontier countys, where wolves are most numerous, that the whole charge of destroying those noxious creatures fell upon them. And therefore the Assembly have with a great deal of justice, thought fitt both to lessen that reward, and to levy the charge upon the whole country in general. Upon a representation from the inhabitants of the countys of Princess Anne and Essex, that the times appointed by the County Court law for holding their Courts were inconvenient, as interfering very often with the Courts of the adjacent countys, An Act is pass'd *for altering the Court days of those countys* ; but as I have always look'd upon it to be the prerogative of the Crown to fix both the times and places for holding H.M. Courts, I have got a clause added to this Act for saving H.M. prerogative in both those points ; and cannot forbear offering to your Lordps. my humble opinion that the grievances of the people would be more speedily redressed, if H.M. shall be pleased by an Instruction to the Governor, to grant a general power (upon the application of the principal inhabitants) to alter both the time and place of holding any Court, since notwithstanding severall countys by new

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settlements are of late increas'd to a very large extent of ground, the Courthouses will continue as they were when those countys were first erected ; nor can the people ever agree among themselves for remedying this inconveniency, or obtain redress in the Assembly unless it happen that the Burgesses of the County be chosen out of that remote precinct ; besides it has been the practice in some remote parts for the Justices, of their own authority to alter the place of their sitting, but with so little consideration for the ease of the people, that whenever their designation has taken place they have only consulted their own conveniency or private advantage. Neither is there any law of this country to warrant their proceedings, and much less are they, in my opinion justifyable by any precedent from the practice of England. It has not been usual to give your Lordps. the trouble of any particular observation on the Act *for raising a publick levy* ; But the present Act being of a nature different from any other that ever pass'd here, so far as I can find, I beg leave to explain the occasion upon which it is grounded. The last Assembly, pass'd an Act *for continuing the Rangers*, with power to me to disband as many of them as I thought fitt, and to apply the pay which would have been due to them had they continued, to such other uses as I should judge necessary for the security of the frontiers : In pursuance of this trust, I took a progress last September, cross the frontiers of the Colony, and having form'd a settlement of the Tributary Indians on Maherine River, erected a Fort, and appointed a guard of twelve men and an officer to reside there, and to accompany the Indians in their ranging, for securing that frontier against any forreign enemy, and also erected another Fort on the South branch of Rappahannock River for the German Protestants whom I have mentioned before to serve as a barrier against the Northern Indians. I thought it necessary for the ease of the country to disband all the Rangers except 24, and by that means having saved so much of their pay as will support these 24 Rangers for two years to come. The Assembly were so well satisfyed with the frugality of that management that they very readily agreed to my proposal (*v. Journal*, Dec. 17) and have accordingly made provision in this Act for levying the pay of these Rangers in the two respective succeeding years, without laying me under the necessity of calling an Assembly to defray that charge, as has been usual on former occasions. Your Lordps. will observe that the several summs of tobacco raised in those years for the Rangers is appointed to be paid solely to me ; And if H.M. shall be pleased to continue me here till the determination of that time, I hope to give them so good an account of the just disposition of what they have raised, that the mutual confidence between us will be thereby more and more improved to H.M. service ; And that it will not thereafter be so difficult to prevail with an Assembly to trust a Governor on extraordinary emergencys to raise a tax, upon the people, which is a matter that hath been often recommended by Instructions and communicated to the Assembly but as often rejected by them. Besides

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these publick Acts, there are three others of a less general concernment relating to the *ringing of hoggs*, which however triffling in themselves may serve to shew how great an alteration there is in the tempers of the people, since even in my time it was enough to lose a man's election as a Burgess, that he had show'd the least inclination to the ringing of hogs. There was one other Act prepared this Session, entituled an Act to continue an Act *for security and defence of the country in times of danger*, which your Lordps. will percieve by the Assembly Journal I refused to pass, because it having been once re-enacted before, and now again made temporary, it would have been contrary to one of the Royal Instructions, *quoted.* And tho' the Council, notwithstanding I communicated to them that Instruction concurr'd with the Burgesses in passing this Act ; yet it is evident they were not very unanimous in it, since your Lordps. will observe by comparing the Assembly Journal at the time of its passing on 22nd Dec. with the Council Journal on 24th Dec., that the absence of one Member of that Board altered their opinion so much that the major part advised me not to pass it. And indeed had their opinion been otherwise, I should have thought myself obliged to reject it, not only in conformity to the Royal Instructions, but in regard I have found it by experience, notwithstanding its specious title, to be a very useless Act. I cannot forbear taking notice to your Lordps. on this head of a strange distinction made by some of the Council, that their acting in the General Assembly, and at the Council Board, are two different capacitys. That as an Upper house of Assembly they may concurr in making laws which afterwards when their opinion is asked as Councillors, they may nevertheless think unfitt to be pass'd : This distinction was first begun in the time of Col. Nott's Government, and was now made use of in the case of the Act just mentioned, but with what reason, I must submitt to your Lordps.' better judgment ; only taking notice that if as an Upper house of Assembly they can seperate themselves from the duty of Councillors, they are then under no oath at all : And if such a distinction be allowed, it may be hereafter extended to other occasions of the Government. And then your Lodps. will be pleased to consider how little assistance a Governor can hope for from such Councillors. Having thus dispatch'd my observations on the laws herewith sent, I am now to acquaint your Lordps. of another transaction in the Assembly somewhat out of the common road. It is an Address of the Council and Burgesses to H.M. concerning the Quitt Rents, mentioned in the Journal 16 and 17th Dec., wherein they remonstrate against the late practice of remitting the Quitt Rents of this Colony into the Exchequer in England, and pray that they may be directed back into their old channell (as they term it) and that not only the deficiency of the publick Revenue, but all other extraordinary expences of the Government may be defrayed out of the same. At the same time that they prepared this Address they presented another to me to bespeak my recommendation ; but as I had no part in the fraiming this design, so your Lordps. will observe by my answer (*v.* Journal), how little

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I approved of their proceedings : I must own with them that the deficiencys of the Revenue of 2*s.* per hhd. have more than once been supplyed by an exhibition out of the Quitt Rents ; And I am an humble suitor to your Lordps. for your good offices with H.M., that the present deficiency may be supplyed in the same manner, it having been occasioned chiefly by the discouragements under which the tobacco trade hath layn for some time past. But nevertheless I am far from thinking it reasonable that H.M. shou'd be petition'd in the beginning of his reign to divest himself of his whole Revenue of Quitt Rents, and thereby be disabled from promoting such other services as H.M. may think proper to undertake for the advantage of this Colony ; however I have transmitted this Address to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, as a matter proper for their cognizance, and so shall dismiss it, after taking notice of one remarkable circumstance, that this Address had it's rise from the Council, and that none were so forward in it as those persons, whose duty, I should think, obliged them rather to oppose all measures that tended to the diminution of H.M. interest, but were nevertheless the most active to engage the Burgesses to concurr with them therein. The many undue practices heretofore used in the payment of H.M. Quitt Rents, was one chief motive of my forming the plan of the late law *for preventing frauds in tobacco payments* : And as by obtaining that Act I have advanced the value of the Quitt Rent tobacco, I thought it was also necessary to obviate the many abuses in the manner of collecting thereof ; to which purpose I formed the regulations and scheme which your Lordps. will find in the Council Journal of 8th Dec. ; and notwithstanding some opposition I mett with therein (where I least expected it) every article after a full debate was agreed to by a majority of the Council. And tho I am well satisfyed that the methods proposed therein will be advantageous to H.M., yet that I might remove all prejudices against a scheme, which I must acknowledge is very different from the former practice ; I desired the opponents to put their objections in writing, and that I would return my answer in the same manner, and leave the whole matter to the determination of our superiours ; None of the Council have yet offered any objection except the Receiver Generall, who tho' he was against the whole scheme, has thought fitt to turn all his arguments upon one article. I herewith transmit his objections and my answer, *etc.* And as that gentleman is now going home, I pray your Lordps. will do me the justice to admitt of no representations from him, but what shall be as fairly stated and answered as this is. *Refers to enclosures etc. Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 6th April, 1715, Read 16th May, 1716. 12 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

188. i. Account of H.M. Revenue of 2s. per hhd. in Virginia, 25th April–25th Oct., 1714. *Totals*, Receipts, £2,279 1s. 9d. *Expenditure*, £3,349 11s. 8d. *Endorsed as preceding.* 1 *p.*

188. ii. Copy of the objections of the Receiver General of Virginia to the 6th Article of Lt. Governor Spotswood's

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new scheme for the better collecting the quitt-rents. *Signed*, W. Byrd. 2 *pp.*

188. iii. Lt. Governor Spotswood's reply *to preceding. Endorsed as letter.* 1 *p.*

188. iv. Account of the publick tobacco of Virginia, 10th Dec., 1713—24th Dec., 1714. *Totals. Receipts and Expenditure* including payments to be made to the Governor in 1715, and 1716. 803,527 lb. *Signed*, Miles Cary. *Endorsed as preceding.* 2 *pp.*

188. v. Account of the births and burials in the several parishes in Virginia, 20th April–20th Oct., 1714. *Totals:— Births:* Free, males, 379; females 320. Slaves, males, 121; females, 132. *Burials:* Free, males, 116; females, 123. Slaves, males, 28; females, 34. *Endorsed as preceding.* 2 *pp.*

188. vi. List of those holding office in Virginia, including Officers of the Courts and Customs, Council and Assembly, Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Patent Officers, *etc. Endorsed as preceding.* 2 *large pp. gummed together. Torn.*

188. vii. Proclamation of a General Thanksgiving to be held on Nov. 25th for the peaceable accession of King George. Williamsburgh, Nov. 1st, 1714. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *Nos.* 27, 27 i.-vii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1364. *pp.* 312–338.]

Jan. 28. St. James's. **189**. Memorandum of H.M. Commission to Edwd. Byam to be Lt. Governor of Antegoa. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 45.]

Jan. 29. Whitehall. **190**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. having been pleased to appoint Brigadier Richard Franks to be Governour of Maryland in the room of Captain Hart, you are to prepare a Commission and Instructions for H.M. approbation, *etc.* James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read Feb. 1, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 717. *No.* 60; *and* 5, 727. *p.* 439.]

Jan. 31. Jamaica. **191**. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I herewith transmitt the Minutts of Council of the 13th inst. by which your Lopps. will see the circumstances wee are under at present, not haveing hitherto recd. any powers nor directions from H.M.; and tho the opinion of the present Attorney Generall mentioned in the Minutts is contraverted by other lawers here, I thought it most advisable to conform my self to His as least lyable to inconveniencys. But this day putting an end to that nicety, there is a recess from all publick bussiness here, not takeing my self to be sufficiently impower'd to act further then the keeping up the form of Government, in so far as is necessary for the preservation of the publick peace and tranquillity of the Island and the prevention of any interruption to the trade and commerce thereof. It is with satisfaction that I acquaint your Lopps. that there has not the least disorder

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hitherto hapened, and I doubt not of the same tranquillity's continuing dureing this intervall. *Signed*, A. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 12th May, Read 27th June, 1715. 2 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

191. i. Copy of Minutes of Council of Jamaica, 13th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. The Attorney General gave his opinion that the six months mentioned in the Statute for continuing persons in office at the time of the demise of Her late Majesty are to be computed as lunar months. The Council advised H.E. to dissolve the Assembly to-morrow, and two Proclamations were issued, one dissolving the Assembly, and the other requiring all persons in office civil or military to act notwithstanding the expiration of the time mentioned in the statute so far as to continue the preservation of the public peace and quiet of the Island. *Same endorsement.* 5 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *Nos.* 78, 78 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 138, 14. *pp.* 137, 338.]

Jan. 31. Whitehall. **192**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Upon the representations that have been made to the King for recalling the orders sent to you for preparing a Commission, *etc.* (*v.* 5th Jan.) for Col. Coddrington, you are to pursue these directions no further, and forthwith prepare a draught of a Commission and Instructions for Walter Hamilton Esq., to be Governor of the Leeward Islands, *etc.* *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 1st Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 38; *and* 153, 12. *p.* 152.]

Feb. 1. Bideford. **193**. Mayor and merchants of Bideford to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The Newfoundland Fishery has for a long time past, been the principal trade of this town. Tho' not carried on for some years to so great a degree as formerly by reason of the late warr; however during the intervall of the Peace concluded at Reswick, wee did send a great many ships to that country, during which time severall were burnt and carried off by pyratts. Wee now haveing a Peace settled again, shall this season fitt out again about 30 sayle or upwards on that trade, and being still doubtfull of falling into the same misfortune of being attackt by pyratts or other enemies, doe humbly pray your Lordships to procure a man of warr to be at Ferryland, during the fishing season. The last year Capt. Wade in the *Adventure* was there, and did then give such demonstrations of his care and ability, *etc.*, that we could heartily wish he might be the person imployed, *etc.* *Signed*, Cha. Davie, Mayor *and* 32 *others.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 23rd, Read 28th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 61.]

Feb. 1. **194**. Mr. Campbell to the Council of Trade and Plantations. In reply to Mr. Popple's request of Jan. 27th for information about Newfoundland, refers to his previous communications to the Board, *etc.* *Signed*, James Campbell. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Read 28th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* *Enclosed*,

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194. i.–vi. Duplicates of *Nos.* 179 iv.–ix.

194. vii. Memorial of the Commissioned Officers of the Garrison of Placentia to Lt. Governor Moody. 12th Oct., 1714. State the hardships they be under owing to the small subsistence allowed, in so cold a country where provisions are scarce and dear, *etc.* "We must have starved this winter, had you not furnished us at your own expence with necessarys, having received none since the 24th April last from the Government." *Request* him to represent the absolute necessity of their having their whole pay remitted to them once a year. "Without which it will be hardly possible for an officer to subsist in this cold frozen climate, where we are lock'd up in ice from all succour and refuge, for above six months in a year." *Signed*, Robt. Ballenden, Fort Major, *and* 9 *others.* ¾ *p.*

194. viii. Petition of the soldiers of the Four Companies at Placentia to Lt. Governor Moody. Oct. 14, 1714. Your Honour having made us truely sensible of our great crime and breach of duty upon 30th Augt., and having furnished us at your own proper cost with the necessarys for our subsistence, which was the only reason which moved us to take such unbecoming measures, for which we are all very sorry and ashamed, especially since we are so fully convinced we have been misled by persons of mutinous and self-interested principals, *etc.*, beg you to represent home the miserable condition of of our clothing, *etc.*, and that we may have our subsistance at least six months in advance, as also some small allowance to such of us as have wives and children, *etc.* 1 *p.*

194. ix. Lt. Governor Moody's report of the rude and mutinous conduct of Capt. Thos. Philipps, 1713, 1714. His mutinous behaviour encouraged about 150 soldiers to march upon the Fort, Aug. 30, 1714, to demand clothes, provisions, rum, beer and repair of the barracks, quelled by Col. Moody *as in preceding. Signed*, J. Moody. *Copy.* 3 *pp.*

194. x. Lt. Governor Moody's report upon Mr. Horneck, Engineer of the garrison. On July 22, 1714, at the Governor's table and without provocation he threw two glasses into the face of Mons. Pike, the French interpreter attending M. de Costabelle. As he refused to make reparation, Col. Moody promised Mons. de Costabelle to send him to England, *etc.* Placentia, Oct. 14, 1714. *Signed*, J. Moody. 2 *pp.*

194. xi. Testimonial by Capt. Owen, H.M.S. *Solebay*, in favour of Lt. Governor Moody. *Solebay* at St. Helen's, Dec. 18, 1714. *Signed*, Wm. Owen. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

194. xii. Report by Archibald Cumings commending Lt. Governor Moody's conduct at Placentia in 1714. Jan. 22, 1715. *Signed*, Archd. Cumings. 2¾ *pp.*

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194. xiii. (*a*) Lt. Governor Moody to Francis Gwyn, H.M. Secretary at War. Placentia, Sept. 29, 1714. *Encloses* an account of his disbursements, April 25, 1713–Sept. 10th, 1714, on behalf of the Garrison, *etc.* *Signed*, J. Moody. *Encloses*,

(*b*) Lt. Governor Moody to the Lord High Treasurer. Placentia, Sept. 22, 1714. The soldeiers having nothing to drink but water and no subsistance, they have mutined. To appease them I have been forced to purchase molasses to brew beer for them to the value of £251 12s. 6d. sterl., without which the severity of the frozen cruel winter, and their drinking only water thaugh'd from ice, would infallibly have killed most of the Garrison. I have presumed to draw bills upon your Lordship for that sum, which I hope your Lordship will think reasonable to pay, being in proportion not above half what has been usually allowed for beer to the late garrison at St. John's. *Signed*, J. Moody. *Copy. The whole*, 3 *pp.*

194. xiv. (*a*) Capt. John Moody's application to Sir William Windham Bart. H.M. Secretary at War. Gives details of his service and asks for the command at Newfoundland, *etc.* *Copy.* 1½ *pp. Encloses*,

(*b*) An account of Capt. Moody's services in Newfoundland *etc.*, *v. C.S.P.* 1704–9. *Quotes* the Duke of Marlborough in reply to his request for a company in the regiment of Guards in Flanders to which he belonged :— Aug. 21st, 1710. Sr. I am very sensible of your services and merit, which I should be likewise glad to encourage; But the post you desire was disposed of before I received yo^{r} letter to the eldest Lieutenant here, who hath served long, and was very much wounded at the Battle last year, which is a peice of Justice yourself would scarce have been willing to oppose. *Signed*, Marlborrough. *Copy.* 3½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 65, 65 i.–xv. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 195, 5. *pp.* 480–495.]

Feb. 2. St. James's. **195.** H.M. Warrant appointing William Wright Commissary of the Musters of the Garrison at Annapolis. *Copy. Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 39, 40.]

Feb. 3. St. James's. **196.** H.M. Warrant renewing appointment of Col. John Moody as Lt. Governor of Placentia. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 39.]

Feb. 4. Whitehall. **197.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following.* We are preparing a draught of Instructions as usual, *etc.* *Annexed*,

197. i. Draught of H.M. Commission for Walter Hamilton to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Leewards Islands. Westminster, 23rd Aug., 1715. [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 153–178.]

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[Feb. 4.] **198.** John Frere to the Council of Trade and Plantations. William Sharpe, now President of the Councill of Barbadoes, under pretence of a personall disrespect shewne to him of which Frere is innocent, has without any just reason suspended him and transmitted complaints agt. him, of which he has denyed him a coppy, *etc.* *Prays* to see these complaints, and that Governor Lowther, in the Instructions now preparing for him, be directed to restore him to the Council, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 4th Feb. $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 35.]

Feb. 4. Whitehall. **199.** Mr. Popple to the Earl of Clarendon. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire your particular objections to the two Acts of New York (*v.* Jan. 25) in writing on Tuesday morning. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *p.* 141; *and* 5, 1079. *No.* 80.]

Feb. 4. Whitehall. **200.** Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I am commanded to transmitt to you the inclosed petition of Mr. Calvert, son and heir of the Lord Baltimore; and H.M. being desirous to give all possible encouragement for the educating in the Protestant religion the numerous issue of so noble a family, has ordered me to signifie to you his pleasure, that you pursue no further the directions sent you for a Commission to Brigadier Francks to be Governor of Maryland; but that you forthwith prepare a draught of a Commission and Instructions for Captain .... Hart, *etc.* *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 7th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* *Enclosed*,

200. i. Petition of Benedict Leonard Calvert to the King. Petitioner renounced the Romish errors and was received into Church of England, Nov., 1713. Lord Baltemore, his father, resented this so much that he withdrew £450 per annum of what he had for severall years allowed him. Petitioner was reduced to live upon his marriage settlement, which is but £600 per annum, and out of which he allows his wife two, for her seperate maintenance. Petitioner hath 6 children, four sons and two daughters, all which his Father educated, and at his own charge maintain'd in Popish seminaries abroad. Petitioner has now placed them in and about London at Protestant schools. Her late Majesty, in consideration of *above*, granted petitioner a pension of £300, for the maintenance of his children during the life of his father, aged 85. At Petitioner's request, and that he might have some farther relief in his present circumstances, H.M. was also pleased to appoint Capt. John Hart, nephew to the present Archbishop of Tuam, who had served severall years both in Spain and Portugall, Governor of Maryland, who out of the proffits thereof has obliged himself to render Petitioner £500 per annum. The Governmt. of Maryland is a Proprietary Government, and will be in Petitioner upon the decease of his Father. *Prays* for continuation of pension and renewal of Capt. Hart's commission, or if there is

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any objection to that, that he may himself be sent as Governor. *Signed*, Ben. Leo. Calvert. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 717. *Nos.* 61, 61 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 727. *p.* 440.]

Feb. 4. **201.** Solomon Merrett to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *In reply to Mr. Popple's request for information about Newfoundland, Jan.* 27, *refers to previous communications. When consulted during the peace negotiations, I gave* my opinion wholly against delivering the Island of Cape Brittaine (vulgarly now called Cape Britton) to the French. I am informed by masters of ships who went there last September, that very few of the French inhabitants remain at Placentia or in the parts adjacent, but are gone to settle on Cape Brittaine, *etc.* About 50 or 60 of the French inhabitants' servants remaine in Placentia, who have lived there some years, and by some private encouragemt. from the Governour Moody went into the woods when the French ships were sailing and remained there till after they were gone, by which prudent management of the Governour, these men will shew our people in one year the fishing grounds which without their help would be the work of many. And without that part of the country is inhabited, which by the Peace the French have made a cession of to us, it will not be of any advantage to our Nation. As for our harbours, our West Country fishermen are so well acquainted there that they will proceed in course to those parts. So it is my humble oppinion no further improvement can be made of all those parts at present. But for the improvement and security of those parts about Placentia, it hath always been my opinion, that all those parts may be free to all the ships that shal goe thither, and that they may have fishing roomes and stage roomes as settled by the Act of Parliament in our parts, which will be a great inducement to our West Countrey people to goe and inhabit there and fish. That no hindrance shall be given them by the Governour or any in authority there, but that the fishery shall be continued and incouridged by them according to the Act. That unless those parts be inhabited which probably may not be by West Country men, as they have been so long used to their old harbours, 5 or 600 of our disbanded soldiers (a great number of which beg about the streets or take worse courses for bread) be sent thither to settle with a small stock at the Nation's charge, *etc.* That as very few of our seamen are acquainted with those parts, the survey now on foot in which Capt. Taverner is employed may be continued, *ètc.*, and that the draught of the Island of St. Peters sent over by him may be forthwith published, *etc.* That due and timely care be taken to send over provisions and necessarys as soon as possible for the subsistance of the garrison and such fortifications as shall be thought necessary to be made, whereby the Commander in Chief may not be necessitated to do any irregular thing for the support of life, as I am informed hath been done by some Commanders who came from thence last Sept. and Oct. And that the officers and soldiers may have their pay and subsistance sent them over in time as their

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is no provitions or mony in that country, or credit when bills are not paid. That as the French are fortifiying the Island of Cape Britton, I humbly offer that we make fortifications at Placentia and such other parts as shall be thought necessary by the Ingineers. I am informed that complaints have been made against Governour Moody and Capt. Taverner, which is no new thing from Newfoundland, from whence complaints have been frequently made and have been creditted till they have been found out to be malicious and frivolous and the effects of private picks and quarrells and passion, *etc.* I presume your Lorps. will find these of the same nature, as both Col. Moody and Capt. Taverner are entirely good subjects to H.M. and Government and very well acquainted with Newfoundland, *etc.* *Signed*, Solomon Merrett. *Endorsed*, Recd. 4th, Read 28th Feb., $17\frac{4}{5}$. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 63; *and* 195, 5. *pp.* 451–460.]

[Feb. 4.] **202**. Archibald Cumings to the Council of Trade and Plantations. A representation of the Trade and Fishery of Newfoundland. *Repeats many points previously calendared.* The decay of the Fishery the last three years and particularly the last year has alomost ruined all the inhabitants and others concerned, there not being a third of the quantity of fish catched as usuall being but 80 quintalls per boate whereas wee used to catch 300, and more boats imployed last year then in many years past being to the number of about 1,000 and so many ships that several went away without fish having 150 saill last year and fish so dear that the like price was never given in Newfoundland being att 20*s.* pr. quintall, *etc.* The port of Placentia is in a miserable condition, *etc.* It would be an advantage to the trade and country to have some sivill Judicature or Government setled among them for many immoralities are comitted fellonies and robberies and for six months in the year no rule no Government att all but live like heathens or barbarians and even what Justice is distributed there, is very partiall and the method of recovering debts prodicial for that is strongest carries all to the ruin of the inhabitants the fishery and the rest of the creditors, and two early shiping fish proves very detrimental and discouraging to the inhabitants and boat keepers least all the fish should be shiped off and the servants deprived of their wages so that no fish should be shiped off until the 10th and 15th Aug., but from such person where ther is no doubt of their paying ther debts, and that where one is like to prove insolvent that one creditor be appointed to receive all and make an equall distribution to the other creditors, for the Admiralls prove generall(*y*) the greatest knaves and do most prejudice being both judge and party, *etc.* So it wold be requisite to have a sivile Government and persons appointed to administer justice in most populous and frequented places that they may be governed a(*s*) Brittains and not live like a banditie or forsaken people without law or Gospell having no means of Religion ther being but one clergyman in all ye country, *etc.* *Describes* Cape Breton now called Royall

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Island. The principall settlement and fortifications are Lewisburg and St. Ann where they are erecting strong fortifications having one hundred and odd guns and 8 mortars with 7 companies of regular troops four att Lewisbourg and three at St. Ann a Governour Lt. Governour and Intendant at Lewisburg and a Lt. Governour at St. Ann. They have had 3 men of warr ther all this year fortifying and going to Placentia to carry off ther people artillery ammunition and effects, *etc.* I compute above 100 familys gone from Newfoundland and near 2,000 men at Cape Britton were they had a great fishery last year having 300 quintales pr. boat and are endeavouring to gett sloops to fish upon the banks as the New England men do, etc. It is reported that the French design Cape Britton to be one of ye strongest setlements abroad and will be of great advantage to them for their ships bound to Quebeck to wood and water, or coming from the Spanish West Indies or the South Sea, as they have done formerly att Placentia, and on the contrary of great disadvantage to us in case of warr, St. Peters not being 45 leagues from them, and all the continent trade exposed, being a good rendezvous for privateers, *etc.* *Signed*, Archd. Cumings. *Endorsed*, Recd. 4th, Read 28th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 8 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

202. i. Considerations on the Trade to Newfoundland. *Signed*, (*autograph*) Archd. Cumings. *Printed. London.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 62, 62 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 195, 5. *pp.* 435–449.]

Feb. 5. Admty. Office.

203. Mr. Burchett to Mr. Popple. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty being now appointing ships for the service of Newfoundland, desire the Lords Commissioners for Trade to consider what Instructions may be necessary for the Commander in Chief of the said ships, *etc.* *Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. 7th, Read 9th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 58; *and* 195, 5. *p.* 424.]

Feb. 5. St. James's.

204. H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of William Norris as Naval Officer in Jamaica. *Countersigned*, Ja. Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 41, 42.]

Feb. 7. Whitehal.

205. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to Jan. 26th.* We have no objection why H.M. may not appoint Sir C. Hobby Lt. Governor of Annapolis Royal, *etc.* *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 31. *No.* 14; *and* 218, 1. *p.* 153.]

Feb. 8. Whitehall.

206. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Enclose following.

206. i. Draft of Commissions for Elizeus Burges to be Governor of the Massachusets Bay and New Hampshire. [*C.O.* 5, 913. *p.* 505; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 149–184.]

Feb. 8. Somerset House.

207. Earl of Clarendon to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reasons against the Acts of New York and New Jersey referred to Jan.* 25. Money is due to complainant on account of

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his salary and disbursements made for the Government when Governor of New York. The Act of New York provides for payments where none is due, and for part or no payment of just debts, whilst one clause says that no demand shall be made for any debt not there provided for, which plainly exeludes eomplainant. A gratuity is given by this Act for every member of the Assembly for passing this Act, and particularly to Mr. Morris for drawing it, *etc. Asks for a copy of it.* Complainant served as Governor of New Jersey upwards of 3 years without receiving any salary, and disbursed several sums out of his own pocket for that Government. By the late Act of New Jersey they dispose of money remaining out of a sum granted to the Queen, which they have no power to do, because it is the money of the Crown, and by this Act it is ordered to be paid to the Governor, which is contrary to his Instructions. This Act also discharges the Treasurer from being accountable, whereas by the Governor's Instructions, all moneys granted to the Crown by the Assembly, are to be accounted for to the Treasury here, *etc. Set out*, N. Y. Col. Doc. V. 398. *Signed*, Clarendon. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 8th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 77.]

Feb. 8. Whitehall. **208**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following.* We are preparing draughts of Instructions, *etc. Annexed,*

208. i. Draught of H.M. Commission to Robt. Hunter to be Governor of New York and the territories depending thereon. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *pp.* 142–166.]

Feb. 9. Whitehall. **209**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Attorney General. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire to know by to-morrow morning, whether the Act *for the incouragement of the Trade to America*, pass'd in the sixth year of her late Majesty's reign, continues still in force. [*C.O.* 324, 10. *p.* 61.]

Feb. 9. St. James's. **210**. H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of Edward Perrie as Naval Officer of the Leeward Islands. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 54, 55.]

[Feb. 10.] **211**. Copy of Order of Queen in Council, Nov. 24, 1712, restoring Alexander Skeene to his several places, *etc. Endorsed*, Recd. Read 10th Feb., 1715. [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 36; *and* 29, 13. *pp.* 172–174.]

Feb. 10. **212**. Further proposals (*v.* Dec. 31, 1714, etc.) by Thomas Coram, Richard Jones, *etc.*, for settling disbanded officers and soldiers in the County of Cornwall in North America. *Signed*, Thomas Coram, Richd. Jones, Danl. Hall, Will. Armstrong, William Burke, Samuel Ball. *Endorsed*, Recd. 10th, Read 15th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 2 *pp. Enclosed,*

212. i. Estimate of the charge for settling the new Colony near the River Sagadehock (£60,000). $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 30, 30 i.; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 5–9.]

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[Feb. 10.] **213**. Copies of papers, proclamations *etc.*, relating to the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia, with lists of those who embarked for Cape Breton *etc.* and negotiations concerning the same. 13th Aug.—1st Sept., 1714. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson, Tho. Caulfield, De Pensens and La Ronde Denys. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 10th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. *French.* 57 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 53–81.]

[Feb. 10.] **214**. (*a*) M. Duvivier to Governor Nicholson. St. Louis, Cap Britton, 1st Dec. (N.S.), 1713. Requests him to release a ship belonging to his brother in law, M. de Pobomcoup, detained by Col. Vetch. *Signed*, Duvivier. *Copy. French.* 1 *p.*

(*b*) Governor Nicholson to M. Duvivier. Annapolis Royall, 20th Aug., 1714. I have endeavoured to do M. de Pombecoup all the justice I am at present capable of, *etc.* Mr. Vetch's behaviour therein is but like most of the rest of his actions. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

(*c*) Mr. l'Hirmitte to Governor Nicholson. Louisbourg, 12th July (N.S.), 1713. According to the 14th Article of the Treaty the inhabitants of Colonies ceded by France have liberty to withdraw elsewhere within a year with their moveable effects, and the Queen has since allowed such inhabitants to sell their goods and immoveable effects, *etc.* Being informed by several of the inhabitants of Port Royal, Mines, and Baubassin, that he who commands at Port Royal in your absence has forbidden them to go out, and even refused those who have asked his permission to do so, *etc.*, I have sent M. de la Ronde denis Capt. of a company of marines, to confer with you, *etc.* It would be desirable that you should give orders throughout your Government that, if in time of peace any subjects of the King or other Catholic Apostolic and Roman Nation should desert from these Colonies to yours, they should be arrested and returned to their master together with what they carried off. We would do the same for the subjects of the Queen, which would prevent many thefts, *etc.* *Signed*, l'Hirmitte. *Copy. French.* 2 *pp.*

(*d*) M. St. Ovide de Brouillan to Governor Nicholson. Louisbourg, 24th July (N.S.), 1714. I have charged M. du Pensens Capt. with *preceding.* He is instructed to confer with you conjointly with M. de la Ronde as to why the subjects of the King are detained *etc.* *Signed*, St. Ovide de Brouillan. *Copy. French.* 1 *p.*

(*e*) Governor Nicholson to M. de Brouillan. Annapolis Royal, Aug. 20, 17[14]. *Reply to preceding.* You will see by the Lt. Governor's report that I had taken care to send the Articles and a copy of H.M. letter to me, to have them made publick to all the inhabitants here as soon as possible, which has been duly complyed with, and in my opinion they were not hindred from withdrawing from hence, *etc.* *Refers to papers indicated above.* As to that other part of your letter concerning deserters *etc.*, I shall transmitt that home to know H.M. Royal pleasure therein, *etc.* *Signed*, Fra. Nicholson. *Copy.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

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(*f*) Governor Nicholson to M. l'Hirmitte. Annapolis Royal, Aug. 20, 1714. *In reply to* (c), refers *to preceding*. *Signed*, Fra. Nicholson. ½ *p*. *The whole endorsed*, Recd. Read 10th Feb., 17$\frac{14}{15}$. [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 82–86.]

Feb. 11. **215**. Mr. Attorney General to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to Feb.* 9. I am of opinion that the Act *for the encouragement of the trade to America* is not now in force as to any matter whatsoever happening after the war ended, all the parts of that Act being adapted for the time of war. *Signed*, Edw. Northey. *Endorsed*, Recd. 12th, Read 15th Feb., 17$\frac{14}{15}$. ¾ *p*. [*C.O.* 323, 7. *No.* 36 ; *and* 324, 10. *p.* 62.]

Feb. 11. Whitehall. **216**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following*. We are preparing draughts of Instructions for Governor Hunter, *etc.* *Enclosed*,

216. i. Copy of H.M. Commission to Robert Hunter to be Governor of New Jersey. [*C.O.* 5, 995. *pp.* 177–189 ; *and* (*covering letter only*) 5, 1079, *No.* 81 ; *and* (*without covering letter*) 5, 190. *pp.* 396–427.]

[Feb. 11.] **217**. Copy of H.M. Commission and Instructions for Robert Hunter to be Governor of New York. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 381–395.]

Feb. 11. Whitehall. **218**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose* draught of Commission for Governor Hart. We are preparing draughts of Instructions, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 727. *p.* 441.]

Feb. 11. Whitehall. **219**. Mr. Popple to John Taylour, Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. H.M. having been pleased by his Commission, Dec. 13, 1714, to appoint the Rt. Hon. William Lord Berkeley of Stratton, Sir Jacob Astley, Robt. Molesworth, John Cokburne, Archibald Hutcheson, John Chetwynd, Charles Cooke, and Paul Docminique to be H.M. Commissioners for promoting ye Trade of this Kingdom and for inspecting and improving ye Plantations in America and elsewhere, their Lordships desire you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that a Privy Seal may pass as usual for their Lordps. and the Officers under them. Mr. Bryan Wheelock has been appointed as Deputy Secretary in the room of Mr. Drift. (*v.* Aug. 29, 1712). [*C.O.* 389, 37. *p.* 86.]

Feb. 15. Whitehall. **220**. Mr. Popple to Henry Martin, Inspector General of the Customs. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire an account of the masts, pitch and tar imported since 1706, from the Northern Crowns, and from H.M. Plantations in America. [*C.O.* 324, 10. *p.* 63.]

[Feb. 15.] **221**. John Borland of Boston, mercht., to the Council of Trade and Plantations. As Agent Victualer for the garison at

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Annapolis Royall, petitioner advanced on their account £1,070 14s. 10¾d. during Col. Vetch's government. Genl. Nicholson refuses to draw for their pay since 24th Aug., 1712, and has refused with male treatment petitioner's application for his order to the paymaster for payment of the sums due to him according to their receipts and bills, *etc.* *Prays for* assistance, being lyable to be arrested every day, *etc.* *Signed*, John Borland. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 15th Feb., 17$\frac{14}{15}$. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 88.]

Feb. 16. Whitehal. **222**. Mr. Popple to Sir E. Northey. Encloses for his opinion in point of law Act of Barbados, 1708, *to dock the intail of John Lucie Blackman's estate, etc.* [*C.O.* 29, 13. *p.* 174.]

Feb. 16. Whitehall. **223**. Mr. Popple to the Earl of Clarendon. There being at present so much business depending before the Council of Trade and Plantations, which H.M. service requires to be dispatched with all possible expedition ; and which will take up all the hands in the Office for a considerable time, I am to acquaint your Lordship, that if you will send anybody to the Office, they may copy the Acts of New York against which your Lordship has objections. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *p.* 166 ; *and* 5, 1079. *No.* 82.]

Feb. 17. **224**. Officers concerned for the new settlement in North America to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Reasons for a settlement to be made on the land between the River Sagadehock *alias* Kenebeck and the River St. Croix preferable to any place between Cape Sable and Cape Briton. (1) The land all along the coast between Cape Briton being in general so barren that the French never thought it worth their while to make any settlement thereon. (2) By the late Peace the tract of land desired for a settlement seems to be left for the French who were in possession of it before the Peace. For by the XIIth Article it is provided Nova Scotia with its antient boundaries shall be deliver'd up to the Crown of Great Britain now it's well known that the antient bounds of Nova Scotia was allways understood to be the River St. Croix. The French King's Commission to his Governour of Nova Scotia comprehends all the land home to Kenebeck River. And we will leave it to your Honours' wise consideration what the consequence will be if the French should settle on those lands between New England and Nova Scotia. We also propose in return of H.M. goodness to us in this settlement to furnish H.M. with as many masts and navall stores as shall amount to the full charge of the settlement without puting H.M. to any manner of charge unless it be for fetching them, *etc., etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 17th, Read 18th Feb., 17$\frac{14}{15}$. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 92.]

[Feb. 17.] **225**. Copy of H.M. Commission and Instructions for Col. Nicholson, General of the Expedition against Port Royal, 18th March, 1710. *Endorsed*, Recd. from Col. Nicholson, Read 17th Feb., 17$\frac{14}{15}$. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 89, 90 ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 155–163.]

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[Feb. 17.] **226**. Copy of passport given by M. Daniel Dauger de Subercase, "Gouverneur de l'Acadie de Cap Breton Isles et terres adjacentes despuis le Cap de Roziers du fleuve St. Laurent jusqu' à l'Ouest de la Rivière de Kainbeky," to Majors Richard Mullins and Charles Brown, to return to England after having conducted us to Rochelle or Rochefort, conformably to the capitulation made between General Nicholson and us, on the surrender of the Fort of Port Royal, 23rd Oct., 1710, *etc.* *Signed*, Desubercase. *Endorsed as preceding. French.* ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 91 ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 164, 165.]

Feb. 18. Dartmouth. **227**. Mayor of Dartmouth to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Our merchants *etc.* trading to Newfoundland pray to be heard on the scheme for that trade lately laid before your Ldships, *etc.* *Recommend* Mr. John Roope to give information, *etc.* *Signed*, Nath. Terry, Mayor. *Endorsed*, Recd. 23rd, Read 28th Feb., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 60.]

Feb. 21. **228**. Rebecca Taverner to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Wife of William Taverner, of Pool, H.M. Surveyor of Newfoundland. Replies *in his absence* to the complaints of William Cleeves (Dec. 23). Cleeves is alone in his complaint, even the other two fishing Admiralls do not joyn with him therein. Taverner has diligently fulfilled his Commission and Instructions, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 21st Feb., Read 2nd March, 17$\frac{14}{15}$. 8 *pp.*
Enclosed,
228. i. Petition of Rebecca Taverner to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Capt. Taverner was born in Newfoundland and commanded severall merchant ships, and in the late warr visited the French settlements there with letters of mart, whereby he became acquainted with their coasts and harbours, etc. Particularly he form'd a design for surprizing some of the French harbours there in the fishing season, and propos'd the same to Samuel Shepherd, who sent three ships under him and two others, and the project was perform'd with good success. Afterwards some merchants of London and Scotland propos'd to him to be cheif Director of cod fishery which they intended to try on the coast of Scotland after the manner of Newfoundland. He was induc'd thereto because there was no protection from the French in the winter season at Newfoundland, for want of which he had formerly sustain'd great losses there. In Feb. 1714, he was sent for by Mr. Campbell, and presented to the Board of Trade who wanted a person who was well acquainted with the navigation and trade of Newfoundland, especially the French parts. They with difficulty induced him to relinquish his private business. He received his Commission, but could not obtain the settlement of his sallary from the Lord Treasurer, *etc.* About the middle of Augt. last Col. Moody's memorial relating to Capt.

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Taverner's case was transmitted by the Board of Trade to the then Secretary of State, who laid the same before the Lords Justices. At the same time Mr. Campbell laid the case before the Duke of Shrewsbury, then Lord Trear. But upon some minutes found the Treasury, entred when the Earl of Oxford was Trear., importing that the said service, if necessary, might be performed by Genll. Nicholson, and the Lords Justices apprehending (as is humbly presumed) that Taverner knew thereof, and concealed the same from the Board of Trade, were pleased to disallow his sallary. *Refers* to his reports, the general satisfaction of the merchants trading to Newfoundland with the survey, and their opinion that it was necessary and could not be performed by Genll. Nicholson. Capt. Taverner has made greater progress therein than could reasonably have been expected in so short a time, and shown great care in lessening the expenses. He has been at very great charges to the utter ruin of himself and family, *etc.* *Prays* their Lordships to represent his case to H.M., that his Commission may be renewed, his sallary established, and his extraordinary services and expences recompensed, *etc.* 5 *pp.*

228. ii. Certificate of Matthew Hellerd, seafaring man, in favour of Capt. Taverner in the matter of Wm. Cleeves. Grand Bank, Feb. 5, 1715. *Signed*, Mathew Hellerd. 1 *p.*

228. iii. Similar certificate by John Ruston, Commander of the good ship *Tyger* gally, Feb. 1st, 1715. *Signed*, Jno. Ruston. 3 *pp.*

228. iv. Merchants trading to Newfoundland to the Lords Justices. Express satisfaction at the appointment of Capt. Taverner and the scope of his commission, *etc.* *Signed*, Robert Heysham and 18 others. Sept. 3, 1714. 1 *p.*

228. v. Duplicate of preceding. [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 75, 75 i-v.]

Feb. 21. **229**. Dr. Daniel and his son Samuel Cox to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Further reason against renewing Coll. Hunter's Commissions for the Governmts. of New York and New Jersey. *Refer to previous general charge.* (Jan. 14). *Continue:*— Pursuant to your Ldps.' directions we now present the following particulars, which we should have been enabled to have done more fully had not, (to our great surprize and we suppose against all common right), the coppys of his Commissions, some of his Instructions and letters been denied us. (1) He turn'd out the Sherriff of Middesex and Somersett in New Jersey and the Sherriff of the Citty and County of New York without signifying any cause to H.M. *etc.* (2) He turn'd out most of the Judges and Justices of the Peace throughout New Jersey, without signifying the cause to H.M. *etc.* or them. (3) He appointed severall new Judges and Justices of the Peace in New Jersey and New York,

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some not residing in the Province for which they were appointed, others not fitt for those employments, but all without the advice and consent of H.M. Council. (4) He has permitted to sitt and act in the Assembly of New Jersey without qualifying themselves according to the laws of England, altho such persons are by his Commission and Instructions particularly made incapable. (5) He has past all the laws enacted by the Assembly of both Provinces in a stile directly contrary to his Instructions, altho otherwise advised by H.M. Councill. (6) Not one of all the Acts for raiseing money which he has past have been framed according to the stile of Acts of Parliament in England, nor such money *etc.* mentioned to be granted to the Queen. (7) He has permitted very great sums of money to be issued and dispos'd of directly contrary to his Instructions. Nor hath he taken care that books of accounts have been duly kept and fairly attested upon oath; nor transmitted such books to the High Treasurer and Council of Trade, *etc.* And hath also permitted a clause to be inserted in an Act of New Jersey whereby the estate of the Treasurer hath been for ever acquitted from a great sum of money then in his hands altho the same was never accounted for. (8) He hath past severall Acts in both Provinces directly repugnant to the laws of England, *etc.* (9) He hath arbitrarily imprisoned, injur'd the freehold, and taken away the goods of severall of the inhabitants of New Jersey, not only without any law to justify him, but directly repugnant to the laws of England and contrary to his Instructions. (10) He hath erected Courts or officers of Judicature in New Jersey, not before erected or establish'd, to the great detriment of the inhabitants, whereby Justice has been deny'd and perverted contrary to the Laws of England, *etc.* (11) He hath very much injur'd and oppressed the inhabitants of New Jersey by the great delay of Justice, occasion'd by his not calling a Councill in 2 years time, tho many writts of error were depending before the Councill, and by adjourning the Supream Court of New Jersey without advice or consent of H.M. Councill for a whole term, contrary to Magna Charta, *etc.* (12) He hath illegally order'd the restitution of the goods of severall persons which (pursuant to an Act of New Jersey made before he was Governour) were regularly destrain'd. These are some few of his many mismagements, which we can clearly prove. And many more equall, if not greater weight we question not fully to make out, if we might obtain a coppy of his Commission, *etc. ut supra*, which favour has been granted to others, *etc. Abstract. Set out*, N.J. *Archives*, 1st Ser. IV., 203. *Signed*, Dan. Coxe. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 21st Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 970. *No.* 170.]

Feb. 22. Whitehal.

230. Mr. Popple to Richard Harris. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire you will reduce into writing what you said to them this day in relation to the French settlements at Hispaniola, *etc.* [*C.O.* 138, 14. *pp.* 171, 172.]

Feb. 22. Whitehal.

231. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose* following. *Continue*:—As H.M. has been

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pleas'd to dismiss William Sharpe, Alexander Walker and Samuel Beresford from the Council, we have inserted the names of Thomas Maycock, Guy Ball and John Lucie Blackman in the list of Councillors, *etc.* *Annexed*,

231. i. Draught of Instructions for Governor Lowther. Similar to previous Instructions. [*C.O.* 29, 13. *pp.* 175–295.]

Feb. 23. **232**. James Campbell to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers to Memorial of Feb.* 1*st.* From which it will plainly appear that altho' the Newfoundland trade and fishery is amongst the most valuable branches, if not the first of our Brittish commerce, yet neither the industry of those who have carried it on abroad, nor the continual representations about it at home, nor the notorious incroachment of our enemys upon us herein, have been able for many years past to obtain such protection, encouragement, relief and redress as it necessarly required, whereby the British nursery of seamen is almost ruin'd, whilst that of the French is rais'd and growing, *etc.* The fishery and trade can never be fully improv'd or sufficiently secured to great Brittain, untill it is entirely in our own hands, and therefore I think it necessary for the further improvement and security of it, that the publick do embrace the first opportunity as they shall judge convenient for obtaining it to be so. I think that the French ought to be as narrowly watch'd, and as much straitned as possible in those parts of it, where by the late Treaty of Peace they have still liberty to fish, care should be taken that they do not exceed the limits reserved to them, nor build houses, or reside there in winter. *Suggests* a small fort and garrison and a sloop constantly to attend the service of Newfoundland, or both, *etc.*, *etc.* We ought to encourage inhabitants to settle and reside there, summer and winter. *Recommends Capt. Taverner for the survey.* Mr. Shepherd senior says he never knew any other so perfectly master of all the parts of that Fishery, *etc.* Placentia and the Island of Ferryland must be fortifyed, (*v.* C.S.P. 1709–1711), and perhaps the Island of St. Peters, *etc.* Many disorders have formerly happen'd between the Commodores and the land officers about their different punctilios and powers, and upon their appealls here, it has been given sometimes one way, sometimes another, *etc.* It were well that matters were now settled to prevent the like contests for the future. Your Lordsps. will probably find yourselves troubled annually with complaints from the masters of ships against the officers of the garrison, *etc.*, and as they call it trading. I conceive that there are not necessarys for life to be had in Newfoundland, but by means that may be deem'd trading some way or other, and that it is the common interest that officer and soldier and everybody that pleases shall catch and cure as many fish as they can, as well as the Commodores and Capts. of the King's ships. But the declaring of your Lordsps. in this particular will save a great deall of time and trouble. Col. Moody desires me to represent that the garrison at Placentia is without a Chaplain, *etc.*, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 23rd, Read 28th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 3 *large closely written pp.* *Enclosed*,

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232. i. An account of James Campbell's losses and sufferings on account of the Collony and Trade of Newfoundland (*v.* C.S.P. June 2, 1709). The report of the Council of Trade in favour of petitioner was referred by H.M. Order in Council, March 1, 1710, to the Lord High Treasurer. But soon after the Earl of Oxford was appointed Lord High Treasurer, and Mr. Campbell never obtained a report thereon. 2 *large closely written pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 66, 66 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 195, 5. *pp.* 496–513.]

Feb. 23. Williamsburgh. **233**. Copies of Proclamations by Lt. Governor Spotswood (*a*) continuing officers until further orders, (*b*) removing the embargo on export of grain, (*c*) dissolving the Assembly, (*d*) and (June 15th) for taking up persons coming out of North Carolina without passports, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 1337. *No.* 24.]

Feb. 23. St. James's. **234**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, John Povey. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th Feb., Read 12th April, 1715. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p. Enclosed,*

234. i. Petition of John Ayscough. Petitioner, having recovered his health and designing to return to Jamaica, prays to be restored to his place in the Council, *etc. Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *Nos.* 71, 71 i.; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 216–218.]

Feb. 23. Whitehall. **235**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. having been pleased to appoint Mr. Benjamin Bennet to be Lt. Governour of the Bermuda Islands; I desire you will direct a draught of a Commission and Instructions to be prepared for him, *etc. Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th Feb., Read 2nd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 37, 9. *No.* 32; *and* 38, 7. *p.* 198.]

Feb. 23. Whitehall. **236**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses following.* It is H.M. pleasure, that you take the same into your consideration, and how far what is laid down in it may contribute to the improvement of the Plantations, and report your opinion thereof. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 24th, Read 25th Feb., $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p. Enclosed,*

236. i. A Treatise Of the American Plantations. Oct. 18, 1714. Upon the advantage of the Plantation Trade; value of exports, *etc.* On the administration of Justice; the Plantation Courts and Governors; Appeals from thence; and the Council of Trade; "There have bin many persons at severall times past put into that Commission for different reasons then their abillity, and therefore it has not hitherto produced such effects as might be expected from it. And it was impossible that Board should make a right judgment of wrongs, oppressions and Acts, unless some at that Board had

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a perfect and personal knowledge of the nature of the Plantations, and of the people, as likewise of their different laws and constitutions," *etc.* *Proposes* that it might be strengthened by appointment of two merchants and ex-Governors, *etc.* *Printed.* N.C. Col. Rec. II. 154. *Endorsed as preceding.* 16¾ *pp.* [*C.O.* 323, 7. *Nos.* 38, 38 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 324, 10. *p.* 64.]

Feb. 23. St. James's. **237**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, John Povey. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th Feb., Read 26th April, 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

237. i. Petition of Humphrey Sheppard to the King. Prays H.M. confirmation of Governor Douglas' grant to him of a plantation in the French quarter of St. Kitts, made in consideration of his great losses by the French invasion *etc.* 1 *p.*

237. ii. Petition of Mary Bowden, widow, to the King. Prays H.M. to grant her a plantation in the French part of St. Kitts, which was granted to her by General Codrington, retaken by the French, taken from her again by Governor Parke, granted again to her by the late Queen, but held in suspence from her by Governor Parke till that grant had expired, and then granted by him to Governor Lambert, his partner. 1¼ *pp.*

237. iii. The case of Humphrey Sheppard. He has spent nearly £500 in cultivating his plantation (*v.* April 4th), and its always near 18 months before any profitt can be reaped, and the grant being for so short a term, three years, it cannot answer his first cost. Petitioner was obliged to sell his commission as quarter-master of H.M. Regiment in the Leeward Islands for not half its value in order to come to England to beg for an extension of the term of the grant, and has now been 18 months waiting in England. Meanwhile Governor Douglas has made a fresh grant of the plantation to Mr. Mead, whose grandson has married Douglas' daughter, *etc.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 50, 50 i.-iii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 153, 12. *pp.* 189, 190.]

Feb. 23. St. James's. **238**. Order of King in Council. Referring enclosed petition to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, John Povey. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 4th March, 17¹⁴⁄₁₅. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

238. i. Petition of Benedict Leonard, Lord Baltemore. *Refers to* petition Feb. 4th. Since then, petitioner's father is dead, and the proprietaryship of Maryland is by law vested in petitioner. *Prays* H.M. allowance and approbation of John Hart, nominated by him Governor of Maryland. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 717. *Nos.* 62, 62 i. ; *and* 5, 727. *pp.* 442, 443.]

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Feb. 23. St. James's. **239**. Copy of H.M. Instructions to Governor Lowther. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 55–98.]

Feb. 24. Whitehall. **240**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. *In reply* to Feb. 5th, *quote* representations of 5th May, and 26th Oct. 1715. *Conclude* :—We are humbly of opinion that the petitioner, Elizabeth Salenave, is deserving of compassion and have nothing to offer why your Majesty may not extend your Royal favour to her accordingly. [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 183–186.]

Feb. 25. Whitehall. **241**. Mr. Pringle to Mr. Popple. Mr. Secretary Stanhope judges the inclos'd papers may be of use to the Council of Trade and Plantations, when they have under their consideration the affairs of Newfoundland, *etc.* The orders from Mr. Broomley to Col. Moody should have gone by the sloop *Happy*, but she getting no further then Ireland, they have been return'd to this office. *Requests return of papers. Signed*, Ro. Pringle. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th, Read 28th Feb., $17\frac{4}{5}$. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

241. i. Report of the Surveyor General to the Board of Ordnance upon Placentia, 11th Feb., 1714. *Signed*, A. Richards. *Copy.* 4 *pp.*
241. ii. Account of stores sent to Placentia, 26th June, 1713. *Copy.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*
241. iii. Account of stores sent to Placentia but not delivered, by the sloop *Happy* (*v.* covering letter). 9th Sept., 1714. *Copy.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*
241. iv. Mr. Secretary Bromley to Lt. Governor Moody. Whitehall, 8th Sept., 1714. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*
241. v. Board of Ordnance to Lord Townshend, giving an account of stores sent to Placentia. 11th Feb., 1714. *Copy.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 64, 64 i.-v. ; *and* 195, 5. *pp.* 461–479.]

Feb. 25. Whitehall. **242**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. I had not an opportunity before I went to Vienna of writing to your Lopp., but I find that in my absence, my Lord Townshend acquainted you that the King had honoured me with the station of one of his principal Secretaries of State, *etc.* After my congratulating your Lop. on H.M. renewing your Commission which I doubt not you have been apprised before now ; I am to acquaint you that I have in my hands your Lop's. letter to my lord Townshend of Dec. 10, *etc.*, all which have been laid before the King, who approves of the several steps taken by your Lordship in execution of your orders sent you upon the death of her late Majesty. As to what your Lordp. writes in relation to the difficulties you meet with from the Assembly to grant the Additionall Pay which is necessary for subsisting the two independing companys now established there, as that matter lies now by your Representation before the Councill of Trade, as soon as they have considered it, and given their opinion, I shall lay it before H.M. and endeavor to have his directions for your Lordship. H.M. has been pleased to appoint Mr. Broderick Attourney General of

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that Island which I believe by what your brother my Lord Orkney, who sollicited it has told me, will not be unacceptable to your Lordp. The Board of Ordnce. haveing been directed to dispose of H.M. stores that are in that Island, I am to signify to your Lordship H.M. pleasure that you give all necessary countenance and assistance to the person the Board shall employ for that purpose that the stores may be disposed to the best advantage. *Signed*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 98–100.]

Feb. 28. Whitehall.

243. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. We are now preparing some Heads of Enquiry and Instructions as usual, for the Newfoundland Commodore, *etc.*; in the doing whereof we find one difficulty. The Act of Parliament, 10th and 11th K. William, *to encourage the trade to Newfoundland*, do's require that no alien or stranger whatsoever (not residing within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales or Toun of Berwick upon Tweed) shall at any time hereafter take any bait, or use any sort of trade or fishing whatsoever in Newfoundland or any of the Islands or places thereunto belonging. The 13th Article of the Treaty of Peace with France concluded at Utrecht, doth give up all Newfoundland with the Islands adjacent to this Kingdom, and the French are thereby excluded from fishing in any parts thereof, except in that part only, which stretches from the place call'd Cape Bonavista, to the Northern Point of the said Island, and from thence running down by the Western side, reaches as far as the place call'd Point Riche. As these interfere with one another, we are apprehensive that in case we shou'd give an instruction to the Commodore, to take care that the French do not fish in any parts, but those to which they are limited, it may be interpreted, that they have leave to fish in those places; which tho' consonant to the Treaty, is contrary to the Act of Parliament. And therefore we desire you will please to let us have directions, as soon as conveniently you can, for that we are inform'd, the ships bound to Newfoundland are near upon their departure. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 17–19.]

Feb. 28. Pilgrim, in Barbadoes.

244. William Sharpe, President of the Council of Barbados, to the Council of Trade and Plantations. By H.M. sloop, *Jamaica*, Capt. Knighton Commander, who arriv'd here the 11th instant, I had the honour of your Lordships' packet (Aug. 11th and 19th *etc.*). *Refers to enclosures* relating to Sancta Lucia. The French pretend, that some of their wood-cutters there have been disturb'd, and their wood taken from them by H.M. ships of war here; and insinuate their right to cut timber there; under colour of which they build (as I have been inform'd lately) several small hutts, which may, in time, become settlements, not easily remov'd. Upon consulting the Patent, and Instructions for this Government, I thought it my duty to assert H.M. sole right of Soveraignty to that Island, as well as Tobago, in the manner I have in my answer; and, in obedience to those Instructions, I have encourag'd the Indians, inhabitants of those Islands, to

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continue under H.M. protection, and to reject any dependence upon any other Prince. One of them, who stiles himself, and is acknowledg'd by them as, their Head, or King, has been up with me, and demanded succour against the negroes of those places, who were in arms against them. I thought it my duty, on this occasion, to give him all assurances of protection, and to obtain from him an ample acknowledgement, and recognition of H.M. Soveraignity, which he has made in the most publick and authentick manner. I sent down H.M. two ships of war the *Speedwell*, Capt. Phillip Vanbrugh, and the *Valeur*, Capt. John St. Lo, with them, who found the negroes and Indians had pretty well composed their differences. The scituation of Sancta Lucia giving it a great influence on Martinique, it cannot be adviseable, in my humble opinion, to permit any Foreign State, so much as a pretence to start any claim of right to it, which these small hutts may, in process of time, afford 'em. I intend therefore, in a few days, to view, in person, such of those Islands as are under this Government, in order to know perfectly the true state of them ; which, as soon as the new Governour, Mr. Lowther, comes, I shall bring with me, together with the Recognition aforesaid, and shall do myself the honour to lay 'em before H.M., for H.M. consideration, leaving an authentick duplicate among the Records in the Secretary's Office here, *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Sharpe. *Endorsed*, Recd. 2nd, Read 4th May, 1715. 4 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

244. i. M. Duquesne, Governor of Martinique to the Governor of Barbados, Fort Royal, Martinique, 24th Feb. (N.S.), 1715. *Complains* that English ships at Santa Lucia have taken away from French subjects wood cut by them there. *Complains* of the violence used by Capt. St. Lo, the *Valeur*, on this occasion to the subjects of the (French) King, who always during peace, and with the (French) Governor General's pass-port, have been at Sta. Lucia to cut timber, without disturbing the subjects of the King of England, who are there also. *Requests* the return of the wood, and that such a thing be forbidden for the future, *etc.* P.S. I have just heard, that several of your English ships are going to Tobago to cut wood there ; you know that that ought not to be, and that they are not allowed to do so. *Signed*, Duquesne. *Copy. French.* 1 *p.*

244. ii. President Sharpe to the Governor of Martinique. Pilgrim, in Barbados. Feb. 21, 1714 (=1715). *Reply to preceding.* I cannot find that any of the King's ships have done what is alledg'd, nor that they have anyway acted contrary to their duty. The King my Master's avow'd, sole right of Soveraignty to Sancta Lucia cannot be unknown to you, nor is now to be controverted ; and therefore, Sir, it cannot be permitted, that any persons, other than H.M. own subjects, should settle, or cut wood there, with H.M. license : I must therefore earnestly press you to give order, that such of the King's your Master's subjects as I hear are now about to settle

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there may forthwith remove, and that none of them resettle there for the future, *etc.* The same right the King my Master has to the Island of Tobago ; and therefore I can't but be surpriz'd at the postscript to your Excellency's letter, *etc.* I must remind you that the respective subjects of the two Crowns are not permitted to trade one with the other, in these parts, *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Sharpe. *Copy.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *Nos.* 38, 38 i., ii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 29, 13. *pp.* 300–304.]

Feb. 28. Whitehal. **245**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. We are inform'd that the Fort at Placentia, is in a miserable condition, being all out of repair and not one house dry to live in : The soldiers are in great want of cloaths and pay, and have nothing but water to drink ; and their other provisions (notwithstanding they are at short allowance) will be expended in March next. So that unless there be supplies immediately sent to the garrison of pay and provisions at least, it will be reduc'd to very great extremity. And as we are this day inform'd, that Nicholas King, master of the *Rose* galley, lying at Fountain Stairs near Rotherhith, proposes to sail on Thursday next, for Newfoundland, if not stopt on this service, and is willing to take on board provisions and such other things as shall be thought proper to be sent to the garrison, we humbly submit it whether it may not be necessary to send by this vessel a proportion of provisions as may serve the garrison till more can be shipt of for them. *Autograph signatures.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 23. *No.* 18 ; *and* 195, 5. *pp.* 450, 451.]

Feb. 28. Westminster. **246**. Copy of Privy Seal directing payment of salaries of the Commissioners and Under-Officers of the Plantation Office, due from Christmas, 1713. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 13th July, 1715. *Copy.* $5\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 388, 76. *No.* 188.]

March 2. St. James's. **247**. H.M. commission renewing appointment of Daniel Smith as Lt. Governor of Nevis. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 100.]

March 2. Boston, in New England. **248**. Council of the Massachusetts Bay to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The six months from the demise of Her late Majesty Queen Anne of blessed memory limited by the Parliament of Great Britain for continuing of civil and military officers in their respective offices, places and employments expiring the first of February past and no Order arriving from His present Majesty for their further and longer continuance therein so that there being no person within this Province commissionated by our Sovereign Lord King George to be Governour within the same The Council were humbly of opinion that according to the Constitution of the Royall Charter *etc.* the Government was devolved upon the Council and they held themselves oblidged to undertake the administration thereof *etc.* for the welfare and safety of H.M. subjects within this Province until H.M. further

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pleasure should be known. The necessity of steadying H.M. subjects in a dutiful obedience to the Laws and Government also demanding the same, for the conservation of the peace and upholding good rule and order. We have in most humble and dutiful manner laid an accompt of our proceeding before His Sacred Majesty in a letter to the Right Honourable —, one of H.M. principal Secretaries of State *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Tailer, John Appleton, John Clark, J. Davenport, Thomas Noyes, Thos. Hutchinson, Benja. Lynde, Wait Winthrop, Elisha Hutchinson, Samuel Sewall, Joseph Lynde, Em. Hutchinson, Penn Townsend, Andr. Belcher, Edw. Bromfield, Nathl. Paine, Saml. Appleton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 10th May, 1715, Read 26th June, 1718. 2 *pp.*
Enclosed,

248. i. Proclamation by the Council of the Massachusetts Bay, Boston, 4th Feb., 1715. *Recite* case as in the preceding and require all officers civil and military to attend their duty, the Government now devolving upon the Council, *etc.* *Signed*, William Tailer, Wait Winthrop, Elisha Hutchinson, Samuel Sewall, Joseph Lynde, Eliakim Hutchinson, Penn Townsend, John Appleton, John Higginson, Andrew Belcher, Edward Bromfield, Samuel Appleton, Isaac Winslow, Benjamin Lynde, John Clark, Addington Davenport, Thomas Hutchinson. *Same endorsement.* *Headpiece*, the Royal Arms. *Printed*, by B. Green, *etc.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 166, 166 i.]

March 3. **249**. Mr. Thurston to Mr. Popple. Encloses following to be laid before the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Signed*, J. Thurston. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 3rd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.*

249. i. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to Mr. Thurston, Jamaica, Jan. 3, $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Encloses* muster rolls of the two Independent Companies. *Urges* him to use all possible diligence in speedily procuring subsistance for them. " Since May last the country has not made any provision for the soldiers here, and the burden from that time till the subsistance can come, has, and will ly allmost wholely on myself ; I desire you will therefore from time to time as soon as you receive money advise me thereof, that I may draw upon you. I have not recd. any letters from you or my friends since yours with the news of the Queen's death *etc.*, so that I am altogether in the dark whether I am to be relived or confirm'd ; if that matter be not determined by the 15th inst. by my receiving new powers, their will some inconveniencys arrise, there being some here that are of oppinion the Government then dissolves, interpretting the six months mentioned in the Law to be lunar, not Kalendar months. However upon so criticall a juncture, in that case, I shall take upon me to act so farr as to keep up the form of Government and the publick Peace and quiet of the Island ; But since this inconveniency must be foreseen at home, I still promise myself it will be prevented,

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Refers to the continuance of the factious temper of the Assembly. I am well inform'd that there is, or soon will be, a petition or remonstrance, or something of that nature, to which subscriptions are solliciting here for raising money to inforce it; I have not hitherto been able to be fully inform'd of the contents, but I can very easily conjecture at the substance which I take to be (1) To represent their inability longer to subsist any soldiers here. (2) That Assemblys here may have the same priviledges and powers as the Parliament of Great Britain. (3) The poverty of the Country is such that it is unable to support the expence of the sallary of a Captn. Generall, and that a Lt. Governor would every way answer all ends. I need not tell you who are at the head of these projects *etc.* *Urges* him to be "watchfull in counteracting such rediculous schemes, *etc.*" *Signed*, A. Hamilton. $3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *Nos.* 59, 59 i.; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 172–175.]

March 3. St. James's. **250**. H.M. Warrant revoking the patent of Jeremy Bass and appointing James Smith Secretary of New Jersey. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 117, 118.]

March 3. Whitehall. **251**. Mr. Popple to the Mayor of Bydeford. *Reply to Feb. 1st.* The convoy for the Newfoundland ships desired by you *etc.*, is now under the consideration of the Lords Commissrs. of the Admiralty. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *p.* 29.]

March 3. Whitehall. **252**. Mr. Popple to the Mayor of Dartmouth. *Reply to Feb.* 18. Not knowing what particular paper you call a scheme for the Newfoundland trade, the Council of Trade and Plantations will be glad to receive, as soon as conveniently may be, what you and the merchts. of Dartmouth may have to offer, *etc.* [*C.O.* 195, 6. *p.* 30.]

March 4. Whitehal. **253**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following:* "We are preparing the necessary Instructions with all possible despatch." *Annexed*,

253. i. Commission for Benjn. Bennet to be Lt. Governor of Bermuda. In the usual form. The Commission of Henry Pulleyn is revoked. *Dated*, Westminster, 28th May, 1715. [*C.O.* 38, 7. *pp.* 199–220.]

March 4. Whitehall. **254**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Refer to* Feb. 11, *etc.* We have no objection to Governor Hart, security being first given for his observing the Acts of Trade and Navigation, as in the like cases. [*C.O.* 5, 727. *pp.* 444, 445.].

March 5. Biddeford. **255**. Mayor of Bideford to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Prays to be heard* on behalf of the inhabitants of Biddeford,

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as being deeply concerned in the trade and fishery of Newfoundland (perhaps the most of any one town in England) before any resolution be taken therein. *Signed*, Cha. Davie, Mayor. *Endorsed*, Recd. 9th March, Read 6th April, 1715. *Addressed*. 1 *p*. [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 85.]

March 7. Whitehall. **256**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The season of the year for sending to Newfoundland now advancing, I am to put you in mind of the directions you have from time to time received, both in relation to the Garrison and Trade of that place, that so you may without loss of time prepare your report of the same to be laid before his Majesty. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 9th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 78 ; *and* 195, 6. *p.* 49.]

March 7. London. **257**. Richard Harris to Mr. Popple. I will send you a copy of the petition of Jamaica merchants and planters prepared to be laid before H.M. touching the Island of Hispaniola, *etc.* *Signed*, Rd. Harris. *Endorsed*, Recd. 7th, Read 8th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Addressed*. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p*. [*C.O.* 137, 10. *No.* 60.]

March 7. Colchester. **258**. Richard Rigby to Mr. Popple. Very urgent occasions prevent me from attending the Board till about a fortnight hence, *etc.* *Signed*, Richd. Rigby. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 9th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p*. [*C.O.* 137, 10. *No.* 61.]

March 8. Whitehall. **259**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Burchett. *Encloses following*, for the directions of the Lords Commrs. of the Admiralty therein, *etc.* *Annexed*,

260. Heads of Enquiry and Instructions for the Commodore of the Newfoundland Convoy. *Of the usual kind.* [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 31–48.]

March 8. Whitehall. **261**. Mr. Pringle to Mr. Popple. The inclosed paper having been putt into Mr. Secretary Stanhope's hands, it is to be laid before the Council of Trade and Plantations, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Pringle. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 9th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p*. *Enclosed*,

261. i. A memorandum relating to the disposal of the late French part of St. Christophers. Contains proposals for the most part embodied in Representation of May 3rd *q.v.* *No date or signature.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 41, 41 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 153, 12. *pp.* 186, 187.]

March 8. Whitehall. **262**. Mr. Popple to Col. Nicholson. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire, you will let them have, as soon as may be, what you have to offer in relation to Nova Scotia, particularly what you can propose, to make that place of advantage to the Crown and this Kingdom. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *p.* 166.]

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March 9. **263**. Col. Vetch to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I could not but judge it my duty, *etc.* to putt your Lordships in mind of the circumstances of Nova Scotia, the French inhabitants being in a manner oblidged to leave the country by the treatment they received from Mr. Nicholson while Govr. there, *etc.* *Refers to* affidavits of persons lately come from thence. *Continues :*—As the season of the year now advances, unless some speedy orders are sent to prevent the inhabitants removeal with their catle and effects to Cape Brittoun as it will wholly strip and ruine Nova Scotia so it will att once make Cape Brittoun a populous and well stocked Colony which many years and great expence could not have done directly from France, *etc.* *Signed*, Sam. Vetch. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 9th March, 17$\frac{14}{15}$. 1½ *pp.* *Enclosed*,

263. i. Memorandum [*? by Col. Vetch*]. Mr. Shirif the deponent about Annapolis affairs is in toun was Clerk to Lt. Govr. Cawfeild who will inform the board how the gates of the fort are ordered to be kept shutt to debarr correspondence with the inhabitants to oblidge them to go to Cape Brittoun. Many more soldiers are in toun who cann give the board some acct. of affairs there, *etc.* ½ *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 93, 93 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 218, 1. *pp.* 166–168.]

March 9. Whitehall. **264**. Mr. Popple to Col. Vetch. *In reply to preceding*, the Council of Trade and Plantations desire you to bring Mr. Shirif to the Board on Tuesday morning, and such other persons as you judge can give any account of the affairs mention'd, *etc.* [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 168, 169.]

March 9. St. James's. **265**. H.M. Warrant granting Thomas Windham, Register of the Court of Chancery in Jamaica, leave to reside in England, and execute that office of deputy, he having represented "that being employed in our service at home he cannot without prejudice thereto as well as to his own private affairs attend the said office in person," *etc.* *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 118, 119.]

March 9. St. James's. **266**. H.M. Warrant, revoking the patents of Alexander Skeene and appointing Joseph Micklethwait Secretary of Barbados and Clerk of the Courts there. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 122, 123.]

March 10. Whitehall. **267**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to Feb. 25th.* We have consider'd the letter from Mr. Bromley to Col. Moody of 8th Sept. last, and are thereupon of opinion, that such a letter be sent with the following alteration vizt : After these words, *That none of the waste ground there, shou'd be dispos'd of till further order*, we propose what follows may be added, and that none of the inhabitants upon pretence of purchases from the French do hinder the fishing ships from using the proper rooms necessary for the curing of their fish ; And as to the disposal of such rooms to the said fishing ships,

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that is to be entirely left to the directions of the Act of Parliament. We agree with the clause in the letter relating to a sloop desir'd by Colo. Moody, and tho' the service intended for such a sloop may be best perform'd by a man of war, yet we are of opinion that it is necessary there shou'd be a large boat there, capable of transporting detachments of the Garrison from one place to another as there may be occasion; but not to be us'd on any pretence in the Fishery or other trade. We have also consider'd the letter from the Board of Ordnance *etc.* (*v.* Feb. 25); and we are humbly of opinion that while a garrison is kept there, it is absolutely necessary they be subsisted and supported; and therefore that provisions be immediately sent-them, as also the proportion of stores mention'd in the inclos'd account to have been ship'd on board H.M.S. *Happy*. As to the repairing the fortifications at Placentia, we find by the report of the Surveyor Genl., that it will be not only very expensive but of litle use in case of an attempt from an enemy, and therefore we agree in opinion with him, as to what he proposes in that matter. We are further of opinion it is necessary there be a survey made of the late French part of Newfoundld., for that thereby many good harbours and fishing places may be discover'd which will encourage our fishing ships to resort thither, who are now unacquainted with that coast. *Autograph signatures.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 4. *No.* 8; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 50–52.]

March 10. Whitehal. **268**. Mr. Popple to Richard Rigby. Having read to the Council of Trade and Plantations your letter of the 7th, they desire you will make all the despatch you can in your affairs, in order to give their Lordps. some information, in sevl. matters before them relating to my Lord Archd. Hamilton, I may add that you may now do my Lord more real service than in all the time you have been here. [*C.O.* 138, 14. *p.* 176.]

March 10. St. James's. **269**. Order of King in Council. Appointing William Broderick to the Council of Jamaica. *Signed*, Edward Southwell. *Endorsed*, Recd. 8th, Read 16th Jan., $17\frac{1}{17}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 12. *No.* 33; *and* 138, 15. *pp.* 184, 185.]

March 11. **270**. Richard Harris to Mr. Popple. *Encloses following* (*v.* March 7). *Signed*, Rd. Harris. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 11th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* *Enclosed*,

271. Remarks upon the French settlements in North America. As our Plantation goods are very bulky and imploy a very great navigation from whence not only the ballance of trade in a very great measure arises to this Kingdome but alsoe great numbers of seamen are bred which are our great defence and security soe France hath bent all her thoughts to distress us in that part most and wherever wee settled in America France took the first opportunity to place her subjects soe as they might at all times be able to annoy us for which reason dureing the late war not being content with the seizure of Hispaniola she possessed

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herselfe and still keeps the Island of Granada and others the Windermost of the Charribees. And as Martinico by her situation and by her privateers commands Barbados and most of the Leeward Islands and all ships goeing to and comeing from thence, soe Granada commands all ships falling into Windward of those Islands bound to Jamaica Cuirassau or any of the Spanish West Indies. And that the great schemes formed by France for founding a universall power in America as well as in Europe may one day take place she hath extended her acquisitions from Quebeck on the back of New England very far up the great Lake of Canada almost as high as the back of Carolina into the very heart of the great Continent of North America to the heads of some rivers which 'tis said have a communication with the great River Misissippi which falls into the Gulf of Mexico at the mouth whereof the French have made a great settlement whereby they will when well fixed be enabled to command all ships coming from Jamaica Carthagena Portobello the Bay of Campechy and from all ports of South America which must come through the Gulf of Florida for Europe. But in order to establish a solid power and strength in this country France hath taken a very wel judged method with the natives by appointing his subjects to intermarry among them giving a reward to a French man for marrying an Indian woman and the like to a French woman for marrying with an Indian man soe by converting them and bringing up their children in the Roman Catholick Religion there will in time become ten papists to one Protestant in that Continent and the French will be as strong there in proportion to their neighbours as they are here in Europe *etc.*, and be in a condition to drive us down to the sea coast againe and thence back to Old England our native hive, *etc.* As an instance of the unlimitted designes of France in order to make further and fresh discoverys and by degrees to acquire the south part of America as well as the north part he hath lately fortifyed the Island of Cayan near the mouth of divers great rivers which goe far within land on the north side of the Kingdome of Peru and 'tis said hath begun divers settlements further up those great Rivers. 1½ *pp.*

271. i. Representation of merchants, planters and others interested in Jamaica to the King. Whereas his most Christian Matie. hath some time since possessed himselfe of the great and fruitfull Island of Hispaniola belonging to the Crown of Spaine situated in the midst of all your Maties. Dominions in the south part of America either by consent or connivance of the Spaniards to the great prejudice and danger of your Maties. Collonys *etc.*, and hath with great success established large towns and settlements at proper distances almost round the said Island some whereof he hath fortifyed at very great expence soe as they are esteemed almost impregnable and by meanes of the strong settlement built on the Isle of Vache called Port Lewis a headland that all ships must make that are bound to Jamaica from Europe

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or Africa the French may intercept almost all vessells coming from thence at their pleasure. By which and by the great dilligence and application used in peopling this Island it appeares France must have greater and further views then to stop here ; forasmuch as by the possession of this Island his most Christian Matie. will always be in a condition to seize not only your Maties. dominions in South America but also be enabled to invade those of New Spaine from whence this Island is not distant above three or four dayes sayle experience having already shewed the truth of this fact by the successful expedition of Monsieur Pointi on Carthagena and of Du Casse on Jamaica both made from one of the French settlements on the west end of this Island. The method by which his most Christian Matie. is peopling this Island is very wisely designed altho new and extraordinary vizt. by exporting daily at his own expence great numbers of poor familys from France which he fixes at proper settlements and appoints to each soe much but noe more land then each will undertake to cultivate and as 'tis said furnishes them with negroes to clear the ground and begin their respective plantations whereby the said Island will mightily increase in people in a very short time beyond any of your Maties. Collonys which have been established by private persons of slender fortunes. By the goodness of the soil the planters of this Island have already wrought your Maties. subjects out of some plantation comoditys by being able to undersell them in the marketts of Europe and by how much the larger and more fruitfull this Island is then those under your Maties. Dominion in those parts by soe much the more will it in the same manner affect our trade for sugar tobacco and all such other of our plantation productions as imploy the greatest share of our British Navigation. *Describe Hispaniola etc.* His late Matie. King William in 1695 sent a squadron of ships to retake the Island and put it into the hands of the Spaniards againe, but the French quickly recovered *etc.* 'Tis true the Spaniards have still the town of Sancta Domingo, which is only the shadow of possession while the French have surrounded the whole Islands and settled within a few miles thereof. But as we cannot find that this Island has ever yett been made over to France by any known Treaty, soe we humbly conceive the keeping possession thereof to be an unlawfull incroachment and therefore was made one of the Articles of the Treaty of Gertruydenburgh to be restored to Spaine which we hoped would have been alsoe insisted upon againe at the late Treaty of peace seeing it is a point likely to affect Great Britaine in the most vitall and tender part of our Trade in that of the Plantations and our great Navigation depending

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thereon, *etc.* We humbly pray leave to close this paper with an account of ships and vessells taken by the Spaniards in the West Indies since the peace and made prize of under the most frivolous pretences. (1) The *Macklesfeild* of London, bound from Barbados to Nevis, Sept. 28, 1713, forced by a hurricane into Porto Rico, and there made prize of by the Governour under pretence of his having had noe news of peace. (2) As also a sloop bound from Barbados to Martinico. (3) A sloop of Bermudas taken loading salt at Boneria, a Dutch settlement, carried into Porto Rico by a Spanish vessell manned with French and condemned as prize for having peeces of eight on board. (4) The *Baltimore* of Bristol taken in the Bay of Honduras for having logwood on board and burnt. (5) A vessell taken loading salt at Tortudos. (6) The *Kensington* of Jamaica taken in the open sea Nov. 30, 1713, under pretence that she came to trade altho' she had never traded for anything. (7) A sloop of Jamaica. Besides divers others belonging to New England to New Yorke and other places whose names we have not.

Extract of a letter from James Knight to Francis Melmoth. Jamaica, 15th Oct., 1714. A snow fitted out of St. Jago on Cuba with 100 men has lately taken four sloops and a brigantine belonging to this Island which had been tradeing at the Musketoes Fruxilla and Honduras: in short 'tis not in our power to help ourselves and some measures must be taken at home or this Island will be in a manner ruin'd. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *Nos.* 66, 66 i., ii.; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 188–199.]

[March 11.] **272**. Petition of Edmund Jennings to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Petitioner is about to return to Virginia and prays to be continued as a Councillor, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 11th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1316. *No.* 113; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 89, 90.]

March 11. St. James's. **273**. H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of George Tucker as Secretary and Provost Marshal of the Bermudas. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 120.]

March 12. **274**. Richard Rigby to Mr. Popple. *Reply to March* 10. I will not fayl being in town next week, *etc.* *Signed*, Richd. Rigby. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14th, Read 15th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Addressed. Sealed. Postmark.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *p.* 67.]

March 12. Westminster. **275**. H.M. Warrant appointing Joseph Micklethwait to be Secretary of Barbados and Secretary and Clerk to the Governor and Council there, for life, in place of A. Skene, who is hereby removed. *Countersigned*, Cocks. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 324, 49. *pp.* 59–62.]

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276. Thomas Walker to the Council of Trade and Plantations. In discharge of my duty and loyalty to H.M., *etc.*, and my fidellity to the Duke of Beaufort Pallatine and the rest of the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the Bohamia Islands for months past have spent my time in takeing upp pirats and routeing them from amongst these Islands. In these services I shall persevere, untill a Governr. arrives over me and others, that wants him, to curbe the exorbitante tempers of some people in these Islands, and to execute justice upon piratts, that at the Governr's. arrivall will be found inhabitants upon Ileatheria and the out Islands and in armes to deffend themselves against Justice. Inclosed is sundry papers relateing to piratts, and off my voyage to the Havana to accommodate matters with that Governour for the future safety and peace of all the inhabitants of these Islands, who are not now in that feare and dread of being cutt off by the Spaniards for the roberrys and piraceys which were committed by men and vessells that sailed from Ileatheria *etc.* In the reign of King William I had a commission sent me under the Seale of the Admiralty to be Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in these Islands, *etc.* and never superceeded. But at the death of Queen Ann, and the want of haveing the Commission renewed, I cannot soe fully proceed against piratts as I would doe, Butt am forced to send them prisoners to ye next King's Governmt. which pirats in their way have great opportunitys of escaping. *Signed*, Tho. Walker. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Col. Nicholson) 4th July, Read 7th Dec., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p. Enclosed*,

276. i. List of men that sailed from Ileatheria and committed piraceys upon the Spaniards, on the coast of Cuba, since the Proclamation of Peace. Danl. Stillwell, marryd to Jno. Darvill's daughter. John Kemp, Mathew Lowe, James Bourne, John Cary (all married). John Darvill sent his yong son of 17 yeares old, a piratting and was part owner of the vessell that committed the piraceys. Strangers that sailed from Ileatheria a piratting :—Benja. Hornigold, Thomas Terrill, Ralph Blankershire, Benja. Linn. An account of what they took from the Spaniards in two voyages in the sloop *Happy Return*, *etc.* The inhabitants pray the Lords Proprietors to order the inhabitants of Ileatheria, through the next Governor, to settle and strengthen Providence, *etc.* *Signed*, Tho. Walker, Inhab. and Setler of Providence, March 12, 1715. 2 *pp.*

276. ii. Tho. Walker to Governor Lord A. Hamilton, New Providence, 21st Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$. Sends Daniel Stillwell to be tried for piracy, *etc.* *Signed*, Tho. Walker. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

276. iii. Marquis of Cassatorres to Thomas Walker, Depty. Governor of Providence. Havana, 15th Feb., 1715. Returns thanks for his arrest of 8 pirates who have done much damage on that coast and taken several Spaniards, *etc.* *Translated* by Robt. Grace. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

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276. iv. Capt. Chace's receipt for the body of Daniel Stillwell, to be carried with depositions to Jamaica, *etc.* Jan. 2nd, 1715. *Signed*, Jno. Chace. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

276. v. Capt. Hearne to Thomas Walker. Harbour Isld., 20th Jan., 1715. Your takeing the piratts upp may save your life, *etc.* The Spaniards sent about two months agoe to cutt you off, and all men, women and children. But it may be said as of the Invincible Armado against England, God did turne them home either by bad weather or elce by bad pilotts. Sir if you send the sloope you have seized to the Havana you will prevent their comeing and be rewarded well, *etc.* *Signed*, George Hearne. *Subscribed*, A true copy of Capt. Hearne's letter, after being 30 days on board a Spanish ship, upon the Bohamia Bank. Upon the rect. of this letter Tho. Walker immediately sett saile for the Havana, where he accommodated all matters with the Governr. there for ye peace and safety of the inhabitants of the Bohamia Islands. *Signed*, Tho. Walker. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *Nos.* 17, 17 i.-v.]

March 14. Bilbao. **277.** John Gossalin to Richard Lechmere. The Spaniardes pretende to fish in Newfoundlande by vertue of their last Articles of Peace and accordingly are fitting out a ship to make tryall and in case they are not permitted to make there protest to have there recourse for the Spanish Court and Councell have assured them they may doe itt with all freedome if this be permitted the Spaniardes and French will runne away with what little trade wee have left for the French Bask and Biskayners are all one in language and under that pretence the French will have as much fishery in Newfoundland as ever they had. I hope our Goverment will take notice of this if not farewell all, *etc.* *Concludes with business matters.* *Signed*, John Gossalin. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 18th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 79.]

March 14. **278.** Order of Lords of Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, Edward Southwell. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st June, 1715, Read 17th June, 1717. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

278. i. Petition of Samuel Mulford to the King. On behalf of himself and other inhabitants of East Hampton, Long Island, who are being prosecuted in New York for the Crown's share in whales killed on the high seas, in pursuance of Lord Clarendon's pronouncement that the whale is a royal fish, and that no person must fish for it without a licence and bringing the Crown's share to New York, etc. *Prays that* the prosecution may be stayed and the conditions of the whale fishery regulated by H.M. $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 26, 26 i.; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 444–448.]

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March 14. Whitehall. **279**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Governor Lowther. The Board of Ordnance having been directed forthwith to dispose of H.M. stores that are in the Island of Barbados, you are to give all necessary countenance and assistance to the person the Board of Ordnance shall think fitt to employ for this end, and that these stores may be disposed of to the best advantage. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 121.]

March 14. Norfolk Street. **280**. Mr. Jennings to Mr. Popple. Being " violently affected with the gout " excuses his attendance at the Board, *etc. cf.* March 11. *Signed*, E. Jennings. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1316. *No.* 114 ; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 90, 91.]

March 14. **281**. Copy of H.M. license of absence to E. Jennings, June 19, 1713. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 14th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. [*C.O.* 5, 1316. *No.* 115 ; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 91, 92.]

March 15. Whitehal. **282**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Lowndes. The Council of Trade and Plantations having several things under consideration relating to the Instructions they are now preparing for Governor Lord A. Hamilton ; and observing that a letter was written 12th Feb., $17\frac{13}{14}$, by the late Board to the then Lord High Treasurer upon the petitions of Williamina Kupius, desire to know what directions have been given thereupon. [*C.O.* 138, 14. *pp.* 199, 200.]

March 15. Whitehall. **283**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. There having been frequent complaints from the plantations, of differences that happen between the Governors and the Captains of ships of war attending the same, to the great detriment of H.M. service in those parts, and particularly between the Lord Archibald Hamilton and Sir Hovenden Walker, in order to prevent the like for the future, we humbly offer that the Commrs. of the Admiralty do receive H.M. pleasure that they give instructions to the Captains of such men of war as shall attend the service of the said plantations, to live in good understanding wth. the said Govrs. during their stay there. And whereas formerly the ships of war appointed for those stations were by a clause in the Governor's Commission, under the direction of each respective Governor ; But upon His late Royal Highness Prince George's being made Lord High Admiral, that clause was struck out of all Commissions, we therefore humbly submit it to H.M., whether it may not be of service, that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do give Instructions to the Captains of such ships, that they obey and follow the directions of the Governors, during their stay in each respective Government. [*C.O.* 138, 14. *pp.* 201, 202.]

March 15. **284**. Thomas Orby to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Prays* that the Earl of Clarendon be hastened to make his objections to the Act of New York *for the support of the Government, etc. Signed*, Tho. Orby. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 15th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 79.]

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March 15. Whitehall. **285**. Mr. Popple to the Earl of Clarendon. It being some time since your Lordship had a copy of the New York Acts against which your Lordship has entred a caveat (*v.* Jan. 25, Feb. 16); and it being for H.M. service, that his pleasure upon the said Acts be declared as soon as may be; the Council of Trade and Plantations desire you will let them have what your Lordship has of offer thereupon, with all convenient speed. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *p.* 167.]

[March 15.] **286**. Sir Charles Hobby to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Urges* some speedy resolutions in relation to Nova Scotia, for that (1) the season advancing the present inhabitants, most of whom are French natives there, and who before the coming away of your Memorialist declar'd themselves unwilling to quitt the place, have lately been tempted to forsake it, and threatned in case of refusal, to settle upon Cape Bretton to improve the settlement and fishery there intended by the French. (2) This must tend to the depopulating that country, but to the great advantage of their new settlement. Since the cattle they will drive away with 'em must as much releive their necessities at Cape Bretton, as the want thereof must create new ones in the place abandon'd. (3) The Indians there inhabiting, and with whom the French have cultivated an advantagious commerce, will in all probability desert the place with their old correspondents; and consequently carry along with them a trade of peltery and all manner of furrs, which this Nation but just began to taste the sweets of; but wch. your Memorialist thinks himself capable of improveing to the great benefit of his country. (4) Your Memorialist before he left haveing layd out near £3,000 in lands and houses for the encouragement of that settlement had engag'd severall people to build vessells in order to establish a fishery in opposition to that at Cape Bretton, and he doubts not on his goeing over with authority to bring the same to such perfection that Annapolis Royal shall at least have a share in the advantages of the French new settlement. He hopes that the disputes of private persons may no longer postpone the publick good, but that he may have speedy orders for his return, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 15th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 94.]

[March 15.] **287**. M. Denyes to the French King. Copy, in English, of C.S.P., 1699. *No.* 22 ii. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Col. Nicholson) Read 15th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 95.]

March 16. Whitehall. **288**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their report. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 19th, Read 21st March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

288. i. Petition of Merchants of London to the King. Notwithstanding many petitions to her late Majtie. from London and other ports for a restoration (by the pace) of the whole Island of Newfoundland and all the Islands

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belonging to the same, yet the French were excluded from no more than one half of the said Island, and even in this one half expresly contrary to the Treaty of Peace they have ever since continued their trade and fishery in the same manner as they did before, and are providing against the ensueing season in Placentia and St. Peters and other harbours within the sd. limitts or bounds of the English considerable quantitys of salt and other goods to the great damage of the trade of Great Britain. *Pray that* the French for the future may be debar'd from the sale of any salt or other goods within the bounds of the English and from all manner of trade and fishery within the same and be obliged to remove what goods or effects they have to their own settlements, and that H.M. Brittish subjects may have the sole and absolute enjoymt. of all the harbours ports and fisherys within the same moyety and of all trade fishery and commerce therein exclusive of the French and all others whatsoever, and that the Acts of 15th Charles II. and 10th and 11th William may be put in force and orders given to the Governrs. in Newfoundland and Commanders of men of war attending this Fishery as shall seem meet. *Signed*, Richd. Greene, Solomon Merrett *and* 39 *others*. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 80, 80 i. ; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 54–56.]

March 16. London. **289**. Capt. Wade to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following in reply to their request of 8th instant. *Signed*, Caleb Wade. *Endorsed*, Reed. Read 23rd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.*

Enclosed,

289. i. Capt. Wade's report of frauds and abuses in the Newfoundland fishery. The Newfoundland Trade was formerly carryed on to advantage by owners of ships in the West of England, who hired men by "thirds," vizt., the Commander and men had a third of the fish. This made every man careful for the good of the voyage. Latterly, monthly wages have been paid them, which has not answered so well. Formerly the owners of ships took great numbers of apprentices, for seven years time, whom they sent to Newfoundland every season, thence to Spain etc. with their fish, or to Virginia and the West Indies and then to London, by which means the apprentices, before they were out of their time, became hardy, able seamen, fit for the Government's service, when required. *Repeats abuses in the trade previously reported.*

289. ii. Capt. Wade's proposed remedies for preceding, to be embodied in an Act. Encouragement should be given for taking apprentices. The Commander of a sixth-rate frigate to be appointed to go from harbour to harbour and confer with the Admirals, *etc.* No penalty is laid on any person who breaks the Act of 10 and 11 William, which encourages evil men to goe on in their irregularitys.

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A penalty should be thought of, in the Act, *etc.* 6½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 82, 82 i., ii. ; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 61–82.]

March 16. Treary. Chambers. **290**. Mr. Lowndes to Mr. Popple. Encloses following. The Lords Commrs. of the Treasury desire the opinion of the Council of Trade and Plantations thereupon. *Signed*, Wm. Lowndes. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 28th March, 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p. Enclosed*,

290. i. Mr. Blathwayt to Mr. Lowndes. Whitehal, 10th March, 1714. Upon the occasion of Governor Lowther's demand of an allowance to defray the charge of transporting himself, his family and equipage to Barbadoes, mention is made of a resolution of the late Earl of Godolphin (when Lord Treasurer) for discontinuing such allowance for the future. *Requests copy* of the said Minute. It is likewise necessary that I be inform'd upon what occasion the half salary has been allow'd to the Governor when absent by order or permission from the Crown, and whether immediately from the date of the Commission of such Governor. Which I pray may be explain'd to me from the Treasury Books for the satisfaction of Mr. Lowther. *Signed*, Wm. Blathwayt. *Copy* 1¾ *pp.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *Nos.* 37, 37 i. ; *and* 29, 13. *pp.* 296–298.]

March 16. Whitehall. **291**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Enclose following. "There being two vacancies in the Council, we have inserted the names of Nathl. Harrison and Mann Page," etc. *Annexed*,

291. i. H.M. Instructions for Governor Lord Orkney, in the usual form (*cf.* April 15). [*C.O.* 5, 1364. *pp.* 93–205 ; *and* 5, 1335. *No.* 190.]

March 17. Whitehall. **292**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Upon our examining into ye state of the Councils in the Plantations, we have found that the publick service has frequently suffered by the absence of Councilors from their posts ; and this has happen'd from Councillors obtaining licences here in England to be absent as aforesaid : We therefore offer, that for the future no such licences be granted till we have been acquainted therewith, and shall have made our report thereupon. [*C.O.* 324, 10. *p.* 65.]

March 17. Whitehall. **293**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Enclose following to be laid before H.M. for his directions thereupon. *Annexed*,

293. i. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. We have had under our consideration how to make your Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, of use and advantage to this Kingdom, and have thereupon discours'd with sevl. people well acquainted in those parts, some of whom are lately come from thence ; Whereupon we humbly take

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leave to represent, That Nova Scotia may be made very advantagious to this Kingdom by the production of Naval Stores, which may be had in great quantity's there, and by a plentiful Fishery upon that coast, if the proper methods be taken ; But before we offer anything of that matter to your Majesty, we shall humbly take leave to make some observations upon the state of Nova Scotia. When the Expedition against that Province was undertaken, Col. Nicholson had Instructions from her late Majesty, 8th March, $170\frac{9}{10}$, signifying Her pleasure that such persons in the several Governments on the Continent of America, who should contribute to the reduction of Port Royal, etc., then belonging to ye enemy, shou'd have the preference, both with regard to the soil and trade of the country, when reduc'd, to any other of H.M. subjects ; this having been made known in the several Governments, the people readily and chearfully came in, undertook the Expedition and conquer'd the place. When Col. Nicholson went over Governor of Nova Scotia in 1713, he had a letter from her late Majesty, signifying Her pleasure that he shou'd permit and allow such of the French as had any lands or tenements in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and are willing to stay there, to retain and enjoy the said lands and tenements, or else to sell the same, if they shou'd rather choose to remove elsewhere. But by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Peace, there is an absolute cession of Nova Scotia or Accadie, with it's ancient boundaries, in which Cape Breton was formerly comprehended ; and of the inhabitants thereof, to the Crown of Great Britain. We are inform'd, that there were about 500 French familys in Nova Scotia, amounting in the whole to about 2,500 persons. That all these, except two familys, had oblig'd themselves to remove to Cape Breton upon the threats of two French Officers, that they should be treated as rebels in case they did not. And we find by a letter from Monsr. de Pontchartrain to Monsr. d'Iberville the French Minister here, that the French had demanded some time the last summer, the term of a year to remove their persons, corn, cattle etc. to Cape Breton, and liberty to build vessels in Nova Scotia for that purpose, and to receive from France tackle and other furniture for equipping ye said vessels, and permission to sell their habitations, and to leave letters of attorney for that purpose. Upon which, we take leave to observe, that if these sevl. demands are granted, the consequence thereof will be that it will entirely defeat the settlemt. of that valuable country ; for if they are allow'd to carry away their black cattle, of which they have about 5,000 heads, there will be none left for breed or fresh provisions to be had there ; and to supply that Province with such cattle

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from New England, the nearest place, wou'd be so expensive, as to render it almost impracticable. 'Tis true, by the 14th Article of the Treaty of Peace, the French are allow'd to remove themselves with their moveable effects, to any other place they think fit within a year ; But we are inform'd by Col. Vetch, your Majesty's Governor of that Province, that the French never made that demand in the time limitted ; nor would they have done it at all, had they not been threaten'd as aforesaid. How far this is consistent with the Treaty, is humbly submitted to your Majesty. We take leave to make one observation more which is, that if the French are allow'd to remove from Nova Scotia to Cape Breton, the consequence will be that Nova Scotia will be left entirely destitute of inhabitants (unless it be speedily settled by your Majy's. subjects ; which we shall have occasion hereafter to mention) there being none but French and Indians, except the British garrison at Annapolis Royal, and as these French have intermarry'd with the Indians, by which and their being of one religion, they have a mighty influence over them, so it is not to be doubted but that they will carry along with them to Cape Breton both the Indians and their trade, which is very considerable. And as the accession of such a number of inhabitants to Cape Breton will make it at once a very populous Colony, so it is to be consider'd that 100 of the French who were born upon the Continent, and are perfectly acquainted with ye woods, can march upon snow shoes, and understand the use of birch-cannoes, are of more value and service than five times their number of raw men, newly come from Europe, so their skill in the Fishery, as well as the cultivating the soil, must inevitably make Cape Breton, by such an accession of people, the most powerfull Colony the French have in America, and of ye greatest danger and damage to all ye British Colonies, as well as the trade of Great Britain ; For we are inform'd that there is now at Cape Breton about 500 families, besides a garrison of seven Companys ; that they are fortifying that Island very considerably, especially at two places, the one call'd Louisburg, and the other St. Anne ; Upon which they have labour'd for these two summers past, with the utmost diligence having the assistance, not only of the garrison, ye inhabitants and a considerable number of people from Canada, but also of three ships of war, which carryed them all sorts of stores, and remain'd with them all ye summer, and are all winter to help forward the fortifications. These fortifications at Cape Breton will be a continual check to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and they may from thence at any time, not only protect their own trade and fishery, there, but also

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annoy ours, and our settlements in the abovesaid places, whenever they think proper. If therefore the French are allow'd to carry away their black cattle, sheep and hogs, of wch. they have great numbers, Cape Breton wou'd be stocked at once, which cou'd not be done other ways in many years. Besides, the agreableness of the soil and climate to those creatures (being the same they were bred in) will very much contribute to their healthfulness and fruitfulness, which cou'd not be in sevl. years expected from those transported from France. In consideration of the foregoing reasons, we humbly offer that it will be for your Majesty's service, your Majesty's orders shou'd be sent to Nova Scotia, directing the Commander in Chief there, to use his endeavours to persuade the French inhabitants to remain, and that he give all fitting encouragement to such as are willing to stay, and will take the oaths to your Majesty. As the French did elapse the time limited by the forementioned 14th Article, for carrying off their moveable effects; we are humbly of opinion, that in case they do determine to remove, your Majesty may forbid their carrying off their cattle and corn, of wch. they have plenty there. As this Colony may be made very advantagious as aforesaid, by the Fishery, and by Naval Stores, we humbly conceive it may be necessary that the fishermen have some protection by a fort and settlement somewhere on the coast between Cape Sables and the Gutt of Canceau; for without that the Fishery must be carry'd on, as it now is, to great disadvantage; the New England men that catch their fish on the coast of Nova Scotia, being forc'd for want of protection to carry their fish to New England to cure, by wch. means a quarter or a third part of their lading is spoil'd before that is done. We have also consider'd the petition of several disbanded officers, soldiers and others, referr'd to us by your Majesty's Order in Council, of 6th Dec. last, praying to be settled on some uninhabited lands lying between Sagadehoc and St. Croix, which according to their proposal cannot be done but at a very great expence. But before we can be able to lay before your Majty. what we may have to offer in relation to settlements in Nova Scotia and on these lands, and the necessary measures for securing and peopling those places, we think it may be necessary, that an Engineer, and a Surveyor be sent over to make a survey of all that coast, in order to the finding out the most advantagious places for making such settlements, and for erecting a fort, not only for protecting our fishery, but for the securing those parts from the powerfull settlements at Cape Breton; and that another person well skill'd in Naval Stores be appointed to survey ye woods and inland country, that your Majty. may have a perfect

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account, what trees there are proper for timber, masts and making of tar ; and what land there is proper for raising of hemp. We further humbly represent, that ye persons to be imployed in the forementioned surveys, may be such as are not afterwards to be imploy'd in building the Fort, in case your Majesty shall think it proper to be done, or in manageing the settlements to be made there ; that they may have no views of private advantage, by the report they shall make. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 170–183.]

March 18. London. **294.** [Mr. Shirif] to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to questions put him by the Board relating to Nova Scotia.* Being in these parts, att most these four years bygone, I made itt part of my bussiness to gett acquaintance with most of the inhabitants, *etc.* Itt was with abundance of reluctancy that a great many of them, especially some of the principall amongst them whom I have seen cry, resolved upon going *etc.* If it is possible to prevaile upon them to stay, itt will certainly be of considerable advantage to that Collny., and to those other Plantations and Great Brittain *etc.*, but if otherways very detrimentall, for the garrison will suffer extreamly, for (1) they designed to transport all their cattle, *etc.* to Cape Breton, so that there will not be a bitt of provisions to be gott upon any account whatsomever. (2) The Indians of these parts, who are most in their favr. by frequent marriages and other accots. will be irreconcialable and if ever warr breaks out, a perpetual plague to that Collny., as well as to that of New England, whereas if the French be encouraged, there may be hopes of gaining these savages in time by good wages to his Britannick Majesties interest. Otherways no Englishman will almost hazard himself to settle in these parts. (3) By their going, they will very much strengthen Cape Breton, *etc.* (4) Itt would be very necessary that English familys were encouraged to go there, where the[*y*] may with safety settle as long as there is a good understanding, amongst the English, French and savages, when there would great advantages accrue to our English Nation by their dilligent improvemt. of the fishing trade on that coast, especially on the Eastern Shore, where if there were a computation made of the codfish taken by the New England vessells itt would not be found much less than 40 or £50,000 pr. annum *etc.* The inhabitants could catch four to one that those from New England do, because they have 100 leagues to carry them to dry, whereas those yt. live upon the coast have the opportunity of several good harbours to make and cure their fish, besides the advantage of fishing there allmost the whole year round, wch. makes itt much preferable to Newfoundland in that respect, *etc.* And in the proper seasons of the year, there are plenty of herrings, bass, salmon, whales *etc.* And as to the inland commoditys these countrys do equally yeild them to any of the Eastren or Northly Countrys of Europe, particularly pitch, tarr, rozin, boards, masts and other Navall Stores, as likewise furrs, hemp, flax and grain

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of all sorts, if industriously sought after, and its probable may be brought sooner to perfection by the French remaining in the country, who would furnish with provisions the English who incline after ye fishing trade, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. 18th, Read 24th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 3 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

294. i. Testimonial by six deputies representing the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, that the whole country has been in profound peace since Lt. Governor Thomas Caulfeild arrived in 1711, *etc.* We have never been so content under any Government, *etc.* If it were not that we naturally cannot refuse the grace and favours which our good Most Christian King offers us, we should choose to live and die under his government, *etc.* *Six Signatures.* 27th Aug., 1714 (N.S.). *Copy. French.* 1 *p. Overleaf*,

294. ii. Certificate that preceding is true, according to the declaration of all the inhabitants made to us in response to our enquiries for any complaints of the Governor, *etc.* Annapolis Royall, 30th Aug. (N.S.), 1714. *Signed*, (Capts.) La Ronde Denis, De Pensen. *Copy. French.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 96, 96 i.]

March 18. Portsmo. **295.** Some of the Council of New Hampshire to George Vaughan. Were an assembly sitting you might possibly have full powers sent you to act as agent in behalf of the Province as you formerly had, but we are at present waiting H.M. pleasure concerning us being of opinion the Govr. will not call an assembly untill he receives H.M. commands, so that we ye subscribers thô we can't impower you in behalf of the Province yet being six of eight wch. ye Councill now consists of, desire you to represent the state of this Province before the Lords Commissioners of Trade, *etc.* Particularly we pray Lt. Governour Usher may have his quietus wch. he said he had often writt to England for, he complains his office is a burthen to him and ye people think a burthen to them so 'tis pity but both were eased. Since ye beginning of this letter ye post is come in advice's us that the Governour has received a King's Proclamation via N. York that all Govers. etc. continue in their places till further order, so that ye Charter Gentn. of ye Massachusets quitt ye Governmt. and H.E. the Governour reassumes it who is to be wth. us and call an assembly some time in April. Mr. Addington is lately dead as well as Mr. Story, and we are this day going to the funerall of Mr. Coffin, *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Vaughan, Nathaniel Weare, Robert Eliot, Richd. Waldron, John Plaisted. (Mr. Hanking was prevented by a storm of comeing up to sign.) *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 19th May, 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 37.]

March 19. Whitehall. **296.** Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their report. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 22nd March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

296. i. Petition of merchants concerned in the trade and fishery of Newfoundland to Mr. Secretary Stanhope.

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The season of the year being now come for sending ships thither, we are of opinion that it is absolutely necessary for the improvement of our trade and fishery there, that the survey of those parts yeilded by the French, already begun by Capt. Taverner, should be perfected with the utmost diligence. It wou'd be of great use to us to make public the map of St. Peters which he transmitted hither in October, together with so much of his report as informs us of the coasts, bays, harbours and fishing grounds, so far as he has proceeded, and with which our mariners and fishermen are at present altogether unacquainted, *etc.* *Recommend* Capt. Taverner to be continued and supported there. 16th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Signed*, Sam. Shepheard, Alex. Cairnes, Robt. Heysham, John Burridge, John Lamber, Solomon Merret, Jno. Rudge. *Copy.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 81, 81 i. ; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 57–59.]

March 20. St. James's. **297**. H.M. Warrant granting to Gregory Gougeon, a naturalised subject, and the nearest heir within H.M. dominions, a small plantation in New York formerly belonging to Elias Cothonneau. (Elias being an alien and dying without issue, as also his brother William, the said land was escheated to the Crown.) *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 124, 125.]

March 21. St. James's. **298**. H.M. Warrant revoking the patent of John Floyer and appointing Richard Carter Attorney General of Barbados, with a proviso obliging him to actual residence there. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 121, 122.]

March 21. Whitehall. **299**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Enclose copy of Mr. Gossalin's letter, March 14th, *q.v.* [*C.O.* 195, 6. *p.* 53.]

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April 2. Rio Essequebe Fort Kykoverall. **300**. Commandant Vanderheyden Rézen to the Directors of the Dutch West India Company. *Signed*, Pr. Vanderheyden Rézen. *Endorsed*, Read 11th July, 1715. *Dutch.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 116, 21. *No.* 13.]

March 23. Whitehall. **301**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to March 19th.* We have consider'd the Memorial of the Merchants. In relation to the survey of the late French part of Newfoundland, we are of the same opinion as in our letter of the 10th (*quoted*). But as to the person to be imploy'd, we conceive the Lords Commrs. of the Admiralty, or the Navy Office, are more proper judges of the qualification of such a person. We are further of opinion that it will be of service that all mapps taken or drawn at the public charge be printed for the benefit of navigation. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 59, 60.]

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March 24. Albemarle Street.

302. T. Parkes to Mr. Popple. The Earl of Orkney sends you the enclosed to be laid before the Council of Trade and Plantations the first opportunity *etc.* *Signed*, T. Parkes. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th, Read 28th March, 1715. *Addressed.* ½ *p.*
Enclosed,

302. i. List of Council of Jamaica with [*? Governor Lord A. Hamilton's*] recommendations. *v. No.* iii. ¾ *p.*

302. ii. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to the Earl of Orkney, Jamaica, 10th Dec., 1714. I must confess I did not expect much good of this Assembly, from the time I perceived they had obtained againe a small majority, by the ways and means I have told you before, on ye side of a factious party, however in their first sessions but of three days, which ended in a prorogation to the 18th Jan. next, they have exceeded all former presidents, and sufficiently shewn themselves. Not to be tedious, and to avoid repitition, I only trouble you here with the enclosed copy of my speech to them, and my own and the Councill's address to H.M. Agreed to the prorogation since the Assembly took upon them to exclude me from joyning with them a proceeding as extravagant as new. Mr. Rigby has the whole Minutes of Assembly as well as the Journall of the Councill, transmitted to him in order to lay them before you, and will make all plain to you ; By this you will see I have gon to the bottom of the whole matter, and if they want for further explanation by nameing of persons I have don it to you already and will maintaine and support what I have said whenever it is required. If I am not confirmed by a new Patent or by some order from H.M., before this Prorogation is expired, I intend to further prorogue till I know authentickly what is determined in the matter, for under the present uncertainty there is no possibility of my doing anything with this Assembly that can be for H.M. service ; for it was given out by the ringleaders when they were together, that I was not only turn'd out, but that you were too out of all your places, and tho' they did not believe this themselves, there were fools enough under their influence that did ; which served the present turne in promoting extravagant violence, which I thank God has not in the least discomposed the quiet, and tranquillity of my mind, which a cleer conscience and a sence of haveing don my duty to the best of my understanding, gives me. Ever since the prorogation they have been in close cabal, and a Petition, Remonstrance, or something of that nature is prepared, and subscriptions solicited without admitting the subscribers into the secret, except such as they can fully confide in, more then that it is for the good of their country, I doubt not but in few days to plow with their heifer. If these proceedings are not factious I know not what faction is and I am of

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opinion, were there grounds for their disatisfaction, the manner of their application can meet with no encouragement from the Governt. without wounding itself. The Councill have two months ago left off contributing to the subsistance of the Companys. We are now above £1,600 out of pockett, on that service and now the whole lyes upon me, and for how long it must continue so I know not. I cannot see the men starve, and starve they must, or disband, and be in all the gaoles of the country, if I should not subsist them, when and how I shall be reimbursed God knows, since 'tis not to be expected till we have a better Assembly, which with reasonable support from home I will undertake to obtain, and set all easy and quiet otherwise it is impossible for me to serve H.M. here. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.*

302. iii. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to the Earl of Orkney. Jamaica, 15th Nov., 1714. The Elections are now all over; and tho' I am unwilling to prejudge of them, there is too much ground to suspect it will still be a troublesom Assembly, there being a small majority of the same kidney the last was of, which they will soon strengthen, by determining controverted elections, by trying the persons and not the cause. The ballance was cast by the Port Royall Election, wch. sends three who would have all been good men, had the inhabitants of the place been left to themselves; but the influence, threats, and unfair proceedings of some, whose duty it was to have acted a far other part, carryed it other ways. Since I have so good an opportunity, I shall plainly, and freely explain to you, from whence all the opposition the publick affairs has met with proceeds, in the first place, the dissatisfyed, who call themselves the Country party, have had no small encouragemt. from the intilligence they have had of my not being supported from home, as I might have expected, consequently gave them hopes of my being recalled. To obtaine which, by seemingly to make it necessary, all supplys for support of Governt. are to be opposed, and the Island represented to be in so low and poor a condition, as not to be able to support the expence of a Captn. Generall, that a Lieutenant Govr. might answer the end better, and who so proper for that, as one of themselves. These are their maxims and views, tho' they cannot own them. These ends cannot be obtained, nor a Governour here made uneasy enough, by the Assembly alone, running into violent proceedings, without a party in the Councill, to underhand support and foment them. Then indeed the prerogative is in danger and Government weake. This has been the case, this the difficulty, I have been strugling with ever since I have been here; and tho' I have spoke my mind freely to some of the Councill and have, in hopes

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of their reforming, never made any complaint of them at home, nor exerted the power I have of suspending, but if I am to be confirmed in my Commission, there is an absolute necessity of my being strengthened in the Councill, and the proper time for that is, when the nomination of them is made in my Instructions that accompanys the Patent, if this can be brought about, I would propose two men that are now in, should be left out. These are Mr. Chaplain and Coll. Blair, the first is Custos and Chief Magistrate at Port Royall, a cuning subtill fellow, and is intirely under the influence of Mr. P. Beckford, and has all along barefacedly opposed the Governmt. and been most active in electing men of most violent and pernishious principalls; I need but name one Daniel Axtle now againe a member of the Assembly. These two Councellers have been most instrumentall in electing that man, how consistant this is with their duties the world will judge. They are unanimous with others of the Councill, in sensuring that bold step of the last Assembly, in adjourning themselves. This Axtle was violent in it, and declares himself still of the same opinion, if this be acting as Councellers and according to their oaths I have done. Blair is my countryman, and a heavy fellow and little in him and I take his oppossition worse then the others. In short without more support from home, with an Assembly and a party in ye Councill stricking at Government, 'tis impossible for me to carry things here as they ought for H.M. service. What I have said I beleive sufficient to give a true idea how matters stand here, and if any use can be made of it by a representation to the proper Ministers, you may rely on your information. I think I told you before, that I find extracts of my letters, to the board of Trade, have been obtained and transmitted back here, even before I have had any answer to these very letters, 'tis easy to guess from whose interest and favour, but I hope that will faile them now. I hope it will be considered, the stand everything will be at, if directions should not come before ye six months are elapsed. I make myself as easy as I can, if I am continued, I think ye necessity of supporting me in my endeavours to preserve the prerogative (for I know of no other difference betwcen us) appears so plainly, that I cannot fail of it. A little time now will shew, how the Assembly will act. I am resolved to keep steady to ye same maxims I have hitherto governed myself by, the necessity of affairs shall not drive me from any point my duty requires me to maintaine. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *Nos.* 69, 69 i.-iii.; *and* (*without enclosure* i.) 138, 14. *pp.* 206–214.]

[March 25.] **303.** Planters and others concerned in Jamaica to the

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Council of Trade and Plantations. In obedience to the commands of this Honble. Board we do humbly represent as our oppinion, for the better planting, peopling and thereby securing that Island against the insurrections of negroes and invasion of enemys that it be recommended to the Governour, Council and Assembly there to enact, that all persons men and women not above 45 or under 10 years of age shall have their passage paid and be free upon their arrivall there only entering into bonds to the King every man for himself, wife and children not to depart the Island in less than four years unless he or they repay the Publick the money disburs'd for their passage, and then to be at liberty. That all and every such a person be subsisted by such planters as have not white servants in proportion to their number of slaves untill they be otherwise employ'd or provided for by their own consent. That all tracts of land exceeding 100 acres whereof no part is planted or inhabited by any white person be tax'd yearly or surrender'd to the Crown and granted in fee to such persons as will be obliged to settle it in such quantitys as may conduce most to the peopling the Island and encouraging strangers to become fix'd inhabitants. To defray this expence and charge, we hope H.M. will lay a foundation out of something due to the Crown in that country or otherwise as H.M. shall think fit which may encourage the Assembly to pass a law for seven or eight years to apply to this use all the penalties for the deficiencys of white servants in proportion to negroes and cattle which has been ascertain'd by former laws and some now in force in that country. And further for the defraying the said charge and encouraging the settling of white people it is proposed, That all Jews not being Planters and all houses in the towns tennanted or inhabited be tax'd yearly. That the Proprietors of every negro artificer, wherryman, cannoeman or sailor be tax'd for each a certain sum annually and all persons prohibited breeding up any more in any of these imployments for the future, *etc.* Unless some such means be found out to fix a good number of people in the planting interest it must sink, and the Island be lost to the Nation. *Signed*, Nicholas Lawes, John Moore, Richd. Rigby *and* 14 others. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 25th March, 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *No.* 68 ; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 203–206.]

March 25. **304**. Warrant of Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Henroydah English, Surveyor General of South Carolina, to set out 500 acres of land for the Rev. Gedeon Johnston, *etc.* *Signed*, Carteret, Palatin ; Ja. Bertie for Beaufort ; M. Ashley, J. Danson. [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 84.]

March 25. St. James's. **305**. H.M. Commission to William Mathews to be Lieut. General of the Leeward Islands. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 123, 124.]

March 25. St. James's. **306**. H.M. Warrant revoking the patent of Samuel Cox and appointing Richard Woollaston Naval Officer in Barbados, with a clause obliging him to residence. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 126.]

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March 25. Whitehall. **307**. Wm. Pulteney, Secry. at War, to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Refers following for their examination and report. *Signed*, Wm. Pulteney. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th, Read 28th March, 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

307. i. Petition of Col. Robert Reading to the King. Petitioner was in command of the (800) Marines at the capture of Port Royal, 1710, *etc.* *Prays to be* appointed Governor of Annapolis Royal. *French.* 1 *p.*

307. ii. English version of preceding. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 97, 97 i., ii.]

March 25. **308**. Petty Expenses of the Board of Trade, Stationery, Postage *etc.* Dec. 25, 1714—March 25, 1715. 4½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 388, 76. *Nos.* 183, 185, 187.]

March 26. St. James's. **309**. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Eden. *Reply* to letter of Sept. 15, 1714. *Abstract :* We think the number of deputies (*four*) to be joined with you in determining publick matters, too material a point to be alter'd, but we send you blank deputations, for you to put in such persons' names as you shall think willing to give their attendance, and will be most ready to assist you, etc. We gladly comply with your request in making Mr. Christopher Gale our Chief Justice, *etc.* We wish you success in the Treaty of Peace with the Indian Captaine, *etc.* Tho' we are convinc'd that a re-survey of the land in your Province might tend to the advantage both of us and every Planter, yet we think it proper to have that matter a little longer deferr'd, least the peace and quiet of the country shou'd be interrupted, *etc.* We think it proper to give all due encouragements to such persons as are willing to come to settle among you, and therefore require you to give a liberty to any New England men or others to catch whale, sturgeon or any other Royal Fish upon your coast, during the term of three years, they paying only two deer-skins yearly, *etc.* *Signed*, Carteret, Palatin ; M. Ashley, J. Danson. *Printed*, N.C. Col. Rec. II, 175. [*C.O.* 5, 291. *pp.* 31, 32.]

March 26. St. James's. **310**. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Governor Eden. It having been represented to us that an Act of Assembly was pass'd in North Carolina, Nov. 1713, that all persons who have taken up any lands there, and have not paid the purchase money for them to us shou'd pay the said purchase money within three months after the date of the said Act, otherwise any other person might lawfully purchase the said land, paying the purchase money to our Receiver General. This law indeed seems plausible and intended for our service (tho' at the same time we think the Assembly need not have made any law relating to the purchase of our lands) but we are given to understand that a very ill use has been made of this law, and under colour thereof several poor persons, who have lost their husbands or fathers, or have otherwise been reduc'd by the late war, and are consequently objects of compassion have for want of the payment of their

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purchase money at three months end, been dispossess'd and other persons (several whereof are our officers) did pay the purchase mony for the said land with an intention to sell the same at great advantage. If this be the truth of the case, here has been the greatest oppression and fraud imaginable practis'd under colour of law, for by this means the poor people who by the calamities of the war have been render'd incapable to pay the purchase mony within the time limitted have lost their lands, and the rich men by payment of the first purchase money have got possession of the same to their own advantage but to the ruin of several poor widows and orphans. If this appears to be the case we will highly resent it and censure such of our officers who have been concern'd in these ill practices, and we require you strictly to examine this matter and make your report of the truth thereof by the first opportunity. We in the mean time are of opinion that the persons who are turn'd out of their lands by the unjust advantage that has been taken of this law shou'd have their lands restor'd again upon paying back the purchase money with the interest thereof within a year after your receipt of this to those persons who advanc'd the same under colour of that law, and that such persons who by the war have been utterly disabled from paying the purchase money shall be assisted by our publick money, they giving security for paying principal and interest to our Receiver Genl. within three years. And if any difficulties shall happen to arise upon lands having been transferr'd from one to another, so that some parcels of those lands may now be in the possession of persons who have purchas'd bona fide at considerable rates beyond what was the original price of those persons who procur'd this law for obtaining this very advantage, we commend this and all other intricacies that may arise to the Assembly, and we hope they will provide for the same, it being our intention that the poor original purchasers shou'd not be defrauded. *Signed*, Carteret, Palatin, M. Ashley, J. Colleton, J. Danson. [*C.O.* 5, 291. *pp.* 33, 34.]

March 28. New York. **311**. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Not having received any directions from your Lordps. or the present Ministry since H.M. happy accession to the Crown except what was picked up from the wreck of ye *Hazard* sloop, I am at a loss what to write, only in generall I must inform your Lordps. that by the choice made of Representatives for both Assemblys here I have too much reason to expect little besides confusion in both Provinces. The Jerseys are soe divided about their claimes and titles to lands, that whatever party prevailes in the Assembly will expect to be gratifyed by some Acts in favour of their claimes before they consent to doe anything for the Government. Mr. Cox, who is the sower of sedition, has gott himselfe chosen by these who are linked to him by land purchases on purpose to make confusion, he is indeed capable of nothing else, he has done what in him lay to raise tumults and has hitherto escaped prosecution and punishment by the means of the two infamous officers of the Government, the Attorney

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General and Secretary. The first of whom I was laid under a necessity of suspending, as your Lordps. will perceive by the inclosed Minutes of Councill, and must immediatly take the same measures with the other or suffer that Government to be trampled upon and stuck. I think my Lords, I may now without a crime speake out, those two with their abetters have acted noe other ways then as they were prompted all along from the other side by a late* Governour of these Provinces, and his Agents on this side, and that very avowedly the people being incessantly threatned, and frightned with his restoration. That fright how groundless soever even at that time had some effect but I thank God it is now over, how far Cox may work upon the insuing Assembly by the means I have already mentioned time will shew. I shall whilst I live retaine a just sence of your Lordps.' justice to me and your endeavours for my reliefe, though for reasons that I cannot dive into they have hitherto proved ineffectual, but as matters stand at present I must conclude it impossible that ye wretched condition of this Government should be any longer overlook'd or neglected at home. For I must with confidence affirm that some men in my station would have made concessions of any kind how prejudicial soever to the intrest of the Crown rather than be reduc'd to that misery that I have groaned under these five years past. If it may be of any service to H.M. or the Publick that I should continue to beg my daily bread of those who take pleasure in my sufferings I submitt with pleasure. I know your Lordps. are of another opinion which encourages me humbly but earnestly to obtest your Lordps. againe to use your endeavours for a settlement here by Act of Parliament as her late Majesty was pleased to direct for I can stake my life and fortunes upon't that never any can be obtain'd on this side but from yeare to yeare and that not halfe sufficient to answer the ordinary and necessary expence of Government, the funds for this last yeare not compleating one halfe of their own scanty allowance. And if ever such a precarious provision is made it must be upon such conditions that a man who has in the least measure the interest of the Crown at heart can never assent to. I shall not further trouble your Lordps. at this time, but as you have been hitherto my most worthy Patrons and Protectors haveing to my knowledge not soe much as in a thought rendred myself unworthy of it, I must most humbly intreat that you'l continue to be soe, *etc.* P.S. Mr. Mompesson our Cheife Justice is dead. I have commissionated Lewis Morris in his room for these reasons amongst others that he is a sencible honest man, and able to live without a sellary, which they will most certainly never grant to any in that station, at least sufficient to maintain his Clerk. I have in the room of Mr. Griffith granted a Commission to Thomas Gordon Esq. heretofore Chief Justice. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13th May, Read 21st June, 1715. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 88; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 295–298.]

March 28. New York. **312.** Governor Hunter to Mr. Popple. This comes by a very poor conveyance; a small sloop to Bristol, so that 'tis

*[? Clarendon. *Ed.*]

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doubtfull whether it may reach you. I have been in much perplexity haveing no orders since H.M. arriveal. I hope duplicates may arrive speedily, for the originals must have miscary'd. Mr. Nicholson, who was sent hither with two strange Commissions, is now gone home without executing either for he never came nearer to us than Boston where he remain'd upon assurances of a Commn. for this Government. I am pretty easy as to him for the present folks have no maner of occasion for madmen. It is impossible that the oppressions I have groan'd under here should make no impression on the minds of the present Ministry, especially those who sent me hither; I know their justice and generosity too well to doubt it, so I shall patiently and confidently expect a remedy. I had plants for you from the West Indies, some dy'd in ye boxes by the unexpected cold weather, *etc.* Sir, I must now earnestly recommend my poor affairs to your assistance, I hope, the time is come when I may have it in my power to repay the obligations I have ever had to you, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th May, Read 21st June, 1715. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 89; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 299, 300.]

March 28. — April 8. Rio Essequebe Fort Kykoverall.

313. Commandant Vanderheyden Rézen to the Directors of the Dutch West India Company. *Signed*, Pr. Vanderheyden Rézen. *Endorsed*, Read 11th July, 1715. *Dutch.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 116, 21. *No.* 14.]

March 28. **314**. Copy of Minutes of Council of New Jersey. Enclosed in Col. Hunter's letter of March 28, 1715. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13th May, Read 21st June, 1715. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 970. *No.* 171.]

March 28. Whitehall. **315**. Mr. Pringle to Mr. Popple. Encloses following to be laid before the Board. *Signed*, Ro. Pringle. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th, Read 30th March, 1715. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* *Enclosed*,

315. i. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Admiralty Office, 26th March, 1715. In answer to your letter of the 19th instant, with one from the Council of Trade and Plantations (*v.* March 14), we do acquent you that as many inconveniencies have happened by putting the ships of warr intirely under the disposall of the Governours, soe we do not doubt but those inconveniencies occasioned the leaving out that clause in the Governours' commission, *etc.* (*v.* March 14). As the ships from time to time sent to the Plantations, are particularly appointed to the imediate service of them we do by our Instructions to their Commanders direct them to employ the said ships in such manner as may be most for the service of the Islands, or Government, and therein to advise with the Governours, and follow their directions which is in our opinion, the proper method to keep them to a strict performance of that necessary duty, which is expected from them, and so prevent their being otherwise employed at the

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will of the Governours. *Signed*, Orford, G. Byng, Geo. Dotington. *Copy*. 1½ *pp*. [*C.O.* 137, 10. *Nos.* 70, 70 i. ; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 214–216.]

March 28. Whitehal. **316**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Lowndes. *Reply to March* 16. The Council of Trade and Plantations know not of any rule relating to the half salary [*of absent Governors*], but what is contain'd in the inclos'd copy of an Instruction, wch. is the same to all Governors. As to the allowances made to Governors for their transportation, they presume that the minute by Lord Godolphin may be found in the Treasury Books, if any such there were, and that it may be found in the Admiralty Books whether any of the said Governors had allowances of tunnage, or no. [*C.O.* 29, 13. *pp.* 298, 299.]

March 28. **317**. Marquis of Wharton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Desires dispatch in report on case of Humphrey Sheppard of St. Kitts (*v.* 23rd Feb.) *etc. Signed*, Wharton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th, Read 31st March, 1715. *Addressed*. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 44.]

March 28. **318**. Earl of Orford to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Similar request. Signed*, Orford. ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 44, i.]

March 28. St. James's. **319**. H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of William Cock as Secretary of Virginia. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy*. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 127.]

March 28. Virginia. **320**. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. By the *Solebay* man of war, I had the honour to recieve from your Lordships' Board a letter of 19th Aug. relating to the French trade, and have a particular satisfaction in finding my proceedings here so agreeable to the sentiments and commands of their Excellencys and the Lords Justices ; for since the conclusion of the Peace, I have caused to be siezed and condemned two vessells for trading with the French Islands and importing from thence wines of the growth of Europe ; And an officer of the Customs having contrary to my express orders given leave to the master of a French ship putt in here by stress of weather to land his whole loading, and to dispose of a considerable part of his cargo, consisting of cotton and indico, I so soon as I heard thereof, put a stop to the delivery of the goods, and not only obliged the French supercargo to transport hence all his merchandize in British ships bound for London (his own being intirely disabled from going to sea again) but I so represented the ill consequence of such a practice in the Customhouse officers, that the Surveyor Generall here thought fitt to suspend the person who granted that illegal permitt. The scheme I communicated to your Lordships in my last letter for improving H.M. Quitt Rents is likely to answer fully my expectation ; and 'tis with much pleasure that I can acquaint your Lordships that this country now feels the good

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effect of the new regulation of their tobacco trade ; the publick credit which was one main end thereof being now raised above 200 per cent. My new method likewise for guarding our frontiers, and bringing the Indians under a regulation for the better security thereof, succeeds hitherto so well, that we have not had the least mischief done this year and half, to our outward inhabitants ; but it is of such a nature, and the people of this country are generally such supine favourers of all new attempts, that I must bestir myself till I perfect the design ; and for that purpose I am going out upon another expedition into the woods, where before my return I expect to meet the Deputys of three or four Nations of remote Indians, and hope to be able in my next to give a particular account of their peaceable disposition towards H.M. subjects, *etc.* *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 27th June, 1715, Read 16th May, 1716. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 28 ; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 338–341.]

March 29. St. James's. **321**. Order of King in Council, approving Instructions of Governor Lord Orkney. (March 16). *Signed*, William Blathwayt. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1342. *No.* 1.]

March 29. St. James's. **322**. Order of King in Council. Approving John Hart as Governor of Maryland. The Council of Trade and Plantations are to take care that security be given, *as March* 4. *Signed*, William Blathwayt. *Endorsed*, Recd. 4th April, Read 5th May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 717. *No.* 65 ; *and* 5, 727. *pp.* 446, 447.]

March 31. **323**. Petition of Merchants of Bideford trading to Newfoundland, to the Council of Trade and Plantations. All Newfoundland doth undoubtedly belong to the Brittish Crown by antient right, *etc.* The first settlement of the French was about 50 years since, but they never had any right thereto. The Act 10 and 11 W. III. gives to fishing ships the preferance in the choice of all stages, except only where English subjects inhabiting, or fishing there, could claim a prior right. The French having never had any right to any settlements, or stages, there, and being oblidged to quitt, the benefitt of these settlements, or at least the stages, must accrew entirely to the fishing ships, if they please to choose them. But the present Governor of Placentia, and his friends, and the French, have confederated together, to deprive Great Brittain of the said settlements and stages, and imposed on the fishery ships the last season, a tribute for useing the stages in Placentia Bay, and pretended that such stages belonged to the Governor, or his friends, by purchase from the French, and the best bidder whether English or French, hath hitherto been admitted to such stages ; and those persons threaten, if the French shall not use such stages, that they will gett inhabitants to repurchase the same, and so either way will deprive Brittish ships of any use of them. But we hope such invasions of the rights of the Brittish Nation and ships, will find no encouragemt ; If what was possessed by the French, be vested in inhabitants, Great Brittain can reap no benefitt therefrom ; the inhabitants

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are supplyed with provisions, tobacco, rum, sugar, rice, etc. from New England and the Colonys of America, and what proffitt they make by catching and cureing fish, is spent in Newfoundland ; besides inhabitants, on the least encouragemt., will so encrease in number, as soon to be sufficient to carry on the whole fishery by themselves ; and the whole employ of this Island being fishing there can be no Freshmen among them, to be bred up sailors, or if there were, Great Brittain would gain nothing by having sailors bred for its plantations abroad. The breed of sailors in this trade for the service of Great Brittain, can only be in the fishing ships ; and by them only can any proffitt, by catching and curcing fish at Newfoundland, center in Great Brittain. *Pray that* Lt. Governor Moody may be restrained from putting in execution the designs aforesaid, *etc.* Some persons out of private views have proposed the building of more forts on the Island. This would do more mischief, then good to Great Brittain. The more Governrs. the more our fishermen would be molested, and oppressed by them ; and the more forts, the greater prottection would be for the inhabitants, who increase too fast already, to the prejudice of Great Brittain. The fishing ships are dispersed in so many different harbours, that men of warr only can prottect them. These Floating Castles are the only security for such a fishery, and the less expended in forts and garrisons, the greater number of men of war may be allowed. *Pray that* an ample and early prottection may be granted every year to this glorious trade, by a sufficient number of men of warr, *etc.* *Signed*, Cha. Davie, Mayor, *and* 32 *others.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 31st March, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 83.]

[? March.] St. James's. **324**. Copy of H.M. Instructions to Governor Lowther. *Signed*, G. R. Undated. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 101–117.]

[April 1.] **325**. Col. Robert Reading to the Council of Trade and Plantations. (*v.* March 25). On arriving at Port Royall, at a Council of War, no one then present being acquainted with a convenient spott for landing the forces, Memorialist voluntarily offered to General Nicholson, to go on shore next morning early with 50 of his grenadiers to reconnoitre. This he did, taking with him Col. Rednap, the Engineer of New England, and having fixed upon a convenient place, posted a party to secure it. Memorialist return'd on board to give the Genll. an acct., and in his way after sevll. hours being on shore met Coll. Vetch who was Adjutant General going to land on the contrary side of the River to that on which the Fort stands, pretending it would be necessary to have a body of men there for fear the Indians should disturb our boats as they passed by that shore, to supply our camp with what was necessary. By this stratagem he obtain'd an order from the Genll. to have 2 regimts. with new England Colls. at their heads to land with him for tho he had no other post then that of Adjutant General yet the Cols. before mentioned submitted to his orders and were commanded by him. 'Tis humbly presumed that the reason of Mr. Vetch's thus separating from the rest of

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the troops was owing to a dispute betwixt Memorialist and him relating to command for he was of opinion that as Adjutant General he had a right to command any Col., but being assured that if he pretended to give any directions of what kind soever otherwise then by way of orders from the Genll., he might have reason to repent it, he took the warning and left the siege, to enjoy the pleasure of his distinct command. After about 12 days seige, the Garrison sent to capitulate, and your Memorialist [*was*] sent into the Fort to agree upon the Articles of Surrender which he made accordingly and return'd therewith to the Camp for Mr. Nicholson's approbation, upon which a Councill of Warr was appointed the next day and Mr. Vetch sent for to attend and the terms of surrender rattified *etc.* Till that was done Mr. Vetch never sett foot within our camp, or was neare the besieged, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 1st April, 1715. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 98.]

April 2. Whitehall. **326.** Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. is pleased to order that you forthwith lay before the House of Commons an account of the fishing ships and saicks imployed at Newfoundland from Christmas 1708 to Christmas 1714, as also a state of the trade of Newfoundland Christmas 1708–1714, with all memorials and representations relating thereunto, unto the cession of Cape Britton to France, and also a representation of the Fishery and trade of the Island of St. Peters yielded on the peace from France to Great Brittain. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 2nd, Read 4th April, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 84 ; *and* 195, 6. *p.* 83.]

[April 4.] **327.** Certificate by Samuel Cooke and John Davis that Mary Maillard and Aronot Guichard are the daughters of François Muniee, owner of a plantation in the French quarter of St. Kitts, and have been refugees among the English for several years. 20th May, 1713. *Signed*, Sam. Crooke, J. Davis. *Seals.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 4th April, 1715. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 45.]

[April 4.] **328.** Certificate by Joseph Estridge, that the four sons of Francis Guichard were loyal refugees amongst the English at St. Kitts, *etc.* 21st April, 1713. *Signed*, Jos. Estridge. *Seal.* *Endorsed as preceding.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 46.]

[April 4.] **329.** Certificate by Samuel Crooke. *Confirms preceding.* 23rd April, 1713. *Signed*, Sam. Crooke. *Seal.* *Same endorsement.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 47.]

[April 4.] **330.** Copy of a grant of a plantation in the French quarter of St. Kitts, by Governor Douglas to Humphrey Sheppard for 3 years. 15th July, 1712. *Signed*, Walter Douglas. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 4th April, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 48.]

[April 4.] **331.** Proofs in support of Humphrey Sheppard's petition (*v.* Feb. 23). *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 49.]

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April 5. Love Lane. **332**. Joseph Martyn to Mr. Popple. Owing to the gout, cannot give the Board his thoughts upon the resettlement of St. Kitts, *etc.* *Signed*, Joseph Martyn. *Endorsed*, Recd. 5th, Read 7th April, 1715. ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 51.]

April 6. Whitehall. **333**. Mr. Popple to Archibald Cummings. Requests an account of the fishing and sack ships that went last year to Newfoundland, and the quantity of fish made, by to-morrow morning without fail, *etc.* [*C.O.* 195, 6. *p.* 84.]

April 7. London. **334**. Mr. Cumings to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to preceding.* Refers to the difficulties and charges he has been att to obtain the information required. But if the ships trading thither were obleidged to enter and clear by making a report of ther import and export, it would be a means to give your Lordships annually a perfect acco. of all the fishery and trade carried on there and how farr an illegall trade is carried on there to the prejudice of Great Brittain, *etc.* Off fishing ships there was in that country last year about 85 saill, whereof above 50 fished to the southward of St. Johns. Off such ships 45 from most parts of Europe, but not 40 loaded the fishery failing. Off trading ships of Brittain and the Plantations, 20 saill. Off fish catched by ships, inhabitants and by boats about 115,000 qlls. and 500 tuns of train oyll being made by 1,000 boats by computation. Not half the quantity catched as usuall. Wee compute one half of the fish to be taken by the inhabitants and by boats annually. 94 sail gone this year mostly on the fishing acco. and all from Brittain, *etc.* *Signed*, Archd. Cumings. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 7th April, 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

334. i. Account of the fishery and number of inhabitants in Newfoundland, 1714. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 86, 86 i.; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 85–88.]

April 7. Boston, New England. **335**. Richard Rooke to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Amongest ye varieteyes of enorimites comitted in New England in the Colloney of Cannette-Cutt thear is great quantities of copper halpennies and farthings coynd thare under the pretence of having obtain'd liberty from ye Crowne; which pretence I believe for to be erroneous. Tharefore I thought it my duty for to acquaint your Lordships, *etc.* *Prays for* a commission to be H.M. Collector of Customs in Boston or in "aney other of H.M. Plantations in a Mirricaye," *etc.* *Signed*, Richd. Rooke. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st July, Read 6th Sept., 1715. *Addressed.* *Postmark.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5 1265. *No.* 6.]

April 8. Whitehall. **336**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their report. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13th April, Read 28th July, 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

336. i. Mr. Cumings to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Since the Peace the Commissioners of the Navy have thought fitt to dismiss the Surveyor of H.M. Woods in New

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England. Such an officer is of greater consequence to the publick service in time of peace, owing to increase of settlements. About 7 years agoe wee had a mast ship taken by the French from America which he valued at £40,000, butt the loss wass more to us by reason the French King could not have fitted out his western Navy if he had not taken those masts, *etc.* *Signed*, Archd. Cumings. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 50, 50 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 914. *p.* 65.]

April 9. N. York. **337.** Governor Hunter to Mr. Popple. Sending duplicates (of *March* 28) by this to Holland I could not omitt giveing yôu the trouble of my thanks for all your favours and to intreat your assistance in your way to Mr. Strahan in his applications for me. I believe you'll do it with a better heart then formerly because with greater hopes of successe. It will be hard if I am the only unhappy man of one side, be it as it will I am perfectly easy in my mind (wch. was lately much otherways) if I should be reduc'd to beg my bread. I have been oblig'd to turn out that vile fellow Griffith the Att. Genl. of ye Jerseys, who has been all along an impudent tool of Ld. Cl— and that noisy fool Coxes, has betrayed the publick service so avowedly that I veryly believ'd he had orders from home to do so. Mr. Talbot has incorporated the Jacobites in ye Jerseys under the name of a Church in order to sanctify his sedition and insolence to ye Government. That stale pretence is now pretty much discuss'd. And I am easy and shall make them so in spite of themselves. Cox Griffith and Basse are his main props. If ye Society take not more care for ye future then has been taken hitherto in ye choice of their missionaries, instead of establishing Religion they'll destroy all Government and good maners, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th May, Read 21st June, 1715. *Holograph.* 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 90; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 300, 301.]

April 9. Whitehall. **338.** Mr. Popple to Mr. Burchett. Enquires for the answers to Heads of Enquiry and Instructions by the Commodore of the convoy to Newfoundland last year *etc.* [*C.O.* 195, 6. *p.* 89.]

April 9. **339.** General Walter Hamilton to Mr. Popple. Promises report upon the settlement of St. Kitts on Wednesday, *etc.* *Signed*, W. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 11th April, 1715. ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 52.]

April 9. Whitehall. **340.** List of papers and minutes laid before the House of Commons (*v.* April 2nd) by the Council of Trade and Plantations, relating to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Cape Breton *etc.* 7½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 100, 101; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 185–200.]

April 9. Admty. Office. **341.** Mr. Burchett to Mr. Popple. Encloses following for the information of the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 11th April, 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

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341. i. Captain Stewart, H.M.S. *Albrough* (?=*Aldeburgh*), Falmouth, to Mr. Burchett. 4th April, 1715. *Concludes:* Here has several ships been put in by distress of weather, and amongst them a French ship from St. Malo's bound for Newfoundland, who informs me that there is above 40 sails of ships going this year from that port to Cape Britton. *Signed*, C. Stewart. *Copy.* ½ *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Ncs.* 102, 102 i.; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 200, 201.]

April 9. **342**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their opinion to be laid before H.M. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 11th, April, 1715. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

342. i. Petition of Col. Robert Reading to the King. A repetition of April 2, *q.v.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 103, 103 i.; *and* 218, 1. *p.* 202.]

April 11. Admiralty Office. **343**. Mr. Burchett to Mr. Popple. *Reply to April 9th.* Captain Leake has not returned any answer, *etc.* I have this day wrote to him at the Bath, to send an account forthwith both to your office and to this, and to give a reason why he has hitherto neglected the doing it. *Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 12th April, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 88; *and* 195, 6. *p.* 90.]

April 11. Whitehall. **344**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to April 9th etc.* We understand H.M. has appointed Col. Vetch Governor of Annapolis Royal, and see no reason to induce us to advise H.M. removing him, *etc.* [*C.O.* 218, 1. *p.* 205.]

April 11. St. James's. **345**. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Col. William Rhett, Receiver General of South Carolina. We having formerly agreed to give £500 towards the building of a Church which we are informed the inhabitants of your part of our Province are now a building in Charles Town; we take this opportunity to write to you by the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Rector of the said Church, and do hereby require you to pay by such persons as are appointed for that purpose £500 *etc.*, which we hope will encourage others, chearfully to contribute to so good, useful and charitable a design. We have heard that Mr. Johnston has been in a more especial manner careful in procuring by all means the peace, unity and tranquillity of that part of the Church amongst you, which was committed to his care; and since his arrival here, we have been daily sencible of his endeavors and good offices, for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts; for which reasons we are willing to give him all due encouragemt. and do therefore hereby require you to pay unto him yearly £100 during his residence in his parish of Charlestown, and all the arrears due to him for the Assize sermons he preached from Oct., 1708–March, 1713, *etc. Signed*, Carteret, Palatin, (*James*) Bertie for B[*eaufort*], M. Ashley, J. Danson. [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 85.]

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April 11. **346**. Patent from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina appointing William Hodgson a Casique and Landgrave of Carolina. *Latin.* [*C.O.* 5, 290. *pp.* 86–88.]

April 11. St. James's. **347**. Warrant from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Hemoydah English to set out 5,000 acres of land for Landgrave William Hodgson. *Signed*, Carteret, Palatin, Ja. Bertie for Beaufort, Maurice Ashley, J. Danson, J. Colleton. [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 94.]

April 12. **348**. General Walter Hamilton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following. *Signed*, W. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 13th April, 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

348. i. Proposals for the settlement and disposall of that part of St. Christophers formerly belonging to the French. It will be the interest of the Crown, British commerce and security to St. Kitts *etc.* to dispose of these lands (about 20,000 manurable acres, besides salt ponds and other lands of little value) at such easie rates as to incourage the most speedie vigorous and effectual settlement *etc.* £3 sterling per acre for an absolute sale or a quit rent of 4*s.* or 5*s.* per acre that country money will be reasonable. The taking or plundering of three of the principall of the Leeward Islands the last warr is chiefly owing to the desertion of them by the owners of small plantations and other poore inhabitants; and therefore it will be of great consequence not only to take all proper measures to have the said Island well peopled but likewise to retaine them there. This would probably be effected by granting 2,500 acres next the sea in six acre plantations to poore people gratis with provision that they shall never pass to any person possest of any more land in that Island. Each holding to furnish a white man bearing arms. The remainder of the 20,000 acres to be divided into plantations of 300 to 50 acres, obliged to provide one white man equipt with arms for every 50 acres, and for every 100 acres one trooper *etc.* It will probably be contended that this part of the Island is not lyable to the payment of the dutie of 4½ p.c. of all the produce of the same exported as the English part and the other Leeward Islands are in regard that it was then under the jurisdiction of the Crown of France and therefore not bound by the Acts of the Assemblyes that imposed that duty; it would therefore be convenient to avoid disputes to reserve this duty to the Crowne by their grants besides the quitt-rents. Great care ought to be taken to prevent the depopulating the other Leeward Islands; the six acre plantations might be granted only to settlers from other parts *etc.*, who should be obliged to improve a proportion of their land within a time limitted, *etc.* This part of the Island to be divided into parishes

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and glebes allowed for Ministers, *etc.* A proportionate number of representatives and Councilors to be appointed from this part. To encourage the speedy building of the towns of Basseterre French Sandy Point and White Flag Bay, the ground to be laid out for building tenements and granted gratis to applicants who must build within 18 months, *etc.* 1¾ *closely written pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 53, 53 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 153, 12. *pp.* 190, 191.]

[April 13.] Windsor. **349**. Copy of H.M. Warrant confirming a grant of land in St. Kitts to Elizabeth Bowden, for an additional term of 2½ years, 14th Aug., 1707. *Countersigned*, Godolphin. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13th, Read 21st April, 1715. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 55.]

April 13. Boston in New England. **350**. Address of the Ministers of Christ in H.M. Provinces of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire to the King. Tho' the great distance of your American Dominions where the hand of Heaven hath placed us from the Throne did not allow us to be so early with our congratulations of your Majesty's happy accession to it ; yet we beg liberty to assure your Majesty we now do it, with as great a sense of duty, loyalty, zeal and joy, as inspire the breasts of the best of your subjects. We give thanks to the Most High God our Saviour who has placed your Majesty on the Throne over us. The refreshing rays of your Government like those of the sun reach your most distant Dominions. Both Hemispheres feel the comfort, and share in the joys of it. Your Majesty has here in America some hundreds of thousands of subjects who triumph in the hope of your Royal favour to them. But none more than your loyal New English Colonys. The name of the great King William was ever dear to us beyond expression ; but there is nothing by which his Immortal memory is more endeared to us than in the provision by him made for the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, and in the serene House of Hanover. No words of ours can be strong enough to express the sense we have of the Divine goodness to us in the peacefull accession of your Majesty to the Throne, for which unspeakable blessing we and our united brethren still pour'd out unto the God of Heaven, by whom Kings reign, our most hearty as well as our most publick supplications. And now that God hath answered our prayers, and filled our mouths with praise, your Majesty will be graciously pleased to believe concerning us that we shall ever continue to pray for the life of the King, and of his Son, and to inculcate those principles of loyalty and subjection, the practice whereof may always bespeak your paternal regards to us, among the rest of your dutifull people. Our humble petition to your most excellent Majesty is, that while our united Brethren in Great Britain receive those marks of the Royal benignity, which their signall zeal for your most Illustrious House might give them leave to expect from the best of Princes ; and while your Majesty's generous tenderness for good men of different perswasions is in

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so princely a manner exemplifyed in your German territorys, your Majesty will give us also leave to promise ourselves your most gracious protection in the enjoyment of our religious liberty's as well as civil, which have been granted to us by the Royal Charter of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and by subsequent laws that have had the Royal Assent unto them, and for the sake whereof our Fathers with great expence and no small hazard and hardship subdued this vast wilderness, and made a valuable addition to your Majesty's Dominions. We beg leave also to profess before your Majesty, and unto all the world, that notwithstanding our different apprehensions from those of the Church of England, yet the very few among us of that communion and form of worship as they now do, so shall by the Grace of God ever receive from us all that Christian and brotherly respect which the spirit of Christianity, and the most universall charity doth direct unto. May it please the Eternal King of Kings to make your Majesty his glorious instrument for asserting and maintaining His true religion in the world; may your Majesty live long to sway the Imperial scepter over the British Nations in righteousness, and extend the clemencys thereof unto the American Churches, than which there can be none more sincerely devoted to your Majesty and your Royal Family, and more heartily desirous of conformity to the doctrines and maxims of the religion which our glorious Redeemer hath revealed to us. And may the God of Heaven build your Majesty a sure House, whereof it pleaseth Him so graciously to seem to speak for a great while to come, in the person of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his illustrious issue; as the Lord His God did give to David a lamp in Jerusalem to set up his son after him, and to establish his people. *Signed*, Increase Mather, Moderator. In the name of the Ministers in the two provinces. 1 *large p.* [*C.O.* 5, 752. *Nos.* 7; *and* (*duplicate*) 8.]

April 14. Whitehal.

351. Mr. Popple to Sir E. Northey. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire, that you wou'd reconsider your report of July 14, 1713, upon an Act of Jamaica for the *quieting of possessions etc.*, and let them have your further thoughts thereupon. For that the not passing of that Act, and thereby keeping the inhabitants' titles to their lands precarious, has been one of the occasions of the difficulties the Government has met with there, and a great discouragement to the Planters, so that it seems to their Lordsps. absolutely necessary that some favours be granted from the Crown for the quieting the minds of the people in order to the better settlement and strengthning of that Island; And as there are now ships sailing thither very soon, they desire your further opinion without delay. [*C.O.* 138, 14. *p.* 219.]

April 14. Whitehall.

352. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. It being, as we conceive, for H.M. service, that we should be inform'd from time to time, of the several persons nominated by H.M. to be Lieut. General or Lieut. Governors in his several Plantations in America, upon whom the Governmt,

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of the said Plantations may devolve ; we desire to be informed of such Commissions for Lieut. Generals or Lieut. Governors as have been already granted, and are now in force, and that for the future we may be apprised of such nominations before the passing of their respective commissions, to the end we may know whom to correspond with upon occasion. *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 4. *No.* 9 ; *and* 324, 10. *pp.* 66, 67.]

April 15. St. James's. **353**. H.M. Instructions to Governor the Earl of Orkney. *Signed*, G.R. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 128–197 ; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 94–205.]

April 20. Admty. Office. **354**. Mr. Burchett to Mr. Popple. I find that I transmitted to you Oct. 12th last the answers of Capt. Leake, *etc.* (*v.* April 11th). *Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 21st April, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 89 ; *and* 195, 6. *p.* 91.]

April 20. **355**. Mr. Attorney General to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to April* 14, *q.v.* I have perused the entry in my own books of that report (July 4, 1713, upon an Act of Jamaica *for the further quieting of possessions, etc.*) and am of opinion if the matter propos'd at ye end thereof by several gentlemen on the behalf of that Island had been complyed with (which might have been done in the two year's time since that report was made) the Country thereby would have had satisfaction. And as to the report, the objection as to the recital therein being but the recital will be of no great consequence. The next objection, touching establishing possessions for seven years pass't without allowing any time for persons who may be entitled to claim or sue, is fully stated, and as to that if your Lordps. can be satisfied that this Law which has been so long desired by the country and has not been opposed either there or here by any persons interested in the country will not be prejudicial, the law may be confirmed notwithstanding that objection. As to the next objection touching the rights of the Crown, H.M. will best judge, and can only determine whether he will waive the same for the quieting of the Island. As to the objections to the first provisoe omitting to give time to persons in prison to sue for future titles, and to the saving the rights of suites or entry only to the persons entituled and not to their heirs, and the proviso not extending to suits where the deft. shall be beyond sea but only the pet., and the objections to the proviso touching bonds, bills etc., if your Lordps. could have reasonable satisfaction, that these should be explain'd by a subsequent law, these objections might be now waived. And as to the last objection, that the law has a retrospect and makes bargains and sales registred make as good a title as a fine and recovery would have done, if your Lordps. can be satisfyed that there are no titles in the Island that would be concern'd in that objection as is alledged by those that press the confirming this bill, which is not improbable (for that no application hath been made from any such) that objection also may be waived. I cannot but observe upon

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this occasion that very great inconveniencies may ensue, if it be drawn into president to doe unreasonable things for the satisfaction of persons, who contrary to their duty to the Crown would endeavour to put difficultyes upon the Government if their unreasonable demands be not granted. *Signed*, Edw. Northey. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 29th April, 1715. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *No.* 73 ; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 325–328.]

April 20. Kingston in Jamaica.

356. Deposition of Jethro Furbur, master of a sloop forc't to put into Cape Briton on 20th Nov. last. There deponent found a settlement of about 1,500 people, who are making of three fortifications, of 50 gunns each, and he was well informed, that the French King gave to ye settlers and Indians, one barrel of powder, two blanketts and a years provision, also boats and craft for ye Fishery. He was informed that there was 40 sail of shipping there, and a very fine harbour, bigg enough to hold 500 sail of shipps. The French men at Cape Breton told him, that ye English gave them a wedge of gold for a peice of silver, and that ye fishing boats used to go out a fishing twice a day and bring in their loads, for the banks and shoals were very nigh, *etc.* *Signed*, Jethro Furbur. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 24th Aug., 1715. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 2. *No.* 4.]

April 20. Whitehall.

357. Order of Lords in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th May, Read 13th June, 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

357. i. Petition of Charles Earle and Thomas Abbot to the King in Council. Martinique, Fort St. Piere, 20th Dec., 1714. Taken as hostages from Nevis, 1706, for the payment of 1,400 negroes, it was agreed that they should be relieved by four other inhabitants every three months. Nevis has neither relieved petitioners, nor sent them money or credit. For $8\frac{1}{2}$ years they have been close confined prisoners in Fort Saint Pierre goale, destitute of the common support of life, reproached by their enemies, and void of any human comfort, *etc.* *Pray for* H.M. directions for their speedy exchange or discharge, or they must inevitably fall a miserable sacrifice for a most barbarous and ungratefull countrey *etc.* *Signed*, Charles Earle, Thomas Abbot. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th May, Read 13th June, 1715. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 58, 58 i. ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 211–215.]

April 25. Whitehal.

358. Counceil of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following.* Upon which we observe, that in regard of the weak and dangerous condition of that Island and being in a manner environ'd by French and Spaniards (especially the French at Hispaniola, who are encourag'd to settle and fortify there by the King of France, at the public expence of which we have had repeated advices) we have made several alterations in the said Instructions, *etc.* *Annexed*,

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358. i. *Same* to the King. We take leave to lay before your Majesty the draught of Instructions for Governor Lord A. Hamilton in the usual form, except some few alterations, which we humbly offer as follows; His Lordship having frequently complained of the obstructions he met with in that Government from the Assembly, particularly in their claiming the sole right of passing mony-bills, refusing the Council the liberty of amending such bills, and in assuming to themselves the power of adjourning at pleasure without the concurrence of the Governor, contrary to former usage and practice in like cases; And his Lordship having acquainted us, that unless some of the Council, who encourag'd those proceedings in the Assembly, were removed, he was afraid he shou'd not be able to do your Majesty any considerable service, and as Charles Chaplin and John Blair Esqrs. have been represented as such by his Lordship, we have omitted their names in the list of Councillors, and have inserted those of John Ayscough and John Sadler Esqrs., who have been recommended to us as persons every way qualify'd to serve your Majesty in that station, if You shall be graciously pleased to approve thereof; We have also added the name of Richard Elliston in the room of Edmond Edline, who has been absent a considerable time from his post in that Island. And whereas Governors of Plantations have often suspended Councillors from their places upon particular or private disgusts, we have added in the 9th clause of the said Instructions relating to the power of suspending Councillors, that the Governor do not suspend any without the consent of the majority of the Council. Most part of the valuable lands of Jamaica are granted in large tracts, or by purchase now come into the hands of private persons, who do not plant and cultivate the same, which is an obstruction to the settlement of that Island, by hindering others who might come there to settle, did any of the said lands remain in your Majesty's disposal. We have therefore prepared the 35th Instruction, that the Lord Archibald shou'd endeavour to get a Law pass'd to oblige the patentees of such lands to plant and cultivate the same in three years, or to dispose thereof to such persons as will undertake to do it; otherwise the uncultivated lands to revert to your Majesty, to be disposed of as your Majesty shall think fit. As the number of White People in Jamaica bears no proportion to that of the Blacks, which may be of dangerous consequence not only from the attempts of an enemy but from an Insurrection of the negroes, we have prepared the 37th Instruction, that the laws for encouraging the importation of white servants, and for encouraging the settlement of that Island, be punctually put in execution; and that he

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endeavour to get further laws for that purpose, in which two white women may be esteem'd equivalent to one white man. The lands in Jamaica not being made extendable by the laws of that Island, to the great prejudice of creditors, and the discredit of trade, we have prepared the 38th Instruction, that the Lord Archibald may endeavour to get a law pass'd for remedying that inconveniency, or for the more easy recovery of debts. By Her late Majty.'s Instructions, the Governors were restrained from granting escheats, until upon signifying to the Commissioners of the Treasury or High Treasurer for the time being, the occasion of such escheats, with the value thereof, he shou'd have receiv'd H.M. directions therein. This has proved a great prejudice to that Island, for the value of escheats is appropriated by a Law of Jamaica [*for raising a revenue*] towards the support of that Government, and has amounted in two or three years past, to about 3 or £4,000, which wou'd have been of use and have so far prevented deficiencies, had it been applyed according to the said Law, to the support of the Government. We further take leave to observe that the said Instruction, is contrary to another confirmed law of that Island, *for preventing of law-suits*, by which the Governor is empower'd (after the Marshall shall have made inquiry by a Jury upon their oaths into the true value of an escheated estate, which valuation may be re-examin'd and a new inquisition had in case the Courts shall think the first valuation too low) to pass any grant of such escheated estate under the seal of that Island. We have therefore thought it for your Majesty's service that the Governor be left to act according to the last recited law ; which is also agreable to the opinion of your Majesty's Attorny General, whom we have consulted in this matter ; provided the Governor take care the escheats be not undervalued, and that particular accounts thereof, their values, and the names of the persons to whom granted, be transmitted to your Majesty's Treasury here, and to your Commissioners for Trade and Plantations ; and provided that in all such grants of escheats, there be a clause obliging the grantee to settle and cultivate those lands in three years after the date of his grant, and to keep a proportionable number of white men or women as requir'd by the laws of that Island, and we have accordingly prepared the 34th Instruction for this purpose.

We most humbly take this occasion to lay before your Majesty the state of the two companies at Jamaica. During the late war there was a Regiment there for the security of that Island, and the Assembly did, in addition to Her late Majesty's pay, allow quarters to the private sentinels, or 5*s*. per week to each man at the choice of

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such planters as were to quarter them, and 20*s.* per week to each officer. This was done from year to year by temporary laws. This regiment since the Peace has been reduced to two Independent Companies, and the Assembly has given them none of the additional allowance since May last, not considering the dangerous state that Island is in at present, which we shall therefore take leave to lay before your Majesty. Jamaica is in a manner surrounded by Spanish and French settlements, and particularly the French on Hispaniola, are grown so formidable and strong, that if there is no regular force at Jamaica, it may be in danger from the attempts of an enemy in case of any rupture. There are a great many rebellious negroes in the mountains who frequently do a great deal of mischief. Besides the inhabitants are in apprehension of an insurrection of their own negroes, being about 60,000 in number and very insolent, and not 2,000 whites able to bear arms. The militia there is too few, and too much scatter'd for the defence of so large a place. An instance of this is, that upon the Lord Archibald's viewing the said Militia (tho' but a regiment at a time) he was forced to send a body of horse into those parishes from whence the foot were drawn, so apprehensive were the Planters of their danger, and yet the Assembly have hitherto refused to contribute anything further than May last for their own security. The Fort at Port Royall (which cost the Government about £100,000) is mounted with 120 guns, and so strong, that it has never yet been attempted by an enemy, and is absolutely necessary for the defence of your Majt's. ships, of the Island, and the trade thereof in time of war; so that we cannot think it advisable for the reasons aforementionn'd, that a Fort of such consequence should be left in the hands of so weak a militia, and therefore we are humbly of opinion, considering the present circumstances of that Island, that the two Companies now there, at least, are necessary even in time of peace, to garrison the forts, and keep other guards, until in consequence of the laws to be made, the Island be better peopled with white men. But as the Assembly have not subsisted them any longer than May last, the Govr. and Council have done it, and were in Dec. last above £1,600 in disburse. That the Council had then also refused to contribute any more, so that the Lord Archibald was oblig'd to do it himself. This being the state of the said two Companies, we humbly offer, that your Majty.'s pleasure be signify'd to the Lord Archd. Hamilton, that he move the Assembly in the most pressing manner that they contribute as formerly towards the support of the said Companies, that he assure them in your Majt's. name, that if they will

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pass such laws as shall be effectual for the peopling that Island with white men, your Majty. will in a short time after the passing such laws and after the Island's being in a reasonable state of defence, recall the said soldiers. Having thus humbly laid before your Majesty the weak and dangerous condition of the Island; We further take leave to represent that by the decrease of white people occasion'd in part by the late wars, and by the loss of their trade to the Spanish coast, which was considerable, the inhabitants are not able effectually to provide for all that may be necessary to people that Island, from whence there is too much reason to apprehend the Island is in danger of being lost, unless it be some ways assisted from hence, which we are induced to offer to your Majesty's consideration, Jamaica being so valuable an Island to the trade of Great Britain.

358. ii. Draught of H.M. Instructions for Governor Lord A. Hamilton. *In the usual form, except for alterations, indicated in preceding in Clauses* 9, 34, 35, 37. [*C.O.* 138, 14. *pp.* 220–315.]

April 25. Whitehal. **359**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. We have considered all your Lordship's letters since your being at Jamaica. We very much approve your Lordship's punctual correspondence, and shou'd have been glad you had found the same from hence; We desire your Lordship to continue it with us; and on our part we shall be exact in answering your Lordship, and in doing your Lordship all the justice that lyes in our power. In your future correspondence, we must desire a little alteration, and that is, that instead of referring in short to the Minutes of the Council and Assembly, your Lordsp. wou'd please to express the matters more at large in your letters, and only refer to the pages of the said Minutes, as vouchers to what your Lordship shall write; This we do not do as finding any fault with your Lordship, but as a method that will make the thing more easy to us, under the multiplicity of business that lyes before us. There is another thing that wou'd be of great service, and wou'd save a great deal of time, which is, that the Minutes of Council and Assembly which your Lordsp. shall transmit to us, be abstracted in the margent; And it wou'd be a further advantage if the Acts were so too. We have laid before H.M. our opinion, that the Captains of men of war, be directed to live in good understanding with your Lordship, and to obey and follow your directions, during their stay at Jamaica. But this not being fully comply'd with by the Lords of the Admiralty, we think it necessary to send your Lordship a copy of their letter to Mr. Secretary Stanhope (*v.* March 28) for your Lordship's information. We cannot now be so particular in this letter, as we shall hereafter, in our correspondence with your Lordship, and must therefore for this time refer your Lordship to the inclosed copy of a Representation (*v. preceding*) for your information of what we have

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done for the advantage of Jamaica, and the making your Lordship easy in your Government; and as we are apprehensive H.M. pleasure may not be signify'd thereupon before Mr. Rigby's departure; we would not lose the opportunity of informing your Lordship how ready we are, and shall be in assisting your Lordship in every thing that is for the prosperity of that Island. We agree with what the late Board writ, July 20th, 1713, relating to the allowing appeals from the Chancery to the King in Council, and therefore your Lordship will do well to allow all such when they shall exceed the sum of £500. As to escheats, your Lordship will see by our foremention'd Representation, what we have proposed to H.M. Upon this occasion we must take notice to your Lordsp. that complaints have been made here, of escheats having been undervalued, and particularly that of Kupius. And therefore if H.M. shall approve of what we have represented, we doubt not but your Lordp. will take particular care, that the juries, be men of the best characters, that the escheats be not undervalued, and .that the other conditions, upon which we have proposed to alter the old Instruction, be punctually comply'd with, which will take of all the insinuations that some persons might otherwise make. We concur with what the late Board writ, 21st June, 1714, relating to the Speaker's refusing your Lordship the Minutes, to the Assembly's adjourning themselves without your Lordship's leave, and refusing to let the Council amend mony-bills. The good dispositions which are shewn here for the support of Jamaica, make us hope the Assembly will give you no such grounds of complaints for the future, or treat your character with such disrespect, as to put you under the necessity of proroguing them, as the last did, in refusing to let your Lordship joyn with them in their Address. Your Lordship will see by our foresaid Representation, that we have proposed to H.M. several articles in your Lordship's Instructions for the better and sooner peopling of Jamaica; we did upon this occasion consider the two Jamaica Acts, *for encouraging the importation of white servants*, and *the settlement of that Island*, and thereupon observe that the penalties in those acts are too severe: for the prolonging of servitude for having been in drink, and some other such like crimes, will discourage people from going there: whereas considering the want of white people, all manner of encouragement ought to be given to their coming to settle in that Island. And therefore we think that if a fund cou'd be found for paying the passage of people that wou'd go thither, those people to be free on their arrival, and to have a certain portion of land granted to them to make a settlement, it might be a means to draw people thither; But then in case they leave the Island in four years, they shou'd be obliged to refund what was paid for their passage. And we think that if all persons who shall be deficient in their number of white men, were obliged to pay a fine of £6 per annum for every such deficiency, it might be a considerable help towards such a fund. Another help wou'd be that every boat keeper at the port of Kingston, and other places of trade,

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shou'd be obliged to keep one white man for every boat, under the penalty of a fine of £6. And as the Island can never be peopled without a sufficient number of white women, it seems necessary that all persons shou'd be obliged for every 20 negroes to keep one white woman, or rather that two white women shou'd be reckon'd equivalent to one white man. Another thing that might conduce to the peopling the Island, wou'd be if the Assembly cou'd be persuaded to pass a law to restrain negroes being brought up to trades for the future, and such as are now handicraftsmen hinder'd after three or four years to work in towns. And that your Lordship may have some further hints upon this subject, we enclose to your Lordship the copy of a memorial, we have received relating thereunto ; [*? March* 25—*Ed.*]. These we only mention to your Lordship as what we think may be proper to be framed into a law by the Assembly in lieu of the present penalties and provisions by the forementiond laws. We doubt not but your Lordship will represent this to the Assembly in such a manner as will make them not only sensible of their own danger, but also of the necessity of applying themselves immediately to what is necessary for their own good and preservation, and only proposed as such. This gives us occasion to desire your Lordship to let us have as particular an account as you can, of the strength of the French on Hispaniola, their several settlements, and the encouragement given them by the King of France to settle, the nature of their Government, and what and how much of their maxims may be apply'd towards the improvement of Jamaica. We desire your Lordship also to let us have an account of the lands ungranted in Jamaica, what the nature of them is, and how they may be best disposed of to the advantage of the Island. As also the quantities of lands possess'd by the several planters, and how much thereof is cultivated. Upon your Lordship's repeated desire that the Acts *for quieting possessions and regulating fees*, shou'd be laid before H.M. for his Royal approbation, and upon Mr. Rigby's having applyed to us several times on this occasion, we have consider'd the said Acts ; but as we find there have been objections made to the first of them, we have referr'd it back to the Attorny General, for his reconsidering it, and so soon as we have his report, we shall lay the Acts before H.M. in the most favourable manner ; For we are both inclined and willing to do all that in us lyes for the advantage of the Island. And your Lordship may assure both the Council and Assembly, as you think fit, that nothing shall be wanting on our parts, that can be desired in justice and reason, to make the people easy. [*C.O.* 138, 14. *pp.* 316–324.]

April 25. Whitehall. **360**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Burchett. *Reply to April 20th.* Capt. Leake's answers transmitted Oct. 12th, appear to be for 1713, *etc. Desires the* Commodore's replies to Enquiries of May 13, 1714. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 91, 92.]

April 26. Admiralty Office. **361**. Mr. Burchett to Mr. Popple. *Reply to preceding.* The Commodore who went with the last year's Fishery to Newfoundland, is not yet return'd ; but when he does, I shall not fail

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to transmitt his account to you, *etc.* *Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. 27th April, Read 2nd May, 1715. *Addressed.* ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 90 ; *and* 195, 6. *p.* 92.]

April 26. Jamaica. **362**. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Haveing this opportunity by the *Folkston* man of war, I very willingly acquit my self of my duty to transmit to your Board accots. of what occurs here, *etc.* Your Lordships by haveing recourse to what I have formerly represented to the late Board will observe the many difficultys I laboured under in the discharge of my duty by the oppositions of a party not only in the Assembly, but even in the Council, obstructing everything proposed for the support of the Government, nay even for their own interest and safety. I question not but your Lopps. may have long ere now lay'd the whole before H.M. in such a manner that proper measures are taken for remedying those disorders. Since the last desolution I have delay'd calling a new Assembly, believing I may do it with better success after receiving my Patent with new Instructions, which I am resolved to waite for ; Tho the occasions of the Government for supplys are verry pressing, I shall instance but one. The late Regiment here, as alsoe the Two Independant Company's form'd upon its reducement, have since May last been subsisted by my self wholely excepting some small part advanced by the Council of which they quickly grew weary. In pursuance to the commands of their Excellencys the late Lord Justices *relating to illegal trade with the French settlements* (*v. Aug.* 19) I have caused the Proclamation your Lopps. will find in the Minutts of Council of 22nd March, herewith transmitted, to be published. I am further commanded by the said letter to take particular care that the Captains of the men of war attending the Island do not take on board any merchandize *etc.* I have long since in the orders I have had occasion to give the Captains of men of war here, particularly recited the article of their general Instructions restraining them from takeing on board any goods or merchandize ; so that if there has been failures therein I hope I can be thought no ways answerable for them. And I must further observe to your Lopps. that not haveing authority to remove or suspend any officer of a man of war upon any breach of orders, a punctuall complyance where a command is so precarious, as Governors of the Colonys have over ships of war 'tending on their Governments, is hardly to be expected. I have formerly given accts. of my correspondence with our neighbours the French and Spaniards since the first suspention of arms. I must own that on the part of the first their has not been the least ground of complaint, mutuall restitutions and good offices, strictly agreeable to Treatys, haveing passed between us. I cannot say that it has been the same on the part of the Spaniards, who upon various pretences have seized and confiscate many of our tradeing vessells ; and as often as applications has been made to me I have not fail'd demanding restitutions from the Governours where such seizurs have been made, but without any success, many instances of which will doubtless come before you from the

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partys concern'd. I am sory to find that instead of our increasing in people, there is hardly one parish in the Island that is not weaker in men fitt to bear arms, then before the Peace. The true cause of which proceeds in great measure from the late Assembly's letting fall the deficiency Act, which obliged the planters keeping a certain number of white men in proportion to their negroes, and their not makeing any other necessary provision for the incouragement of familys to come reside and settle with them ; my utmost endeavours have not been wanting in recommending these things to their serious consideration ; but indeed for these two years last I may say few right steps have been made by the Assemblys here. Some time since I receiv'd by the hands of William Keith Esqr. (who arrived here from Virginia in the *Nightingall* man of war) a letter from the late Commissrs. of Customs dated 8th of May last signifying to me their haveing deputed in pursuance of a warrant from the late Ld. Treasurer of Great Britain, the said Keith to be Surveyour General of the Southern district of America, in which this Island is comprehended ; dureing his stay here he has made several new officers and regulations, which I find has a good deal allarm'd the tradeing part of the Island. I must now give your Lopps. some acct. of my conduct on a particular that has lately occurred, since 'tis probable your Lopps. may be apply'd to upon it. Mr. Peter Beckford haveing some days since attended me with H.M. Letters Patents appointing William Congrave Esqr. Secretary and Clerk of the Inrollments of this Island, and likewise produceing a deputation from Mr. Congrave appointing Saml. Page Esq. his deputy, and in case of his death or absence Peter Beckford Esqr. who desireing to be admitted accordingly, I gave him for answer that I did not think proper to approve of him for the execution of that office, and that I should give my reasons for soe doeing where they were proper, which I am now to doe to your Lopps. Mr. Peter Beckford haveing dureing the course of my Government here distinguished himself, not only when a Member of the Assembly, but likewise as their Speaker, by a continued opposition to whatever I thought necessary to propose for the support of the Government and interest of the Island, many instances of which (too long to be here mentioned) I have given in my accots. to the late Board, and which they were so well satisfy'd with, that they were pleased to disapprove of his conduct in these words. *Quotes* 21st *June*, 1714, *q.v. Continues :* I conceive it needless to trouble your Lopps. with further reasons tho' many might be assign'd, and I presume those allready mention'd may be sufficient likewise for not approveing of Mr. Page as being only a toole of the others. However I have taken such care that the interest of Mr. Congrave the Patentee shall no ways suffer, and in the mean time the office shall be duly executed. By late advices from the Havana I am told the gallions from Vera Cruze were dayly expected there in order to join two Spanish ships of war, one of which was the *Hampton Court*, who are said to have great treasure on board for Old Spain. I am likewise inform'd from thence that the French agent at that place had received advices from their

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settlement in the Country call'd Ilinois towards the head of the River Mississipi granted by the French King for a term of years to the Sieur Crozat, that two silver mines had been lately discoverd and open'd there, one of which proved extreamly rich, *etc.* *Signed*, A. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th, Read 27th June, 1715. 8 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

362. i. Account of H.M. Revenue of Jamaica, Michaelmas, 1713–1714. *Receipts*, £7,988 0s. 7¾d. *Expenditure*, £2,076 8s. 6d. Balance due, £5,911 12s. 1d. Outstanding debts, £6,374 12s. 8d. *Signed*, James Knight, Recr. Genl., Peter Heywood, Dep Audr., A. Hamilton. *Endorsed as preceding.* 10 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *Nos.* 79, 79 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 138, 14. *pp.* 339–347.]

[April 26.] from my lodging at Mr. Mathew Probee against the Swan near Water Lane and Temple gate.

363. Sampson Sheafe to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The Province of New Hampshire is of very great importance both for ye honour and service of H.M. and good and benefit of the whole Kingdom being in some respects preferable to anie other of H.M. plantacons in that it affords trees fit for masts, yards, bowspritts, such as for their goodnesse, and large dimensions have never yet been found in anie other part of the world but there and in the adjoining Province of Meine, being fit for H.M. greatest ships of war as also trees for smaller masts in great plenty. Likewise pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine etc. The soil is also suitable to produce hemp and flax. I have formerly been at considerable charge to search the country as far eastward as Kennebeck River sending several skilful persons *etc.*, but tho' they found smaller masts plentiful, yet they found few trees beyond New Hampshire and Meine would make masts exceeding 32 inches diamr. *Proposes* that H.M. Navy should be supplied from thence instead of Norway and Sweden *etc.* It is needful that the Lt. Governor reside in the Province; the Governor residing at Boston, as is proper, cannot visit New Hampshire more than once or twice a year, *etc.* This Province may well be termed the Key of New England. If an enemie should possess themselves thereof (as in the late war was much feared) it would endanger the whole countrey, *etc.* *Signed*, Sampson Sheafe. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th April, Read 5th May, 1715. 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 32; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 10–13.]

April 28. St. James's.

364. H.M. Commission to Lt. Governor Spotswood. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 280, 281.]

April 28. St. James's.

365. H.M. Commission for William Taylor to be Lieut. Governor of the Massachusets Bay, under the Governor in Chief, Elizeus Burges. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 258.]

April 29. Whitehal.

366. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. We have considered an Act past in Jamaica, 1711, *for regulating fees*, which we take to be of service to the inhabitants, and have no objection to your Majesty's confirming the same. We have

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also considered another Act of that Island past there 1711, *for the further quieting of possessions, and preventing vexatious suits at law*, and thereupon humbly represent to your Majesty the reasons for the passing of this law, vizt. : that by the earthquake and fire at Port Royal, and other accidents, some records of that Island have been utterly destroy'd and lost, and that sevl. titles heretofore made of lands, for want of skill in those that drew the conveyances, might admit of disputes and suits in law and equity : For prevention whereof, it is enacted, that all persons that have been in possession of any lands, houses, negroes etc. for the space of seven years before the making of this Act, without suit, claim or interruption, or who shall continue in such possession from the first possessing of the same (by themselves or those under whom they claim) for seven years, shall have and enjoy such estate and hold the same in fee against all persons whatsoever etc. And having had the opinion of your Majesty's Attorny General thereupon, and being attended by the most considerable merchants and planters here in England, who unanimously agreed in desiring that the said Act might be confirm'd by your Majesty, and that the Act having now been almost four years in force, and no persons interested either there or here, having complained against any part thereof, we have no objection why your Majty. may not be graciously pleased to approve and confirm the said Act, which we humbly conceive will be a means to quiet the minds of the people, who are in great anxiety whilst their titles remain precarious ; Besides, that if your Majesty shou'd be graciously pleased to confirm this Act, it will be an encouragement to the inhabitants to carry over white people for the better settling and peopling that Island, which are so much wanted there, as is more fully express'd in our Representation of 25th instant. [*C.O.* 138, 14. *pp.* 328–330.]

April 29. Whitehall. **367**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have ordered Mr. Pringle to transmit to you *the following* list *etc.* as desired 14th inst. *etc.* *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 30th April, Read 2nd May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 388, 17. *No.* 115 ; *and* 389, 25. *p.* 176.]

Apryle 29. Whitehall. **368**. Mr. Pringle to Mr. Popple. *Encloses following.* *Signed*, Ro. Pringle. *Endorsed*, Recd. 30th April, Read 2nd May, 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

368. i. List of Lt. Governors appointed by H.M. :—John Moody (Placentia), Feb. 3, 1715 ; George Hay (Montserrat), Oct. 1, 1714 ; Saml. Vetch (Nova Scotia and Annapolis Royal), Jan. 20, 1715 ; William Mathew (St. Christophers), Jan. 26, 1715 ; Edward Byam, Antegoa, Jan. 28, 1715 ; Daniel Smith (Nevis), March 2nd, 1715 ; Wm. Mathews (Leeward Islands), March 25, 1715 ; Alexander Spotswood (Virginia), April 28th, 1715 ; — Tailer (Massachusetts Bay, and New Hampshire), April 28th, 1715. *Signed*, Ro. Pringle. ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 323, 7. *Nos.* 43, 43 i. ; *and* 324, 10. *pp.* 68, 69.]

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April 29. St. James's. **369**. H.M. Warrant renewing the appointment of William Broderick as Attorney General of Jamaica. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 198.]

[April 29.] **370**. Petition of John Salkeld, Clerk, to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Prays* for H.M. further confirmation of a grant of land in St. Kitts *etc. v.* A.P.C. II. *No.* 1233. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th April, Read 2nd May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 56.]

April 30. St. James's. **371**. Order of King in Council. Confirming Acts of Jamaica, *for regulating fees*, and *for the further quieting of possessions, etc. Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 22nd, Read 23rd June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *No.* 74 ; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 331, 332.]

April 30. St. James's. **372**. Order of King in Council. Approving John Hart as Governor of Maryland, upon the petition of Francis Lord Guildford, who, as guardian of Charles Lord Baltemore, has re-appointed him, *etc. Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 4th, Read 5th May, 1715. 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 717. *No.* 66 ; *and* 5, 727. *pp.* 447, 448.]

April 30. St. James's. **373**. Order of King in Council. The Treasury are to appoint Commissioners for the sale of the lands in St. Christophers, as proposed by the Council of Trade, 5th May, 1714. Lands that belonged to the popish clergy are not to be sold, but their quantity and value is to be laid before H.M. in Council for his farther pleasure therein, *etc. v.* A.P.C. II. *No.* 1210. *Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 20th Aug., 1716. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 11. *No.* 20 ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 448, 449.]

April 30. St. James's. **374**. Order of King in Council. Approving Representation of 24th Feb., 1715, and restoring her estate to Elizabeth Salenave, *etc. Signed*, Chris. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 20th, Read 21st Aug., 1716. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 11. *No.* 21 ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 449, 450.]

April 30. St. James's. **375**. Order of King in Council. Approving Representation 5th May, 1714, and restoring the estates in St. Christophers of the French Protestant Refugees, Elizabeth Renoult, Aletta de la Cousay, Paul Minvielle de Bonnemere, Mary and Margaret de Nampons, Catherine Fraise, and Martha Assaillies. *Signed and endorsed as preceding.* 5 *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 11. *Nos.* 22, 23 ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 450–453.]

May 2. Boston, New England. **376**. Governor Dudley to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have the honour of your Lordships letters of the 26th of January last which came to my hand two days since, and have sent express to the Province of New Hampshire, directing the Clerks to send me fair copys of that Act your Lordships wrot for that I may lay it before your Lordships. The ship that brings this was fallen down before your Lordships letters arrived, but

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here is a vessel or two will sail within a few days time, by whom I shall not fail to send the copys aforesaid. I have had the misfortune to lose the Secretarys of both Provinces within two months last past which were men of capacity for their places. Mr. Addington of the Massachusetts and Mr. Story for New Hampshire who never failed me in carfully transmitting the Acts and minutes of Assembly and Council in their several stations, and in August last I was present and saw the fyles all put up, and in my letter of September both at the Secretary's office and at your Lordships' Board I gave notice of their coming, as I have always done, and can't imagine how that single paper shou'd be wanting, but the Gentlemen are both dead, and it shall be forthwith supply'd. It is my duty to acquaint your Lordships that the Secretary of the Massachusetts holds by Commission immediatly from his Majesty ; He has no stated salary, but was usually presented by the Assembly with 50 or £60 per annum, and his fees near the same summ, and that is all I cou'd ever obtain for him. The Secretary of New Hampshire lived by the Law and writing, and had a payment annually not exceeding £20 pr. annum, and has been hitherto appointed by the Governour, but your Lordships will please to give order therein. I have in both the Provinces appointed two Gentlemen to each Province to take care of the Seals, papers *etc.* belonging to the offices severally, until H.M. pleasure be further known, and sworn a Clerk of the Council in each Province for the time being. The inclosed prints were published in both the Provinces, in all seaport towns, and H.M. Officers of the Custom House directed to use all possible methods for the discovery of any collusion or breach made therein. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 27th June, 1715, Read 26th June, 1718. 2 *pp. Enclosed*,

376. i. Proclamation by Governor Dudley, with the advice of the Council, against commerce with the French of Canada, Cape Breton, or any other parts, the articles of commerce upon the late Treaty of Peace being not yet settled, *etc.* Boston, 29th March, 1715. *Endorsed as preceding. Printed* by B. Green, *etc.* Headpiece, the Royal Arms. 1 *p.*

376. ii. Copy of the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of Neutrality between England and France in 1686. *Same endorsement. Printed by* B. Green, Boston. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 165, 165 i., ii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 915. *pp.* 151–153.]

May 3. Whitehall. **377.** Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Enclose following, for H.M. pleasure thereupon. *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p. Enclosed*,

377. i. *Same* to the King. *Representation upon the disposing of the lands in the late French part of St. Christophers.* The sooner that Island is settled and planted, the greater advantage it will be, not only to the inhabitants and trade thereof, but it will also be an addition to your Majesty's Revenue by the increase of the 4½ p.c. duty

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there and Customs here, and an increase of people in that island will be an addition of strength and security to the rest of your Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands; Wherefore we humbly offer the same be done as soon as conveniently may be. We have been inform'd the French part of that Island contains above 20,000 acres of good land fit for sugar canes; besides the lands about the salt ponds, and some others of less value, but fit for feeding and breeding of cattle. We shall humbly propose two methods for the speedier settling this Island. The first is, that it bee sold outright to the highest bidder, which may perhaps be done, especially the best lands, for about £3 per acre, with a quit-rent of about 6*d*. per acre Island money upon the whole. Of these lands we humbly propose that about 4,000 acres of the worst near the sea side be parcelled out in plantations, not exceeding 10 acres each, and given gratis to a poorer sort of inhabitants; and that there be a clause in their respective grants, prohibiting them to sell or dispose of their lands to any persons having lands there already; and that they be oblig'd to furnish one white man (in case they are disabled themselves) with one good gun, 30 charges of powder and ball and cartridge box and sword for the militia, to be ready on all occasions. That in case of failure they be liable to a penalty to be specifyed in the grant, or the lands to revert to your Majesty. There will then remain above 16,000 acres, which if disposed of at £3 pr. acre as aforesaid, will amount to above £48,000 besides the quit-rent as above. We further humbly offer, that the abovementioned lands be divided into plantations in the following proportions, none exceeding 300, some of 250, 200, and 150, 100, 50, and some of 25 acres; that each grantee be oblig'd to cultivate the said lands in a certain limitted time; and for every 40 acres to keep one white man, or two white women, within a year after the date of their grant or bill of sale, and one white man or two white women, for every 20 acres, 3 years after the said date. And whereas the granting of large tracts to one person is a hindrance to the people of an Island or Plantation, and is one of the chief reasons of the weakness of Jamaica, and other your Majesty's Colonies in America; we humbly offer, that no person having already 300 acres of land in that Island be allow'd to purchase any of the French lands, unless it be upon the marriage of their children and the separation of their families; and that as few as may be of the inhabitants of the other three Leeward Islands be encourag'd to purchase; since the known fertility of the soil and healthfulness of the climate of St. Christophers, may invite many persons from the other Islands to go thither, which wou'd be a weak'ning to the said

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Islands and detriment to the whole. The other method we humbly lay before your Majesty is, that the said land be granted in fee farms, at a yearly reserv'd rent of about 4 or 5s., that country money, pr. acre ; and the grantees have liberty to fine off $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the said rent as they shall think fit ; This in our humble opinion wou'd contribute to a speedier settlement ; since people may be more willing and able to settle plantations on the terms of a yearly reserv'd rent, than of a sum in gross for the purchase. This reserv'd rent may be sufficient to answer the salaries of the Chief Governor and the four Lieut. Governors (who are now paid out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ pr. cent.) and afford a further sum towards contingent charges. The better to perform this work, which method soever your Majesty may think fit to approve of, we are humbly of opinion it will be necessary that Commissrs. of known probity and ability, not exceeding three, with Surveyors under them, be sent from hence, impower'd and instructed to execute their Commissions without the intervention of any Governor, Lt. Govr. or Commander in Chief unless his or their assistance be desir'd. We further humbly offer that in all grants or bills of sale the grantee or purchaser be subjected to the laws now in force in the other part of that Island, and particularly that they be obliged to pay your Majesty the duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. That the said late French part be divided into parishes, and that the inhabitants be impower'd to send a proportionable number of Representatives to the Genl. Assembly. That to incourage the speedy building and settling of the towns of Basse Terre, French Sandy Point, and White Flag Bay, the ground of the said towns be laid out in proportions for building tenements of different sizes, and granted gratis to such as apply for the same, with this proviso, that they build according to the proportions within the space of 18 months. *Autograph signatures.* 6 *pp.* [*C.O.* 239, 1. *Nos.* 23, 23 i. ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 192–199.]

May 4. Whitehall.

378. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following*, " and that H.M. undoubted right and title to the Islands of St. Lucia and Tobago may fully appear, we inclose a Representation by this Board 2nd June, 1709, thereupon." *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p. Enclosed,*

378. i. Extract of letter from President Sharpe, 28th Feb., 1715.

378. ii. Copy of M. Duquesne's to President Sharpe. *v.* Feb. 28.

378. iii. Copy of President Sharpe's reply. *v.* Feb. 28. [*C.O.* 152, 39. *Nos.* 125, 125 i.-iii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 29, 13. *pp.* 304, 305.]

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May 5. **379**. Lord Guildford to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Offers Col. Blackston (*sic*) and Capt. Hyde as securities for Governor Hart and prays despatch. (*v.* April 30th.) *Signed*, Guilford. *Endorsed*, Recd. 9th, Read 17th May, 1715. *Addressed*. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 717. *No.* 67 ; *and* 5, 727. *p.* 449.]

May 6. St. James's. **380**. H.M. Instructions to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. *Signed*, G. R. *Copy*. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 199–257.]

May 6. Whitehall. **381**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Enclose following. *Autograph signatures*. 1 *p.*
381. i. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. Enclose following.
381. ii. Draught of H.M. Instructions to Robt. Hunter, Governor of New York, and New Jersey. Same as former, except that David Lyol is added to the Council. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *pp.* 168–269 ; *and* 5, 995. *pp.* 190–299 ; *and* 5, 1079. *Nos.* 83, 83 i. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 980. *No.* 39.]

May 6. Whitehall. **382**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. Having considered two Acts of New York, *for laying an excise etc.*, and *discharging the debts of the Colony etc.*, we have no objection why your Majesty may not confirm them, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *pp.* 270, 271 ; *and* 5, 1079. *No.* 84.]

May 7. Boston, New England. **383**. Governor Dudley to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have the honour of your Lordships' letters of the 26th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$, wherein I am commanded to lay before your Lordships an Act lately passed in New Hampshire, wherein a duty is layd on all timber loaden in the Province of Main, that is brought down Piscataqua River to be landed in the Massachusetts, and another duty on all West India goods that pass up the said River, thô' they have paid duty before in the Massachusetts. The said Act was certainly sent home in July or August last past and is now again enclosed, and I am humbly of opinion, do's not impose such a duty, nor was intended so to do in the Council of that Province when it was lay'd before me, however soon after I was advis'd of it and wrote to the Gentlemen of H.M. Council of New Hampshire, and advis'd the suspension of the receipt of the duty upon the Massachusett vessels, until my next visit of that Province, which was delay'd by the death of Her late Majesty, and for want of the arrival of H.M. orders for the continuation of officers until April 12th last past, when being present I made an Order in Council to stop the receipt of the said duty as being a proceeding and demand not contain'd in the Act, which upon the perusal of the Act, I am humbly of opinion is not contain'd therein. At the first complaint of it I projected a meeting of several persons chosen for that end of both Provinces to meet and set the matter in a true light to satisfaction, because the Act contains other charges of impost, the standing Revenue of the Province, who were chosen accordingly, but before they

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cou'd meet, it being winter, the six months (by Act of Parliament determin'd) were out, and they doubted of the meeting and so 'twas delay'd till my coming thither when the inclos'd Minute of Council was agreed, and all this happen'd before the first of May, when your Lordships' commands arriv'd. The words of the Act, I am humbly of opinion, will not warrant the demand of that duty, but being made for a year the Act is determin'd the 10th of June, and the Collector being forbidden in April, your Lordships will have no further complaint for the time to come the Act being determin'd: And for the time past I inquir'd of Mr. Penhallow the Treasurer of New-hampshire, what the receipt amounted to, and he judg'd 'twould not amount to more than 30 or £40 for the time that it was collected. I hope the past part of this matter will be in a true light by the papers now presented, but there are very great differences referring to the Little Province of New Hampshire, in the affair of their bounds, and the challenge of Mr. Allen and Mason to the soil of the whole Province, which has been in Law, and often appealed home to the King in Council for 40 years last past, which being hear'd and determin'd will set all to rights, which I have been as serviceable in, as I was capable since I have had the honour to command here *etc.* I have no reason to favour either Province in this matter. My estate and family is in the Massachusetts, which might draw me on that side, and the smallness of the Little Province of New Hampshire on the other side, and the great debts contracted by the unfortunate Expedition to Canada lying heavy upon them both, which I desire earnestly may be provided for, and paid off, that we may be ready for better service, when we may be thereunto commanded by His Majesty. These reasons allow me to be unbyassed in any thing of charge between them. The Massachusetts alledge that the half of the River is their's in right of St. Ferdinando Gorge's Patent which they bought, and New Hampshire alledge that the Fort on their side, of which they bear the whole charge, is all the defence of the River; if this affair might end in the Massachusett's building a fortification on their side of the River, I am humbly of opinion, 'twou'd be a security to both the Provinces, *etc.* *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 27th June, 1715, Read 26th June, 1718. 3 *pp.*
Enclosed,

383. i. Memorandum of enclosed Act of New Hampshire, 1715, showing that the clause of the duty upon lumber etc. is wholly abated. ¼ *p.*

383. ii. Copy of Minute of Council of New Hampshire, Portsmo., 26th April, 1715, restraining the Collector from taking anything of those, that export lumber out of the Massachusetts, the Act requiring no such thing *etc.* *Endorsed as covering letter.* ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 164, 164 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 915. *pp.* 147–150.]

May 8. Charlestown. **384**. Charles Rodd to his Employer in London (forwarded by him to the King). It is with extreme regret that I am obliged

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to inform you of the deplorable state to which we are reduced. At the beginning of the week before Easter, the rumour spread amongst us that the Indians were discontented, and threatened to rise. This at first appeared ill-founded. But the news was confirmed by the arrival of Bray and Warner, two Indian traders, who gave us the same information, and said that unless the Indians saw the Governor, and some satisfaction was given them, they would not fail to take up arms. These two men were sent back at once to inform the Indians that the Governor would come at once to redress their grievances ; which he did the same day. Bray and Warner arrived the Thursday before Easter in a town of the Yammasees near Port Royal, where was Nairne, our Agent, Mr. Wright and one by name Mr. Cochram who dwelt with the Indians, and several other Indian Traders. They met the Indians and their Kings, delivered their message from the Governor, and offered them every kind of satisfaction for the wrong which had been done to them. The Indians appeared satisfied, shook hands in token of friendship, and drank with them as usual ; after which the traders retired each to his own dwelling. But next morning at dawn their terrible war-whoop was heard and a great multitude was seen whose faces and several other parts of their bodies were painted with red and black streaks, resembling devils come out of Hell. It is usually in this guise that they appear in war. The red indicates War, and the black represents the death without mercy which their enemies must expect. They threw themselves first upon the Agents and on Mr. Wright, seized their houses and effects, fired on everybody without distinction, and put to death, with torture, in the most cruel manner in the world, those who escaped the fire of their weapons. Amongst those who were there, Captain Burage (who is now in this town, and from whom I derive what I have just said) escaped by swimming across a river ; but he was wounded at the same time by two bullets, one of which pierced his neck and came out of his mouth, and the other pierced his back and is lodged in his chest, without touching a vital spot. After which he went to the house of Col. Barnwell, and so gave the alarm to the inhabitants of Port Royal, from whence he informed the plantations of everything that had occurred. By the intervention [*une admirable effet*] of Providence, the ship of Captain Swaddle, which had been seiz'd for landing merchandize in an irregular manner, happened to be there, with her Captain and other persons on board. They received the wretched inhabitants, to the number of about 400 ; and as night drew on, scarcely had these unfortunates got on board, when the Indians entered the plantations, and finding nobody in the houses, came down to the water's edge, and fired heavily on the ship all the night, but killed no-one ; they continually repeated their diabolical War-whoop as they fired. Next day they killed the horses and cattle with gun-shots, and sacked and plundered everything they met with, dancing in a grotesque fashion, and uttering loud cries of joy whilst they fired and burnt the houses. Such a spectacle might have given pleasure, had not the results been so disastrous. Another Indian Trader (the

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only one who escaped out of a large number) saved his life by crawling into a marsh, where he kept himself hid near the town. He heard, during the whole day, an almost continual fire, and cries and grievous groans. He often raised his head in his hiding-place, and heard and saw unheard-of things done; for the Indians burned the men, and made them die in torture. They treated the women in the most shameful manner in the world. And when these poor wretches cried O Lord! O my God! they danced and repeated the same words mocking them. Modesty forbids me to tell you in what manner they treated the women: modesty demands that I should draw a veil over this subject. This man who had witnessed so many cruelties, stripped himself naked so as completely to resemble the Indians; and in this state, made his escape by night, crossing the town without being perceived, he heard many people talking there, and saw several candles in each house; and having avoided the sentries, God granted that he should arrive here safe and sound. Mr. Jean Wright, with whom I had struck up a close friendship, and Mr. Nairne have been overwhelmed in this disaster. I do not know if Mr. Wright was burnt piece-meal, or not: but it is said that the criminals loaded Mr. Nairne with a great number of pieces of wood, to which they set fire, and burnt him in this manner so that he suffered horrible torture, during several days, before he was allowed to die. During these proceedings, the Governor collected the troops and camped at the house of Captain Woodwards. A little while after, the cannon was fired to give the alarm, and the laws of war were published; one party of Indians attacked the Governor even in his entrenchments; but they were very soon repulsed *etc.* When the necessary measures had been taken, and the Governor was advised by those who were with him that he was strong enough, he pursued the Indians; and having sent by water Col. Barnwell and Col. Mackey with a sufficiently large number of troops to the town where the Indians had practised the cruelties I have spoken of, he advanced by land with his main body. The second or third night, having camped in a plain near a river, where there were woods on either side, the scouts gave warning that the Indians were in the woods and divided into several bodies. Upon this news, all necessary precautions were taken and we remained under arms all night. Next day at dawn the Indians began a continual fire till an hour after sunrise, and almost surrounded the whole camp, being drawn up in crescent form. But the Governor and those with him, having rallied some fugitives, threw themselves upon the Indians and put them to flight, after having killed some of their leaders, amongst others one named Smith, who had in his pocket a ridiculous letter, addressed to the Governor, in which he advised him to quit the country, because they had determined to seize it, adding that all the Indians of the Continent had joined, or would join with them. And that we were only old women in comparison with them, *etc.* It was not thought advisable to pursue these monsters, the marshes being so placed that we should only have lost all our forces. It is believed that they

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have fled, and will presently form a large body to cut us to pieces. For we have sent people everywhere, and we learn from every side, from North to South, that the Indians have killed the Whites who were with them. It is some years, as we learn from prisoners, that the Indians have been preparing; they design to seize the whole Continent and to kill us or chase us all out of it. Some fancy that the Spaniards of St. Augustin and the French of Mobile and the other Plantations have encouraged and advised this horrible enterprise. I learn that all the traders who were with the Indians, except two or three who escaped, have been killed, and that poor Richard perished with six others, *etc.*, only one escaped, who tells us that they were with the Cheriquois, and that these Indians appeared to be our friends, and made a feast, to which they invited the Whites in order to deceive them, after which they shot them, *etc.*, *etc.* I should never finish, if I endeavoured to give you all the deplorable details of the condition we are in. The people from the country seek refuge here in crowds from all sides. The cries and groans of the women and children are heard unceasingly. Our misfortunes are great, and I fear lest they will be increased every day by famine and disease, apart from the warfare of these accursed Indians, so that I despair of surviving so many ills. One ought not, however, to renounce all hope so long as one is alive. When I consider what I have gained, and spent on the plantation in three years, that I had about 16 slaves, and the best estate in the Province, which would have produced several hundred pounds sterling in a year or two, and that I have lost everything in a moment *etc. etc.*, it seems to me a hundred times worse than death. I leave you to judge of the deplorable state to which I am reduced. It is a capital offence to leave the country. It is probable that, in view of the measures taken, we shall be able to hold firm against the Indians, for seven or eight months, if my Lord Carteret and you are touched by our condition. If you represent it to H.M. warmly, so as to obtain assistance, if we are sent munitions, about 1,000 men, some ships, and an Order to all the Plantations on the Continent to help us; if we are granted a free trade, at least for some time, as is desired here; and if a Proclamation is published in all H.M. Dominions, to prevent, under very severe penalties, the sale of powder, ball, muskets or any other instrument of war to these infamous criminals, this is the way to prevent the ruin and destruction of this fine country, *etc.* It would be wrong to represent Carolina as an inconsiderable country. Perhaps if this Province were lost, the whole Continent would suffer. For you may be assured that the evil will not stop there, but will spread everywhere, *etc.* May God open the eyes of those who hold the helm of State, that they may take pity on an afflicted people, and that they may work to aid them, *etc.* If you think that nothing will be done, I pray you to arrange that the Governor and Council may allow me to return *etc.* *Signed*, George Rodd. *French.* 3½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 387. *No.* 1.]

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May 9. St. James's. **385**. The King to Governor Hunter. Whereas it has been humbly represented to us by the Proprietors of New Jersey, that it is of great consequence to the publick peace of that our Province as well as for the security of the property of our subjects, that the offices of Keeper of the Records and Surveyor General of the lands should be faithfully discharged and that they had for that end appointed James Smith and James Allexander for officiating the said two offices, *etc.*, you are to assist and countenance them in the execution of their offices, *etc.* *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 259.]

May 9. Bermuda. **386**. President and Council of Bermuda to the Council of Trade and Plantations. On the 26th of the last month about ten at night dyed H. E. Henry Pulleine of a fever, wch. distemper hath carried off many of the inhabitants, amongst whom the Govr's. Lady also departed this life, the ninth day after him. My Lords this country having had long experience of the conduct and management of Col. Bennett both as to civil and military affairs, when he was our Govr., have therefore addrest H.M. that he may succeed in the Government, and do humbly intreat your Lordps. will contribute to our happiness by promoting his interest, *etc.* *Signed*, M. Burrows, Presidt., Tho. Brooke, Jno. Trimingham, Saml. Sherlock, Wm. Outterbridge, Saml. Smith, Jno. Peasly, Len. White. *Endorsed*, Recd. 20th, Read 21st June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 37, 9. *No.* 33; *and* 38, 7. *pp.* 222, 223.]

[May 9.] **387**. Draught of H.M. Instructions to the Lt. Governor of Placentia. *v.* May 12. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Secy. Stanhope) Read 9th May, 1715. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 92; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 93–96.]

May 10. Whitehall. **388**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Submit Capt. Taverner's accounts. Continue:*—We further conceive, by the accounts before us, that Mr. Taverner may, by the end of this summer, finish what he is about in the survey. We therefore humbly submit it, whether it may not be proper, to send him orders to return at the end of this next fishing season, to give a full account of his transactions, and that in the mean time the Lords of the Admiralty be desir'd to give orders to the Commanders of the King's ships, to be assisting to him, during his stay there, for the better inabling him to perform the survey he is now imploy'd in. *Autograph signatures.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*
Enclosed,
388. i. Copy of Capt. Taverner's account, 1714. [*C.O.* 194, 23. *Nos.* 19, 19 i.]

May 10. **389**. George Vaughan to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I am of ye country of North America in New England, and understanding that some affairs are transacting respecting that country, am the more incouraged to contribute what I am able

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for its welfair, *etc. Encloses following. Signed*, Geo. Vaughan. *Endorsed*, Recd. 10th, Read 11th May, 1715. *Addressed.* ½ *p. Enclosed,*

389. i. Mr. Vaughan's observations on the American Plantations. Many things might be effected in the Plantations, which are worthy consideration, and have a proper tendency to the benefit of Great Brittain, which because of the distance, and due want of inspection, are wholly neglected. The settlement of the Plantations hath occasion'd ye increase of trade, and further'd ye English Navigation *etc.* As they grow trade will grow by and with them, *etc.* It is humbly conceived that one great end of the Plantation Office was to promote and forward the growth of the English Plantations, their numbers and dominions, to regulate the Government there and the trade to and from them ; all which are much impeded for want of better information of their constitutions circumstances and abillities and thereby the whole damnifyed for want of a better regimen. Wherefore it is humbly proposed : that some Commissioners be imployed to inspect, consider, and survey each Collony in order to learn and report how and by what means a further improvement may be made so as to render the trade more beneficiall and accommodable and those Dominions more conducive to the glory and grandeur of Great Brittain. In the Plantations on the main there are but few who are very rich, yet on the other hand there are none who are miserably poor (unless pr. accident) so that their numbers being many their small estates added together, are of a considerable value, and if brought to an equall charge in all taxes, in their proportion for the publique good ; and paid into a Generall Treasury ; and for the present laid out in the necessary charges, for the suport, defence and advantage of the Governments ; then the weaker parts might be fortifyed, and made defencible and thereby protected from the incursion of enemies, whereas now they are exposed and opressed ; when the bigger and greater ones are supplied with men, and arms from the Crown ; which cannot be accounted for any other way but that things are not fully and impartially represented, as for instance New York is assisted and New Hampshire neglected, this the only place which suplies the Crown with stores of great masts for the Royal Navy, and the American settlements with lumber, was a frontier in the late war to the Indian enemy and the French both by land and sea ; that an inland and great goverment, surrounded with inhabitants on every side ; a great and rich people, and New Hampshire consisting of only six towns, and about 1,000 men which things if duly represented, would doubtless be regulated, and the generall good of that

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country provided for. It is thought the four Governments in New England have in them 34,000 men, vizt. Masachusets, 20,000, Road Island 5,000, Connecticut 8,000, New Hampshire 1,000, and that every man one with another is worth £10 annuall income, which at 2*s.* in the pound is £34,000; and their annuall charge in time of peace is not more then £14,000; and that the other Collonies on the Main by the same way of reckoning would pay £150,000 and their annuall charge not to exceed £10,000, so that if they were taxed to the use of the Crown, as the subjects of great Brittain are, there would be £160,000 to spare, to defray the further necessary charge in Civill Goverment, and other needfulls, as a Lord Lieutenant, Governours, Judges, Magistrates *etc.* It is certain that the Plantations are very much pinched by want of a medium of exchange in their traffick and that of late the silver and gold is almost all sent for returns to great Brittain. And they have but few bills of credit, for use of the Goverment, which are not sufficient to suport the trade, therefore humbly proposed whether it be not highly reasonable, that the King by his Royal Perogative, should give the Goverments liberty, to emit bills and let them out to loan at 6 pr. cent., on land security, to the value of £500,000, in New England, and in proportion to the rest. The Revenue of New England, would be £30,000 pr. annum, and what is over and above the necessary charge, might be expended in victualling ships of war, sending home navall stores, *etc. Proposed:* (1) That in North America a survey be made of all lands, their soil, cituation, quantity, accommodations, rivers, bays, what number of inhabitants, how and by what means they may be rendred more serviceable to the Crown. (2) That certain quantities of land may be appropriated for the use of the Crown for timber, masts, sparrs, planks, dealls, *etc.* (3) That directions may be given for the resetling the towns destroyed by the Indians, since it is the best part of New England for deals, masts, fishing etc. (4) That proper measures be taken to reclaim the Eastern Indians from idolatry and bring them to the English interest. (5) That the importation of masts, deals, hemp, tar, etc. be incourag'd into Gt. Brittain. (6) That the Castle of New Hampshire may be secured and its defence provided for. (7) That the Lt. Governour may reside in New Hampshire, since the Governour will not. (8) That the wast land may be put to quit-rent for the use of the Crown. (9) That directions may be given for the imediate settlement of the bounds between province and province for prevention of future differences. The importation of masts, deals duty free and pr. a bounty will increase the Brittish Navigation, make Great Brittain independant for Navall Stores on foreign

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Princes, promote the English manufactures, keep the silver coin in the Kingdom, and suppress the growth of the woollen manufactures in New England. If the importation of masts, deals, tar, etc., be encouraged, *proposed*. (1) that every ship importing them shall pr. themselves or others transport 10 of the begging vagrants of the City of London to New England for every hundred tunns imported. (2) That a Generall Name be given to the country of North America where the English Settlements and Plantations are. (3) That each Goverment be constituted a province or Collony of the same. (4) That every three years a generall Congress of the Governours be appointed, and meet accordingly, to consult the generall good of the whole. (5) That a Commissioner be appointed to preside in the said Congress to regulate and report all acts under the hand and seall of their Secretary for the better information of the Board of Trade. 3¼ *closely written pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 33, 33 i. ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 14–21.]

May 10. Whitehall. **390**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Burchett. The Right Honble. the Lords of the Committee of Council having been yesterday at the Board of Trade and Plantations, and being of opinion that it is very prejudicial that the fishing ships do not bring home the complement of men they carry out, many of them being entic'd away by the New England men, and others left in the country, their Lordps. desire you to move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Commadore of the Newfoundland Convoy be directed to signify to the masters of all British ships there, that they take particular care to bring home the complement of men they carry out, except in case of death, for that otherwise they will be prosecuted here. Their Lordps. further desire that Capt. Kempthorn may have directions from my Lords of the Admiralty, to receive on board his ship such money as shall be brought him by the Agent of the Garrison at Placentia for their use. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 96, 97.]

May 10. Admty. Office. **391**. Mr. Burchett to Mr. Popple. *Reply to preceding.* My Lords Commrs. of the Admiralty have given directions to Capt. Kempthorne of the *Worcester*, *as supra*. *Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 11th May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 92 ; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 99, 100.]

May 10. Whitehall. **392**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Since our letters of 10th and 23rd March, *etc.*, relating to the survey of the late French part of Newfoundland, we have had under consideration some papers receiv'd from Capt. Taverner, and finding he is not recall'd, or anybody else sent in his place, we think it proper to lay before you the account of the charges he hath been at, *etc.* for H.M. directions thereupon. We conceive Mr. Taverner may by the end of this summer finish what he is about in the said survey ; we therefore humbly submit it

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whether it may not be proper to send him orders to return at the end of this next fishing season, to give a full accot. of his transactions ; and that in the mean time the Lords of the Admiralty be desir'd to give orders to the Commanders of the King's ships to be assisting to him the said Taverner during his stay there, for the better inabling him to perform the survey he is now imploy'd in. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 97–99.]

May 11. **393**. Mr. Sheafe to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers* to the disputed Proprietors' title to New Hampshire, now descended to Sir Mathew Dudley by the decease of Thomas Allen, successour to John Mason, *and proposes* that it should be now purchased by the Crown. *Signed*, Sampson Sheafe. *Endorsed*, Recd. 11th May, Read 6th Sept., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 66.]

May 12. Whitehall. **394**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following*, " wherein we have made some few alterations." *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p. Enclosed.*

395. Draft of H.M. Instructions to John Moody, Lt. Governor of Placentia. St. James's, May 13, 1715. You are with the utmost application to exert yourself in everything which may encourage and promote so beneficial a trade as the fishing at Newfoundland may be to our subjects, when carry'd on as it ought to be, *etc.* (1) You are not to encourage any of the French who are still in Newfoundland, to stay there. (2) You are to take care that none of the waste grounds, beaches or stages in Newfoundland be disposed of, till our further order, and that none of the inhabitants upon pretence of purchases from the French, do hinder the fishing ships from using the proper rooms necessary for the curing of their fish, the directions of the Act to *incourage the trade to Newfoundland* being the sole rule for regulating the disposal of such rooms to the said fishing ships. (3) In all matters in which you have not particular directions from us, you are to consider Placentia as subject to the regulations in the sd. Act and are to govern yourself thereby ; and in pursuance of this Act you are to take notice that every fishing ship from Great Britain, or the fishermen thereof, that shall first enter any harbour or creek in Newfoundland, shall be Admiral of the said harbour for that season ; that the master of the ship next entring shall be Vice Admiral, and the master of the third ship Rear Admiral ; that if any persons are possess'd of several places in sevl. creeks or harbours, they shall make their elections which they will abide in, within 48 hours after any demands of any after comer ; and in case of any difference touching the said matters, or any other differences arising between the masters of fishing ships, and the inhabitants there, about fishing rooms, stages or flakes, such differences and disputes shall be determin'd by the fishing Admirals in their respective harbours, an appeal being reserv'd to the Commanders of our men of war who shall be appointed convoys for Newfoundland. (4) We do

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strictly prohibit and discharge you or any of the officers or soldiers of the garrison under your command to have anything to do with the Fishery or Trade ; and you are to take care that the beaches and stages be left to the public use, and dispos'd of as the foresaid Act directs. (5) As you are to consider the French who have continued in Newfoundland, as under the same regulations with our other subjects ; you are therefore to take care that none of the French inhabitants have liberty to trade with France, Canada, or any other French settlement, but be oblig'd to trade with our subjects of Great Britain only. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 100–104 ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 194, 23. *No.* 20.]

May 12. Whitehall. **396**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. We think fit to acquaint you with *correspondence with Mr. Burchet.* (*v. May* 10.) *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 23. *No.* 21 ; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 104, 105.]

May 12. London. **397**. Col. Vetch to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I contracted with Mr. Borland for victualling the garrison at Annapolis Royal for 7½*d.* There is a great sum due to him, and no person more capable to undertake the work *etc.* The risque and freight being less in time of peace, I believe there may be an abatement made on the price. During all the time I commanded there, the troops never had any cloathing upon account of their arrears or off reckonings. When Mr. Nicholson came to supersede me he brought over some cloathing from Boston, Nov., 1713 *etc.* It was very bad of the sort alltogether unfit for so cold a climate, being only a sort of frock without any lining and no waistcoats. *Refers to* Mr. Sheriffe, the Clerk of Major Caulfield, the Lt. Govr. at that time, and Mr. Netmaker. The same sort of cloaths were sold at publick vendue at Boston for less then halfe the price they were charged at to the soldiers, notwithstanding that all cloathing sent from England sell at Boston at 150 p.c. advance. How reasonably this cloathing hath been charged to the Crown, I humbly submit to your Lordps'. consideration. *Signed*, Sam. Vetch. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 12th May, 1715. 2¾ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 104.]

[May 12.] **398**. Petition of private soldiers upon the Expedition of Canada to the Duke of Marlborough. Petition for arrears of pay due to them. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 106.]

[May 12.] **399**. Copy of Minute of Council of War, Annapolis Royal, Sept. 20, 1714. Genl. Nicholson informed the officers of the four companies that neither he nor their captains received any of their pay since the establishment, that their cloathing being part of H.M. stores, were issued to them at the price H.M. paid for the same. There being no clothing provided for them in England, there was an absolute necessity to supply them with those stores, *etc.* He would transmit their case to H.M. if laid before him in writing *etc.* *Signed*, F. Nicholson. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 12th May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 107.]

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[May 12.] **400**. Memorial of officers of the garrison of Annapolis Royal, on behalf of the troops, to the Queen. *Pray* for pay etc. on scale of New England troops. Duplicate of C.S.P. 1714. *No.* 741. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Shirif), Read 12th May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 108.]

[May 12.] **401**. Invoice of cloathing sent by Genl. Nicholson to the Garrison at Annapolis. (*v. No.* 397.) *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Shirreff), Read 12th May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 105.]

May 13. St. James's. **402**. The King to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. Whereas the state and condition of that our Island of Jamaica having been laid before us by our Commrs. for Trade and Plantations, we cannot from the great regard we have for the safety and prosperity of an Island so valuable by its own produce and by its scituation for trade but express our concern to find its inhabitants so decreased and trade of late decayed whilst its vigilant neighbours have omitted no endeavours to increase and strengthen themselves in both. This concern is the greater when we observe there has not been that good agreement in Assembly's so necessary at all times for publick happiness, but more especially at such a juncture. We have therefore thought fit and do hereby require you to call an Assembly (if not already done) and to acquaint them in our name that as it has been our earnest and greatest desire at our accession to the throne of our ancestors, that all our subjects the most remote may feel the happy influence of our Government, so we shall have a particular care of that our Island by affording it such protection from time to time as by the blessing of God and the assistance of our subjects there may render them secure, and by giving our Royal approbation to such good laws as may make them happy, of which we have been graciously pleased to give them an early insistance by confirming two most beneficiall Acts by them so long and so earnestly desired vizt. the *one for regulating fees* and the other for *further quieting possessions etc.*, in return whereof we cannot but expect from that our sd. Island a ready and chearful complyance in making an honourable provision for our Revenue, in discharging all publick debts, and giving a necessary subsistance to the two independant companies there in our pay, till by the good laws which shall be made for encouraging the encrease of inhabitants there may be no further occasion for them ; it not being our intention to burthen our people with extrordinary charges any longer than is consistent with their own safety. It is so much their intrest and of so great concernment to them to enter seriously and heartily upon measures to encourage a resort of people thither and there to fix them that we cannot doubt of their being unanimous in it ; to which however we are willing to exhort them further by assuring them that such proceedings for the publick good of our people will always be the most effectual recommendations to the continuance of our Royal favour and protection ; and as wee have been pleased to renew your Commission and Instructions we expect you will continue

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your best endeavours for the advancement of these good ends which we hope will restore that our said Island to a flourishing condition, *etc. Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 260, 261 ; *and* 137, 11. *No.* 3.]

May 13. St. James's. **403**. H.M. Instructions to Lt. Governor Moody. You are with utmost application to exert yourself in everything which may encourage and promote so beneficial a trade as the fishing at Newfoundland may be to our subjects, when carried on as it ought to be ; and for your particular directions herein we require you to observe our following Instructions :—(1) You are not to encourage any of the French who are still in Newfoundland to stay there. (2) You are to take care that none of the waste grounds, beaches or stages in Newfoundland, be disposed of till our further order, and that none of the inhabitants upon pretence of purchases from the French, do hinder the fishing ships from useing the proper rooms necessary for the curing of their fish, the direction of the Act *to encourage the trade to Newfoundland* being the sole rule for regulating the disposal of such rooms to the said fishing ships. (3) In all matters in which you have not particular directions from us, you are to consider Placentia as subject to the regulations in the said Act, and are to govern yourself therby ; and in pursuance of this Act, you are to take notice that every fishing ship from Great Britain or the fishermen thereof that shall first enter any harbour or creek in Newfoundland, shall be Admiral of the said harbour for that season ; that the master of the ship next entring shall be Vice-Admiral and the master of the 3rd ship Rear-Admiral ; that if any persons are possessed of several places in several creeks or harbours they shall make their elections which they will abide in within 48 hours after any demand of any after comer, and in case of any difference touching the said matters or any other differences arising between the masters of fishing ships, and the inhabitants there, about fishing rooms, stages or flakes, such differencies and disputes shall be determined by the Fishing Admirals in their respective harbours, an appeal being reserv'd to the Commanders of our men of war who shall be appointed convoys for Newfoundland. (4) We do strictly prohibit and discharge you or any of the officers or soldiers of the Garrison under your command to have anything to do with the fishery or trade; and you are to take care that the beaches and stages be left to the publick use and disposed of as the foresaid Act directs. (5) As you are to consider the French who have continued in Newfoundland, as under the same regulation with our other subjects, you are therefore to take care, that none of the French inhabitants, have liberty to trade with France, Canada or any other French settlement, but be obliged to trade with our subjects of Great Britain only. *Signed*, G. R. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 262, 263.]

May 13. Whitehall. **404**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Lt. Governor Moody. *Encloses preceding and Act of Parliament referred to therein.* As you must

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be sencible of how great consequence [*your trust*] is, I doubt not but you will with the utmost zeal not only pursue your Instructions but everything else that may be proper for attaining the ends H.M. proposes by them to the satisfaction of his subjects who trade to those parts, and the rather by the inclosed copies of petitions from Barnstaple and Biddiford you may see the merchants think they have ground to complain of your past conduct, and I am ordered to transmit to you these copies, that you may have an oppertunity of justifying yourself. Captain Taverner having been employed in surveying the late French part of Newfoundland etc. and having transmitted some papers relating to that survey, which have been under the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Trade, H.M. has thought fit, on their opinion that he should continue the said survey, and to compleat it as far as possible he can, so as that he may return as he is directed about September next, with the ships that are then to leave that place, you are therefore to give him all the assistance you can in the making of the survey. H.M. having given directions for six months provisions and for such a quantity of stores as is here judged necessary for that place as also money in specie for the subsistance of officers and soldiers of which you will be apprised by Mr. Foreman the Agent, I hope all these will come safe to hand and that by your care and conduct the garrison will be in want of nothing till the next season for a fresh supply. I am able also to acquaint you that upon information of preparation made in some ports in Spain to fit out ships for Newfoundland in order to fish there, on pretext of the 15th Article of Peace concluded at Utrecht, H.M. judging this may be of bad consequence to the trade of his subjects, and that they are not well founded in any such pretention has thought fit to direct the Lords Commiss. of the Admiralty to give orders to the Commander of the men of war sent to Newfoundland not to allow the Spaniards to fish in those parts, which you are also to take notice of, and to concur in this matter with the Commander in such a manner as may be most effectual to prevent their fishing without offering the least violence or insult to them any other way. As the Ingineer who is now with you at Placentia is directed to return home next season, and to bring with him an exact survey of both sides the harbour of Placentia, and a plan of what works and fortifications may be necessary, till then H.M. does not think to take any resolution in relation to those fortification[s], and therefore you are directed only to make such repairs as are necessary to protect the garrison from the weather. *Signed*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 264, 265.]

May 13. Whitehall. **405**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Capt Taverner. Gives directions for making a complete survey of Newfoundland, returning home with the ships in September. H.M. is paying you 20*s.* per diem and £217 13s., for the hired vessel, *etc.* *Signed*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 266.]

May 13. Whitehall. **406**. *Same* to *Same*. The King having had under his consideration several papers *etc.* in relation to the works and

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fortifications of Placentia, and judging it necessary before he comes to any resolution on this head that he have an exact survey of that Fort, and of both sides of the Harbour, *etc.*, you are to apply yourselfe with the uttmost dilligence in the making this survey, and return with it hither with the ships that leave that place about September next, which on no account you must fail to do. *Signed*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 267.]

May 13. St. James's. **407**. H.M. Warrant to Governor Hamilton for restoring Elizabeth Salenave to a plantation in St. Kitts (*v.* May 5, 1714). *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 267–269.]

[May 13.] **408**. Henry Norton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The clothing sent by Genl. Nicholson for Annapolis Royal were directed to be issued at, a serjeant's coat and breeches, 40*s.*, a centinel's, 28*s. etc.*, and a serjeant's complete mounting £4, a centinel's £2 10s. The remainder, which upon the advice of the Governor and Council of New England, he sold by public auction, fetched, a centinel's coat and breeches from 18s. 6d. to 23*s.* (New England currt. money=60 p.c. advance), *etc. Signed*, Henry Norton. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 13th May, 1715. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 109.]

[May 13.] **409**. Copy of H.M. Establishment of the Garrison and four Companies at Annapolis Royal, 30th July, 1712. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Col. Nicholson), Read 13th May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 110.]

[May 13.] **410**. Copy of H.M. Warrant to Col. Nicholson for sale of the stores brought from Canada, 7th Jan., $17\frac{2}{3}$. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 13th May, 1715. 4 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 111.]

[May 13.] **411**. John Mulcaster, Agent and Paymaster to the Garrison and four independent companies at Annapolis Royal, to [*? Council of Trade and Plantations*]. The Garrison is very much in debt upon account of the victualling, each soldier's subsistance being but 6d. a day, whereas the provisions furnished by Col. Vetch's agreement amounted $7\frac{1}{2}d.$, but since May 1714, by Genl. Nicholson's agreement, at not much above 5d. The Garrison is in a very great want of cloaths, strong and warm, *etc.* Those delivered by Genl. Nicholson's order amounting to £3,030 10s. 6d. will take up the off reckonings to the end of 1716, of which great part remain as yet unused, most of which are extreamly damaged and withall so slight and thinn *etc.*, several of the men must perish, if care is not taken to send a compleat cloathing fitt for so cold and uncomfortable a climate, and also bedding *etc. Endorsed*, Recd. Read 13th May, 1715. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Enclosed*,

411. i. Lt. Governor Caulfield and the Captains of the Garrison of Annapolis Royal to Governor Nicholson. Oct. 8, 1714. We were detached from the 7th Regiment and lost our bedding and necessarys on the Expedition against

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Canada. *Pray* H.E. to represent their condition home. The greatest part of the men complain they engaged to serve only three years, which has been expired some time. *Pray* that 200 reeruits may be sent. It is very necessary a new sett of arms be given to the four companys. But the disatisfactions and murmours among the soldiers have been chiefly caused by Col. Vetch's arbitrary and loose administration, who flattered them with the expectation of full pay and by a profuse management thought to make them plyant to his purposes; but now they are disabus'd, think themselves agrieved, *etc.* This accounts for the fulsome flatterys he recd. in an Address drawn up by a parcell of mercenary fools and pedlars which is as scandalously false as it is foolish *etc.* *Pray* to be reimbursed for nearly a whole year's pay advanced by them in cloths and necessarys to the four companies. *Signed*, Thos. Caulfield, J. Williams, L. Armstrong, Chris. Aldridge. *Endorsed as preceding.* 2 *pp.*

411. ii. Cost of victualling the Garrison of Annapolis Royal, May 1st, 1714—May 31st, 1715, £3,166 6s. 8d. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

411. iii. General Nicholson's answers to questions relating to the state of the Garrison at Annapolis Royal. March 25, 1715. *Signed*, Fra. Nicholson. *Same endorsement.* 2½ *pp.*

411. iv. Duplicate of *No.* 410.

411. v. Account of cloathing of the Garrison at Annapolis Royal out of the stores brought back from Canada. *Same endorsement.* Boston, June 25, 1714. *Signed*, Jno. Netmaker. *Same endorsement.* 3½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 112, 112 i.-v.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 218, 1. *pp.* 208–211.]

[May 13.] **412.** William Shirreff to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Represents* the miserable condition of the garrison at Annapolis Royal, for want of pay these three years past, provisions only obtainable from Boston, and cloathing. All the officers as well as the Lt. Governour who has advanced for their immediate support upwards of £1,000 sterl. will be intearly ruined, he being likewise charged by Genl. Nicholson with all their provisions, *etc.* Though managed to the best advantage, Genl. Nicholson would give him no allowance for the same. The unsettled state and little care that has been taken of that Garrison has been very detrimentall to the trade in those parts, and will be the ruin of both country and garrison, if not timely prevented *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Shirreff. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13th, Read 14th May, 1715. 2 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

412. i. Lt. Governor Caulfield and officers of the Garrison of Annapolis to General Nicholson. The 7*s.* a day for firing by the new establishment is quite insufficient, owing to the climate and difficulty of carting timber

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etc. The soldiers will mutiny if compelled to do this work, *etc.* Annapolis Royall, 3rd Nov., 1714. *Signed*, Tho. Caulfeild and 16 others. *Endorsed as preceding. Copy.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 113, 113 i.]

May 14. **413**. William Shirreff to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The cloathing sent by Genl. Nicholson to the Garrison at Annapolis Royal was extreamly bad, damnified and dear, so that the soldiers absolutely refused taking the second clothing he had ordered to be issued to them, *etc.* The inhabitants because of their dearness rather choised to buy of the marchts. who commonly in those countrys have at least 300 p.c. upon all their European goods. *Signed*, Wm. Shirreff. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 14th May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 114.]

May 14. Custom house, London. **414**. Mr. Carkesse to Mr. Popple. In reply to May 9th encloses following. *Signed*, Cha. Carkesse. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14th, Read 16th May, 1715. *Addressed.* ½ *p. Enclosed*,

414. i. An account of the duties upon timber imported from the Northern Crown and from America. *Signed*, Chr. Tower, D. Coll., 12th May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 388, 17. *Nos.* 118, 118 i.]

May 15. **415**. Copy of Petition of Archibald Cuming(s) to the King. Urges appointment of Surveyor of woods in New England, as April 8th, and solicites the appointment for himself. *Overleaf*,

415. i. H.M. refers this petition to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their opinion. Whitehall, May 5, 1715. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *The whole endorsed*, Recd. 6th May, Read 28th July, 1715. 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 51, 51 i.]

May 15. Whitehall. **416**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following representation for their report. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 17th, Read 18th May, 1715. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

416. i. Nova Scotia or Accadie is one of the Provinces expressly named in the Charter granted by King William and Queen Mary to constitute the Government of the Massachusets Bay in New England, and it seems a direct violation of the very words of that Charter to erect a new Government there, or put any place in that country into hands independent of the Governor of New England. There is no settlement of any of H.M. natural born subjects in Nova Scotia or Accadie, except only the single fort of Annapolis Royal, which always has been supply'd from New England hitherto, and must be sustain'd from thence, if ever it be attacked, therefore will most properly be under the command of the same person. If ever it be thought necessary (for the sake of our Fishery, or to make head against the French at Cape Breton) to make more settlements in that

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country, most of the people carried thither, will be drawn from New England, and that Colony must sink at the same time, and in the same proportion as the other rises : But they will not feell this so soon, if they are thus united and put under the same head. If they continue two distinct Governments, the people will certainly be very ill friends ; thô very near neighbours, for their interests will ever be opposite, as rivals in the same trade, and as they are both to live, and grow rich by the same Fishery. If the Governor of New England has the Government of Annapolis (as it seems of right to belong to him) he will be more independent, and much better able to secure the Crown than he is at present, while he draws all his subsistence from the people, and has nothing but his Commission from the King. *No date or signature.* 3⅛ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 116, 116 i. ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 213–216.]

May 16. **417**. Mr. Popple to Nicholas Lechmere, Sollicitor General. Encloses Act of Bermuda, 1713, *to vest certain lands in Smith's Tribe in Trustees to be sold for payment of the debts of Richard Jennings etc.*, for his opinion thereupon in point of law. [*C.O.* 38, 7. *p.* 221.]

May 16. London. **418**. James Caulfeild to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses following, etc. Signed*, James Caulfeild. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 16th May, 1715. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

418. i. Extract of letter from Lt. Governor Caulfeild, to his brother, James. Annapolis Royal, 28th Jan., 1715. *Recommends* Mr. Shirreff, his late Clerk, who has his accounts *etc.* Genl. Nicholson's behaviour to me has been extreamly barbarous. It is now near four years since I came to this part of the world, and never as yett recd. one farthing, either as Lt. Govr. or Capt. I have been att prodigious expences for contingencies, *etc.* (*v.* May 12–14). Genl. Nicholson refused to pass my accts, tho' he assured me he belived I had laid out for the service every penny of these charges, and when he arrived att Boston freightned Mr. Francklyn so much wth. the non payment of my bills and accots. that he very abruptly forsooke me, *etc. Signed*, Tho. Caulfeild. 2¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 115, 115 i.]

May 16. Whitehall. **419**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. H.M. directions, May 13th, were dispatched from this office in great haste on Saturday last for fear of loosing the oppertunity of the conveyance, so that I had not time to write myself, neither had I indeed anything to add to those directions which I doubt not but you will pursue with that zeal and application for H.M. Service as is answerable to the trust H.M. reposes in you. *Encloses* "paper from H.M. cheif Gardener, and by H.M. order recomend to your Lordship to give directions for employing

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some persons as is desired in it both for the finding of these seeds and plants *etc.*, if within that Island, and for transporting them thither when found." *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Annexed*,

419. i. List of trees and plants to be collected and packt for H.M. service in order to be sent to England from the Colonies and Islands in America. Larks Heel Tree, Honey suckles of ye sevll. sorts, woodbine, ajonis or white cedar, pitch pine, yellow pine, white pine, almond pine, cedars of sevll. sorts, holly, bay tree, lawrel tree, mirtle, ever-green oak, gallberry tree, pivet, yaupon, oaks of sevll. species, ash, elme, (a) tulip tree of the sevll. sorts, beech, hornbeam, sassafras, sarsaparilla, dogwood, scarlet trumpet tree, the maycock, ciprees not an evergreen, locust, honey tree locust, sower tree, pines of ye sevll. species, white and black walnut, maple, chinhapins, hiccory of ye several species, birch, willow, sycamore, aspin, pellitory tree, arrow wood, chestnut, oak vine, prickly ash, bamboo, palmeto, persamines, piamento, sugar tree, papau tree, service, winter currant, april currant. All other trees, shrubs, plants or flowers whatsoever not herein named, that are curious and beautiful or usefull in any respect, *etc.*

419. ii. Directions for collecting and preserving plants and seed. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 269–271.]

May 16. **420**. Lord Guildford to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Offers Charles Low as security in place of Col. Blackiston (*v.* May 5th), who is going in the country, *etc.* *Signed*, Guildford. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th, Read 17th May, 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 717. *No.* 68 ; *and* 5, 727. *p.* 449.]

May 17. Whitehall. **421**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Lowndes. *Encloses following*, for security to be taken at the Exchequer, for Governor Hart, *etc.* *Annexed*,

421. i. Draught of bond for securities for Governor Hart in £2,000. [*C.O.* 5, 727. *pp.* 450–454.]

May 18. **422**. Sampson Sheafe to the Council of Trade and Plantations. According to your Lordships' directions, I have calculated, that there may be at present imported yearly (*from New England*) 30,000 deale boards, or 3,000,000 ft. of boards besides plank and timber and besides what may be agreed for by ye Navie board, *etc.* If encouraged by ye duty being taken off, I am of opinion that New England is capable to afford a full supply. The first cost of boards in New England of $1\frac{1}{4}$in. thick according to the present sale there will be about 50*s.* pr. hundred deales or 1,000 ft., the freight from thence £4 pr. 100 deales in time of peace. The price here given is usually from £6 to £7, *etc.*, *etc.* *Signed*, Sampson Sheafe. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 19th May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 36 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 24–26.]

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423. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Having had under consideration the state of ye Garrison at Annapolis Royal, we have examined Col. Vetch and Col. Nicholson, and several others who have been in those parts; upon which according to Col. Nicholson's information, we find that care hath been taken to send provisions to Annapolis for the subsistence of that garrison, only till about the end of June, or middle of July next; that as yet that Garrison hath been subsisted by provisions sent from Boston, which method we humbly conceive proper to be continued, and contracts to be made here for their more regular supply. But Col. Vetch informs us, that a memorial was signed by all the officers, in which they represented the impossibility of their subsisting for the future, without an allowance of provisions besides their pay. Most of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia are so far from being in a condition to assist the Garrison in winter with subsistence, that in a great measure they depend themselves on the Garrison, which inconvenience will be augmented, in case the French inhabitants should be retir'd with their cattle and effects to Cape Breton *etc.* These difficultys however we hope may for the future be obviated, in time of peace, by the punctual compliance of such persons, as shall contract to supply the said Garrison as before propos'd, till that Colony of Nova Scotia shall be so far improv'd as that ye Garrison may be able to support itself. But whereas the said soldiers are now in debt, on account of victualling, over and above what their establishment will bear, besides the anticipation for clothing, as hereafter mention'd; we are humbly of opinion, it would be for H.M. service, that the said Garrison have some further supply of provisions for the present. As to the cloathing of the Garrison, we find they are at present in great want, althô their off reckonings stand engag'd till 1717 for two parcels of cloathing, altogether unfit for that cold climate, being very slight and without lining, and damaged, which they were forc'd to take, notwithstanding the soldiers complaints thereof to Col. Nicholson, after the delivery of the first parcel, and before the distribution of the second. The better to apprise you of the hardships the said Garrison has undergon, with respect to the said clothing in particular, we lay before you the informations we have had. *Quote from May* 12–14 *etc.* In all which proceedings, there seems to have been so little regard, either to the good of the service, or the conservation of the troops in that cold country; that we submit how far it may be fit to have this whole matter examin'd into, by the proper officers, and a true state thereof laid before H.M., since there are several bills of exchange unsatisfy'd on account of the said Garrisons; and that the soldiers' off-reckonings are pawn'd till 1717, by which means they must suffer very considerably, if not remedy'd. Besides the forementioned hardships, the Garrison is without bedding, and other conveniences, which the officers desire may be allow'd, as in the barracks in Great Britain and Ireland: and as their arms are represented to be in a bad condition, we think it may be necessary, that matter be also examin'd into by the proper officers. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 216–222.]

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May 19. **424**. Archibald Cumings to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reports* what boards and planks will answer best to be imported from America. *Continues :*—The most effectuall method for incouraging the importation of such stores from N. England is to take off the duty on all boards and timber from thence and to allow them 20*s.* per tunn for every ship so importing, as is done to all ships importing masts *etc.* The prices of boards and planks is very uncertain, but if the Government allow the above bounty, doubt not butt they can be imported from N. England as cheap as from the East Country *etc.* *Signed*, Archd. Cumings. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 19th May, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 35 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 22–24.]

May 19. Whitehall. **425**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *In Reply* to May 15, refer to representation of March 15, upon Nova Scotia, *etc.* *Continue :*—When H.M. shall think fit to declare his pleasure upon our said Representation, we shall then be better able to judge of the convenience or inconvenience of uniteing Nova Scotia to the Government of the Massachusets Bay. [*C.O.* 5, 914. *pp.* 26, 27.]

May 19. Whitehall. **426**. *Same* to *Same.* Since our letter to you of yesterday's date, relating to the garrison in Nova Scotia, we have received and enclose copy of following to be laid before H.M. with our forementioned letter of yesterday. *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

426. i. Copy of Alexander Strahan's Memorial, *following.* [*C.O.* 5, 1085. *Nos.* 17, 17 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1123. *p.* 273 ; *and* 5, 1079. *No* 85.]

May 19. **427**. Alexander Strahan, Agent for Governor Hunter, to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Prays* for the Governor's release from the clothing which General Nicholson has obliged him to take for the Four Independant Companies, *etc.* *Signed*, Alexr. Strahan. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 19th May, 1715. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 80 ; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 271, 272.]

May 20. St. James's. **428**. H.M. Warrant granting William Congreve, Secretary of Jamaica, leave to reside in England. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 272.]

May 20. St. James's. **429**. H.M. Warrant for restoring Catherine Fraiser, a French Protestant, to her plantation in St. Kitts. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 273, 274.]

May 20. St. James's. **430**. H.M. Warrant for restoring Aletta de la Cousay to her plantation in St. Kitts. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 274, 275.]

May 20. St. James's. **431**. H.M. Warrant for restoring Paul Minvielle de Bonnemere to Bonnemere's Plantation in St. Kitts. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 275, 276.]

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432. H.M. Warrant for restoring Mary and Margaret de Nampon to their plantation in St. Kitts. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 277, 278.]

May 20. St. James's.

433. H.M. Warrant appointing James Woodhouse, Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace in Jamaica in the room of Henry Nedham deed. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 279.]

May 20. Barbadoes.

434. Governor Lowther to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I arrived here on the 11th instant being but 26 dayes in my passage from the Lands-end. On the 12th I took possession of the Government: on the same day Mr. Sharp departed the Island in a sloop he had hired some months before for that purpose; it's conjectur'd that he's gone either to Antego or Martinique. This place hath extreamly suffer'd of late by a contagious distemper that hath raged for some time among cattle, sheep and horses; it was so very mortal that very few of them lived above four or five hours after they were seized with it, and so very pestiferous that the negroes and dogs that did eat of the cattle or sheep that died of the distemper immediately swell'd to a prodigious degree and seldome survived it above six hours: the country is not yet quit of the disease, and besides this calamity, it labours under a severe drought, and a great scarcity of corne, and all ground-provisions. I shall as soon as possible lay before your Lordshipes everything relating to this Government which is injoyn'd me by my Instructions. *Signed*, Rob. Lowther. *Endorsed*, Recd. 27th, Read 28th July, 1715. *Holograph.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 44; *and* 29, 13. *pp.* 315, 316.]

May 21. New York.

435. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have had the honour of your Lordships' of 19th Aug., 1714, by the last post from Boston, the *Solebay* which brought it being but lately arrived there. I have given the necessary orders with relation to the illegal trade with the French Plantations and shall take care as much as in me lyes that the Articles of the Treaty mentioned in the letter be punctually observed. Your Lordships' Secretary having transmitted to me a copy of a Memorial signed by the Earl of Clarendon against the approbation of the Bill *for payment of the publick debts*, etc., I thought it necessary to lay it before the General Assembly here. *Refers to enclosures*, which we humbly conceive takes away all colour or pretence of objections to it. I must repeat here what I have affirmed [*in my Speech v. infra*] that of all men, that noble Lord ought to have been most silent in this case, for to the misapplications during his administration; in the whole course of which there was an ample Revenue settled and paid, it is that we owe a great share of these publick debts, and to that it is that we owe that there never will be another Revenue settled here by Act of Assembly, and that H.M. servts. must continue beggars on this side until He shall think fit in his Princely wisdom to send them relief from home. As for my share in the claim, besides the arrears of my bare salary, firing and candle for the several

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Garisons, repairs of the Forts and Magazines, all proved before the Commrs. appointed for that purpose and before their Committees, there is one article of £200 of his Lordship's warrants which is all I have for that sum paid by me to Capt. Paston who had advanced it to his Lordship at my desire and on my promise of payment upon his Lordship's leaving this place, and without which he then affirmed he could not stir from hence. *Refers to enclosure* acknowledging the obligation, of which how he has acquitted himself your Lordps. best know. How tender I was on all occasions of his reputation those who have heretofore sat at that Board can bear me witness. When the Assembly in the Jersey's made a Representation of the state of that Province which I was obliged to transmit to their Lorsps. I acquainted them that the first part relating only to past miscarriages during a preceding administration, I did not think it necessary to give their Lordships the trouble of reading it, but now I send it your Lordships intire. I had seized and suppressed all the printed copies under colour of their being printed without my leave tho' it was done by order of the House of Representatives. Hitherto I have been silent, notwithstanding the innumerable provocations I have met with, and shall conclude this subject with assuring your Lordships that most of the difficulties this Government has laboured under during my administration have been owing to that opposition his Lordship made to all my Representations at home and the spirit which that gave to his Agents and Emissaries on this side. Having affirmed that many of these publick debts were created by his Lordship's management I think it not unnecessary to communicate to your Lordships the paper which is a copy of what I have by me all wrote by the late Chief Justice Mompesson his own hand and given by him to the late Lord Lovelace soon after his arrival in this Province, it is but a small part of a very long Representation of misgovernmt. The Assembly here, notwithstanding their dutyful Address which I have sent home by this conveyance in all appearance will serve H.M. Government no better than they have done his Predecessors ; they have postponed all other business to that of an Act for General Naturalization and the Agency Bill, which last they have now passed and sent up in the same terms with that of which I long ago sent a copy to your Board, and least it should be mislaid, I think fit to acquaint your Lordships that it is an Act intirely excluding the Governor or Council from having anything to do with the Agent or to make any representations or applications by him, but constituting themselves, and during the intervals of their Sessions, such persons of their own house as they shall appoint who even in the time of a dissolution shall be the sole persons or Court impowered to make any representations or applycations. This they are well perswaded can never pass, but they'l lay hold of its being rejected as a pretence for letting the support of Government drop for another year ; for the Funds they gave for the last year have not raised half of their own scanty sum and I despair of their making good the deficiency. As to the Naturalization Bill I have offered to them that, it being

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an Act of an extraordinary nature rescinding a clause in the Act for limitations and the succession of the Crown in so far as it relates to this Plantation, providing they will insert a clause suspending the execution and effect of the Act until H.M. pleasure be known, as I am directed by my Instructions in cases of that nature, that I would pass it, but that it seems does not relish with them, so the use to be made of this, is only an excuse to the People for their long and expensive Sessions without doing any business, that Act being of a very general and popular concern. Now my Lords in this wretched posture are our affairs on this side and the ill humour has grown much upon forbearance, the letters wrote to me and ordered to be communicated to them by the former Lords Commissioners of Trade, taxing their conduct with undutifulness, disloyalty and disrespect, being intirely disregarded ; and even in their house called by the unmannerly name of bullying letters, even these who would be distinguished by the name of friends to the Government, never think of settling any support otherwise than from year to year, and that in the pityful manner it has been lately done. If for some hidden causes that I cannot guess at this Governmt. is to be continued on this wretched foot, it will be great charity in your Lordps. to acquaint me with it speedily, that I may make it my most humble application to H.M. to put me into some station how mean soever whereby I may be inabled to do him effectual service, and get bread for a numerous family who's life with my own I have devoted to that use. When the Assembly here has done, or done nothing, I am to attend that in the Jerseys. The copy cast to them by this will have influence on that, for Mr. Cox, by the surprize of an inundation of Swedes has got himself elected in one of the Counties, and the many assurances from him all over that Province that I was actually superseded has had great influence over the Elections in some other counties, as to the persons, when they find that they have been imposed upon he may be disappointed in his expectation but I dare promise nothing from the choice which is made. As to the Caveat given in by his Father and Brother, I have nothing to plead to 't more than if they had accused me of murder and treason, that is the general issue not guilty ; But I must humbly intreat your Lordships to give orders that the original may be kept safe until it pleases God to send me to England, for obvious reasons.

P.S. I have by this conveyance sent home the correct Journals and Leigers of the Palatine accounts attested in due form, those formerly sent being but hasty copies had in them some small mistakes and omissions. I most humbly intreat your Lordships' recommendation for reliefe in that case, if that fails nothing can avail me toward retrieving a very broken fortune, and saving from ruin an innocent suffering family. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter.

Enclosed,

435. i. Memorial of the Council and Representatives in General Assembly of New York to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Reply to Lord Clarendon's Memorial (*v.* Feb. 4 and 8). We know nothing of any money being

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due to him, *etc.*, nor does it seem probable, seeing the money given for the support of this Goverment during the whole course of his administracon was sufficient with any tolerable good management to have defrayed the proper necessary expences of it, *etc.* The several sums specifyed [*in the Act*] and no other *were* upon a long examination of the particular accounts and warrants resolved by the Legislature of this Province, the only proper judges as they conceive in that case to be due to the respective persons to whom they are directed to be paid. On the other hand we have reason to beleive that had there been any other just claims they would have been exhibed to the Assembly after 21 months publick notice given for that purpose. We do not conceive that the Acts of a prior Assembly can bind those of a subsequent one, as his Lordship seems to insinuate ; but to remove all doubts of that nature the Assembly have now passed an Act *for the better explaining an Act of* 1714 *for paying the debts of this Colony, etc.*, which we conceive will be a sufficient answer to that part of his Lordship's memorial and will leave him at liberty to apply for a proper remedy if he has any just demand upon this Colony. The several sums directed by this Act to be paid to the respective members of the Assembly are in lieu of the wages they would otherwise have received from the respective countys and borroughs for which they serve, and that Session being chiefly employed and drawn out into a great length by their necessary proceedings on that Bill they thought it more equitable that that expence should be born by that fund than by the countys and borroughs, nor did they expect any gratuity for doing an Act of such publick and general justice and releif nor imagine that such a conjecture could have been thought of. *Signed*, A. D. Peyster, S. Staats, R. Walter, J. Beekman, Rip van Dam, John Barberie, T. Byerley, W. Nicoll, Speaker. *Endorsed*, Recd. 8th July, Read 10th Nov., 1715. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

435. ii. Copy of Governor Hunter's Speech to the General Assembly of New York, 3rd May, 1715. *Refers to* attacks on his Government and Lord Clarendon's caveat, *etc.* (*v. supra and Sessional Papers*). *Printed. Endorsed as preceding.* 2 *pp.*

435. iii. Earl of Clarendon to Governor Hunter. *Maidstone* at Sandy Hook. July 31, 1710. I would not let Col. De Peyster goe without troubling your Excellency with these few lines to return you my most hearty thanks for all your favours, and particularly at my goeing off, it would be a great satisfaction to me if I could be serviceable to you in anything where I am goeing. *Recommends to his protection* Mr. Anderson the present Sheriff of New York. I know some people will prosecute

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him with the most extraordinary malice, *etc.*, *etc. Signed*, Clarendon. *Endorsed as preceding. Copy.* 1 *p.*

435. iv. Extracts from a report by the late Chief Justice Mompesson upon the maladminstration of the Government of New York [*by Lord Cornbury?* 1710]. (1) *Grants.* Grants have been made of all the lands that could be discovered some of them in very large tracts and in all that are good and valuable Mr. Fauconier and Mr. Bridges and sometimes both are patentees. Afterwards grants were made of such lands as should hereafter be discovered, as to Capt. Symes of all the unpatented lands on Staten Island, by which means several poor persons who were by the permission and connivance of the Government settled on small tracts of land where neither the persons nor lands were of value to pay the fees of a patent, are lyable (and already threatned) to be turned out of possession and 'tis said the like grants have been made on Hudson's River. *Sed de hoc quaere.* Where persons have by licence purchased lands from the Indians their lands have been granted away to others. Dr. Staat's case concerning Wiwanda. Grants have been made of lands formerly patented to others, which former patents have thereby (as far as in the Governour and Council lyes) been set aside, so was Newton Patent in effect declared voyd tho under the seal of the Province because not found on the Records tho endorsed by the then Secretary to be recorded, but part of the lands contained in that patent were since granted to the town of Bushwich for £300 (as 'tis said), other part to Mr. Boudienot in discharge of £300 due for the Lady Cornbury's funeral, other part to Mrs. Bridges, Capt. Ashe, Mr. Hogland, Mr. Milward and others for £400. Lands between high water and low water mark on Staten Island lately granted to the City of New York for £300 being the lands and lately in the possession of several inhabitants of that Island tho now covered with the sea, the land being washed away. Some or at least one grant has been made without advice of the Council which is conceived to be against the Queen's Commission or Instructions, as the house in this City lately burned down said to belong formerly to Governour Lovelace, and no person claiming from him as heir at law the same was seized for the Crown and lately granted privately to Wilson Ashe *etc.* After these transactions a project was set on foot by Act of Assembly to confirm all illegal grants and usurpations on the Queen's lands, but a proviso of saveing the Queen's right being tender'd was agreed unto in Council, and sent as an amendment to the Assembly to which they would not agree and the Council insisting on the amendment and giveing their reasons for the same which did not convince the Assembly though they did not

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answer them, so that bill was dropt. (2) *The Revenue.* From 29th Jan., 1690, until Aprill, 1691, Customs and dutys were received by the Collr. tho not warrantable by law, as appears by an Act then past to ennable H. E. *etc.*, and to indemnify the Collector ; by that Assembly a Revenue was granted for two years, which by several Acts was enlarged and continued 'til 18th May, 1709. The first Act says for the better defraying the publick and necessary charges and expences of this Province. None of these Acts had any appropriating clauses, but by the Governour's instructions he is not to permit any of the Revenue to be issued forth but by order of himself by advice of H.M. Council, hence it follows that whatsoever was proposed by the Governour to the Council and consequently whatever Mr. Fauconier demanded was allowed of by the Council, and warrants granted accordingly, so the extravagant charges of one voyage to Albany amounted to near £2,200 and no stint was put to the expence of firewood and candles for the Fort. New salarys granted to several officers as in the Custom house and Court of Admiralty, therefore most if not all of the payments that Mr. Fauconier has made was by virtue of such warrants, which cannot well be examined or controuled but by the Auditor General, or the Assembly, *etc.* The officers of the Goverment and others to whom money is oweing on warrants think the late Act for refunding £711 5*s.* misapplyed in the £1,800 tax very greivous on them being to be raised out of the Revenue which should grow due on or before Dec. 3rd then following, being to reimburse Mr. Wenham and Mr. Fauconier who had misemployed £500 and upwards in the £1,800 tax formerly raised for building forts, *etc.* on pretence that it was employed for the Queen's service in payment of warrants which the officers say were to defray the extravagant expences in the Albany voyage, which if they ought to have been paid should have given place to salary warrants. Nor was there any reason to forestall the Revenue and raise an interest of 10 p.c. to be paid out of the Revenue, if that money had been employed in paying salary warrants then due, they say 'tis plain that Col. Wenham and Mr. Fauconier did not discharge their dutys, and if they are moneys out of pocket there is no reason they should be reimbursed out of moneys due to others who have discharged their dutys, and the question is whether a Revenue granted to the Queen can be taken from Her Majesty even by Act of Assembly without H.M. or the Lord Treasurer's express directions. The Officers likewise suffer £500 and upwards by two sallarys taken for the same office viz. by Mr. Fauconier and Mr. Byerley, whereas if Mr. Byerley's suspension was lawfull then the appointment of Mr. Fauconier

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was so to and Mr. Byerley ought not to receive his salary *etc.*, or if unlawful, then Mr. Fauconier must apply to him that set him on work for his wages, *etc.*, but a double salary ought not to be paid out of the Queen's Revenue for the same office at the same time, *etc. etc. Argued at length.* (3) *Courts of Common Law.* The Courts of Common Law having been sunk under ye title Chancery, they were revived and established by the Earl of Bellamont 15 May, 1699, the ordinance was penn'd much after the same manner as the Acts of Assembly had been, that ordinance was alterd by the Lord Cornbury 3rd April, 1704, cheifly in these three particulars the terms which were but twice in the year before that, were then made four; each term had but one return before, now two; causes under £20 might not be commenced in the Supream Court, now they may. Coll. Fletcher would never meddle with nor hearken willingly to any discourse tending to the decision of property, declareing often that he had nothing to doe with things of that nature til they regularly came before him by appeal or writ of errour, of late years the docquett of the causes depending in the Supream Court must be brought to the Governour, and those persons countenanced who were for trying in their common discourse before him all causes depending in the Court, and then every one would be for giveing his opinion, and the Governour's was the law; and so the judges and their proceedings censured. In the Jerseys it went a little farther, for the Governour would order his affairs so as to be always residing where the Supream Court was held, and sometimes at special commissions, as the last summer in Monmouth county, which was looked on by all persons to be designed to awe and influence the courts, and when indictments, as in the last Supream Court at Amboy, were found by the Grand Jury and presented to the court against several persons for forgery, perjury, barretry, prophanation of the Sabbath, and adultery, and the Queen's Attorney General moved for process thereon which the court awarded, because the persons thus presented were favourites of the Governour the Attorney Gll. was suspended (tho' since on application restored) and the same was threatned to the Cheif Justice, and he was by the Governour in publick company more than once reprimanded for receiveing those indictments, and told he ought not to have done it, but to have reprimanded the Grand Jury for presenting them, neither ought he, as the Governour said, to have awarded any process on them tho' moved for by the Queen's Attorney, and what he might have taken out of course without any motion to the court, but being moved for the court could not refuse granting it without denying justice. (4)

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The Governour's granting warrants in his own name, etc. Argued, that the King, and therefore his Governor, cannot arrest any man for suspicion of treason or felony, as any of his subjects may, because if the King does wrong, the party cannot have his action, *etc. Endorsed as preceding. Copy.* $12\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 10 (*memorandum of letter only*), 10 i.–iii.; *and* (*copy of covering letter without enclosures*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 352–361.]

[May 21.] **436**. Representation of the Assembly of New Jersey to Governor Hunter. *Relate* their differences with Lord Cornbury and charge him with bribery, extortion and arbitrary government. *Ask for* the removal of William Pinhorne, Roger Mompesson, Daniel Cox, Richard Townley, Peter Sonmans, Hugh Huddy, William Hall, and Jeremiah Bass from the Council. "If they are continued, we must with our families desert the Province, and seek some safer place of abode" *etc.* 9 Febr., 1710. *Signed*, Will. Bradford, Cl. *Endorsed*, Recd. 8th July, Read 10th Nov., 1715. *Printed* by William Bradford at the Bible in New York, 1710. 13 *pp. Enclosed in preceding.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 6.]

May 21. New York. **437**. Governor Hunter to Mr. Popple. Having wrote particularly to their Losps. about the Ld. Clarendon's caveats, for they are all his, I shall only add to you to be communicated to them if there be occasion, that his exceptions agst. the Jersey bill is as ill grounded as the other, for when his emissarys in the Council, Cox, Sonmans, *etc.*, had made it impracticable to hold an Assembly there to any purpose I was forc'd to wait H.M. pleasure about their removeal, which was so long in procureing that countrey was in arrear to the Government in a greater summ and upon stateing and takeing the accts. of ye Expeditions with other accts. of taxes the Assembly found a balance of so much remaining in their Treasurer's hand wch. by a special Act was given to me in so much of that which was in due to me. I believe his Losp. would not have ask'd for an Act of Assembly in very deed and the King never have been the richer for yt, but it is all I have for my sallary for that time and when H.M. approves the Act it is his gift. I know not if any thing be due to him there but I'm sure he has given me no reason to solicite his payment. I beg the favour of the continuation of that friendship which has stood me in so much steed perhaps one day I may be able to return it. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 9th Aug., 1715. *Addressed. Holograph.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 1; *and* 5, 995. *pp.* 304, 305.]

May 24. **438**. William Shirreff to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Nova Scotia having all it's supplies from Boston, and the trade being ingross'd into the hands of a few men, they have imposed extreamly upon that place. The officers say they have paid 400 pr. ct. This usage is not only a great hardship upon the officers, but hath caused ye Indeans as also most part of the inhabitants frequently complain and retire from thence with

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their furrs and other merchandize to Cape Breton, where all manner of necessarys are furnished them att reasonable rates (if not by the marchts.) out of the King's Magazine kept there for supplying both officers and soldiers, and for the encouragement of the savages and others to trade to that place. *Proposes that* a similar Magazine may be established at Annapolis Royal. *Signed*, Wm. Shirref. *Endorsed*, Recd. 24th, Read 31st May, 1715. 1¾ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 120.]

May 24. Whitehall. **439**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their report. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th, Read 27th May, 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

439. i. Extract of letter from M. le Comte de Pontchartrain to M. d'Iberville, April 24 (N.S.), 1715. Complaint of a debt owed by the English Consul at Tripoli. *French.* 1 *p.*

439. ii. Extract of letter from Mr. Poullard to M. le Comte de Pontchartrain, 14 Dec., 1714. Referred to in preceding. *French.* 1 *p.*

439. iii. M. le Comte de Pontchartrain to M. d'Iberville, 24th April (N.S.), 1715. I sent you a letter on Nov. 7th last from M. Soubras, Commandant at Isle Royale formerly called Cape Breton, stating that on his arrival he found that Captains de la Ronde and de Pensens had been sent to Accadie in two separate ships, the first by M. l'Hermite and the other by M. de St. Ovide on the complaints of the French inhabitants of that Colony, in order to obtain from Mr. Nicholson entire liberty for them to withdraw with their cattle and grain to Isle Royale. M. Pensens gives an account that by Mr. Nicholson's permission these two officers assembled the inhabitants in order to learn their intentions ; that upon their demand that there should be accorded to them the term of one year in accordance with the 14th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht, without any hindrance, the decision was referred to the Court of London, as likewise their demand to be enabled, during that time, to transport their grain and cattle, build vessels for the transport of their effects, and to receive from the French the tackle, etc. for those they must build at Port Royal *etc.* Moreover on the demand made for the publication of an order granting them permission to sell their houses, or grant powers of attorney for that purpose, it was referred to the Queen, *etc.* You were instructed to press for H.M. orders on these points. But as I have received no communication from you for a long time on this subject, you are to press for H.M. orders granting the inhabitants of Accadie liberty to make a complete evacuation of their moveables, which has been interrupted, Mr. Nicholson having deferred the execution of everything until he should have received the decision of the Court of London, *etc. Copy. French.* 2 *pp.*

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439. iv. Inventory and valuation of the houses and property of the French inhabitants of Placentia, Nov. 5, 1714. *French.* 46 *pp.*

439. v. M. le Comte de Pontchartrain to M. d'Iberville, April 24th (N.S.), 1715. *Encloses preceding,* " sent to me by M. de Costebelle, of Isle Royale. He has marked in the margin those which have been sold (*v.* May 30), and represents that it is just that the Court of London should make an equitable payment of the surrender which each individual has made upon this occasion. H.M. desires you to press the King of England to order payment accordingly." *Copy. French.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

439. vi. M. le Comte de Pontchartrain to M. d'Iberville, 8th May (N.S.), 1715. The King has been informed that in spite of the orders which have been given to prevent the English from trading in the French Islands of America, this trade has so great an attraction for them that they do not cease sending ships with considerable cargoes, particularly to Martinique, and as such a trade is prohibited in the French Colonies, where no foreign ship can be allowed, just as it is strictly forbidden in the English Colonies, His Majesty commands me to say that he will be obliged to give suitable instructions for the seizure of all foreign ships which shall go to our Islands, and for the confiscation of their cargoes, and has written to M. le Marquis du Quesne General of the Windward Islands to inform the General of the English Islands thereof, *etc.* You are to explain this matter to the Ministers of the English King, *etc. French.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 93, 93 i.-vi. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 195, 6. *pp.* 105, 106.]

May 30. Whitehall. **440**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to May* 24. *Correspondence etc. quoted. Continue* : By the 12th Article of the Treaty, there is an absolute cession of Nova Scotia or Accadie wth. its ancient boundaries (in which Cape Breton was formerly comprehended) and of the inhabitants thereof to the Crown of Great Britain ; But by the 14th Article, it is provided, that in all the places to be yeilded and restor'd by the French King in pursuance of the sd. Treaty, the subjects of the said King may have liberty (if they are willing) to remove themselves within a year to any other place as they shall think fit, together with all their moveable effects. From whence it do's not appear (nor indeed by any other Article of the Treaty) that the French have any pretence to dispose of their habitations and other immoveable effects ; and even as [? *to*] their moveable effects they are limited by the said 14th Article, to a year's time to remove the same, which time they elaps'd, as we have been inform'd by Col. Vetch, who was then upon the place ; nor wou'd they have desir'd to remove at all, had they not been threatned by the French to be treated as rebels in case they did not. How far this is consistent with the Treaty, we humbly

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submit to H.M. The French having elaps'd the time for removeing themselves and their moveable effects, we are humbly of opinion that H.M. may forbid their carrying off their cattle and corn of which they have great plenty, and unless that be done it will be impossible without a very great expence and loss of time to settle Nova Scotia which may be rendred by due regulations of great advantage to this Kingdom. And for a further and full account of the ill consequence of allowing the French to remove their cattle and corn, we desire you will please to be referr'd to our Representation of 17th March last. As to the estimate of and demand for payment of the houses and gardens etc. in Placentia formerly belonging to the French, the said demand consists of two parts ; the one for the houses, gardens *etc.* sold, wch. amounts to 25,140 livres, those unsold to 203,615. Upon this we take leave to observe, that by the 13th Article of the Treaty of Peace, Newfoundland and all therein contain'd in the possession of the French, is absolutely yeilded to the Crown of Great Britain. But then by the 14th Article the inhabitants have the same liberty to remove themselves and moveable effects within a year. As there is no liberty granted them by Treaty to sell and dispose of their immoveables, we do not see any reason to allow the same. If that shou'd be done, there will be nothing got either in Newfoundland or Nova Scotia by the Treaty otherwise than as it is purchas'd from the inhabitants. As to H.M. subjects trading to the French West Indies (*v. No.* 439 vi.), we have not been inform'd that any such trade is carry'd on between H.M. Colonies and the French. However we readily agree that if it is, it ought to be prevented, and therefore we offer, that all the Governors in America be strictly enjoyn'd to see the Acts of Trade and Navigation duly put in execution, and that they acquaint H.M. subjects in their respective Governments, that in case any of their ships be seiz'd and made prize of, for trading to the French settlements as is intimated by M. de Pontchartrain, they will not be reclaim'd by H.M. And that the said Governors take care to make prize of all French ships that come to trade in their Governments, of which they may give notice to the French Govrs. in America. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 106–112.]

May 30. Downes.

441. Capt. Fotherby to Mr. Popple. *Encloses following.* It being late before I gott into ye country, I could not have the account soe perfect as otherwaise I should, but in general I found that few fishing ships that were there had any certificate of their clearings from any ports in England wether by neglect or otherwaise I could not tell, soe it was impossible to know wether they complyed wth. the Act in bringing over as many land men as required as alsoe to oblige them to carry the men home they brought into the country, they being soe disper(*s*)'d in the land that I am afraid there were severall carryed for New England after I left ye country, although I sent orders into all ye ports that noe New England ship should presume to carry any of them for that country, but just as I came away I received information,

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that notwithstanding my orders, that a sloop had carryed off three score from the bay of bulls. I was inform'd alsoe that there had been a great deal of brandy brought directly from France, but that the ships that brought it were sailed as I am afraid is practised every year contrary to the Act of Parliament, our forces not arriveing at Placentia till the begining of the year, and the French being allow'd such a time after their arrival to carry off their effects. I could get noe accot. of ye number of the French that remained behind, but was informed by them that came from thence that they believed there would not be any that would stay behind, it was observed by the fishermen that the fish did not come in uppon the coast that year till the season used to be over of other years. *Signed*, Charles Fotherby. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st June, Read 6th Sept., 1715. *Addressed. Postmark. Seal.* 2 *pp. Enclosed*,

441. i. Scheme of the Fishery of Newfoundland (1714). Fishing ships 66 ; Sack ships, 68 ; ships from America, 15. Burthen of fishing ships, 10,925 tuns ; number of men belonging to them, 1,966. Fishing ships boats, 441 ; by boats, 133, inhabitants' boats, 362. By boatsmen, masters 128, servants, 873. Quintals of fish made by fishing ships, 37,880, by by boats, 18,825, and inhabitants' boats, 42,151. *Total*, 98,856 quintals ; carried to market 91,709. Train made, 1,433 hhds. No. of stages, 329. Inhabitants : men, 2,625, women, 209, children, 330. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 98, 98 i. ; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 119–122.]

May 30. Whitehall. **442.** Mr. Secretary to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following "representations from Mr. D'Iberville, the French envoy," for their report. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 30th, Read 31st May, 1715. ¾ *p. Enclosed*,

442. i. Extract of letter from M. le Comte de Pontchartrain to M. D'Iberville, 29th May (N.S.), 1715. The English fishermen of Boston and Accadie having fished last year to the number of more than 200 boats on the banks near Port St. Pierre now called Port Toulouze which are part of the mainland of the French coast, you are to complain to the King of England in order that he may give orders that such a thing may not occur again this year. *French.* ¾ *p.*

442. ii. Extract of letter from M. le Comte de Pontchartrain to M. d'Iberville, 29th May (N.S.), 1715. M. de Costebelle, Governor of Isle Royale, informs me that the French inhabitants of Acadie have had orders from General Nicholson to go promptly to that Island under penalty of imprisonment. One of them has been put [*in prison*] for having tried to give some reasons. The Governor observes that they have asked to remain in Acadie till the spring in order to keep their families alive, but permission has been contemptuously refused, and it is intended to oblige them to abandon their

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families and lands. You are to complain to the King of England, and obtain his orders that the French should not be thus maltreated by General Nicholson, the more that the difficulties put by the English in the way of taking away their moveables, and selling their immoveables are entirely contrary to justice and the agreements arrived at between that General and two Captains of Isle Royale who were sent to Annapolis last summer. His Majesty is therefore obliged to send one of his ships to embark the inhabitants, and you are to ask permission for this from the Court of London. *French.* 2½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 121, 121 i., ii.; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 226–228.]

May 31. St. James's. **443**. H.M. Warrant appointing Samuel Woodward Secretary of the Massachusets Bay. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 280.]

May 31. Whitehall. **444**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I must desire the favour of you to give me what information you are able, whether Newfoundland was entirely in the possession of England, or if any other Prince had any part of it in the year 1670, when the Treaty was made between this Crown and Spain by Sr. William Godolphin. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 31st May, Read 1st June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 94; *and* 195, 6. *p.* 113.]

June 2. Whitehall. **445**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. Upon H.M. happy accession, *propose* that new seals be made and sent to the Plantations, *etc.* [*C.O.* 324, 10. *pp.* 70, 71.]

June 2. Whitehall. **446**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to May 30th.* We desire you will please to represent to H.M., in relation to the [*French*] complaint of the English fishing upon the Banks near Port St. Peter, on the coast of Cape Breton; that by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Peace, "the subjects of the most Christian King are hereafter excluded from all kind of fishing in the seas, bays, and other places on the coast of Nova Scotia which lye towards the East within 30 leagues, beginning from Sable Island inclusive and thence towards the South West"; but we do not find the subjects of Great Britain restrained from fishing in any part of the sea whatsoever. And as to the removal of the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia, with their moveable and immovcable effects, we referr you to our letter of May 30th, which we desire you will please to lay before H.M., together with our Representation of 17th March, which we then transmitted to you. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 229, 230.]

June 3. Whitehall. **447**. *Same* to *Same*. *Reply to May 31st.* Quote from their books as to early settlements in Newfoundland 1497–1668 (*v.* C.S.P. *passim, and especially*, 1668. *No.* 1729, 1729 i.). *Continue*:

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We do not find that the Spaniards ever had any settlement, either under the English or French in Newfoundland. By the 7th Article of the Treaty of 1670 between Great Britain and Spain, the Spaniards yeild up to England all lands, countries, islands etc. in America, which were then in the possession of the subjects of Great Britain. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 114–117.]

June 3. Whitehal. **448**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Bridger. Requires his answer to May 20 by Wednesday, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 914. *p.* 28.]

June 4. Virginia. **449**. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. According to what I had the honour to write your Lordships in my last, I have been for a good part of last spring employed in finishing the fortifications of Christanna, and in settling there a body of our Tributary Indians to the number of 300 men, women and children, who go under the general name of Saponies ; and as they seem to be much pleased with their present settlement, well affected to the English, and reckoned a brave people, I hope by their means and the guard of white men placed among them at the Fort, the neighbouring frontiers will be better guarded than heretofore against the incursions of any foreign Indians, especially when this place is further strengthened by the addition of the other Nations of Indians, which I acquainted your Lordps. in my last, had a desire to incorporate with ye Saponies, and have by their messengers inform'd me that they only delay their coming in till the Senequa's who are hunting near their habitations (and with whom they are in no good terms) are removed. The good disposition I found among the Saponies to have their children educated in the principles of the Christian religion, has encouraged me to sett about that work. To this purpose I have placed a schoolmaster among them with a sallary of £50 per annum, which I pay out of my own pockett ; and have made choice of about 70 boys and girls who for their years are the most susceptible of learning, to be under his care. And as he is a person whose inclination as well as capacity renders him very fitt for this imployment, there is all humane probability of the success of this undertaking ; whereby a foundation will be laid for a more lasting friendship with those Indians, than can be expected while they retain their savage principles and heathenish superstitions. At the same time that I was thus imploy'd at Christanna, the king of the Tuscaruros came thither to give me assurances of the inclinations of his people to live in a good correspondence with this Government. I took the opportunity of this interview to settle the limits of the hunting grounds of the Tuscaruros and our Tributarys that they may not interfere with one another, and also to engage them to be conformable to a late law pass'd here, prohibiting all Indians from coming near the dwelling of any of the English. I have learn'd enough of the temper of the Indians to be fully convinc'd of the necessity of this regulation. They have naturally a great opinion of the power of the English ; but when they are permitted to come frequently among the

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inhabitants to see the weakness and scattering manner of living of many familys on the frontier plantations, those impressions wear off, and they become encouraged thereby to all those bloody attempts they have heretofore made. This has been fatally verifyed in the massacre of North Carolina in 1711, where the first attacks fell upon those familys in which the Indians were most conversant. But I am now to informe your Lordps. of a more unhappy instance of the imprudence of suffering the Indians to be too much acquainted with the strength and scituation of H.M. Colonys. The Government of South Carolina believing they had their Indians in an intire subjection have upon all occasions permitted their resorting to Charlestown, traversing the country at pleasure, and whenever their necessitys required (as upon the apprehensions of an invasion from the French during the late war, and reducing the Tuscaruros after the massacre in North Carolina) call'd to their assistance great numbers of different Nations, and by this means given them an opportunity to forme a generall conspiracy against that Province, which broke out last month, and, as Collo. Craven informs me, is intended to extirpate out of that country all H.M. subjects. The number of those savages is so great that the English there being unable to make a stand against them, have deserted the open country and fled for sanctuary to Charlestown, where they also expected to be attack'd, the enemy being, at the time of dispatching hither the express (viz. on the 11th of last month) within two days march of the place. On this surprizing event, the Governor of South Carolina has made pressing instances to me for assistance of arms and ammunition, and that I might not be wanting to relieve H.M. subjects upon such an occasion, I have gott ready such a supply of both as the condition of this Colony will permitt, and wait only the arrival of the *Valeur* man of war from Maryland to dispatch the same away. I have likewise by my letters to the Governors of the Northern Provinces, used my interest to induce them as well to the like contribution out of H.M. stores under their command, as to order the guardships attending there to repair to Charlestown, to animate those people under their present consternation, and to enable them to stand their ground till ye fortifications of ye Town (which I understand are much out of repair) are put into a state of defence. I beg leave on this occasion to represent to your Lordps., of how much importance it is that sufficient stores of arms and ammunition be constantly lodged here, as well for the preservation of this Colony, which is of so great consideration in the British trade, as for the relief of our neighbouring Provinces; this is now the second time during my Government, that the Carolina's have been obliged to apply hither, and recieved supplys of arms for their relief. And if Maryland should happen to fall into the same distress, it cannot be so conveniently supplyed from any other Government as from hence. Upon this consideration I hope your Lordps. will be pleased to intercede with H.M. for an additional supply of stores of war to be sent hither, at least that a part of what was lodged at New York and New

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England after the Canada Expedition, may be ordered to this place, as the most proper repository for them, especially now I am building a convenient magazine for preserving such stores, and have prevailed with the Assembly to settle a sallary on an armourer for keeping them in order. And since there is too much reason to apprehend from the unusual intercourse between the Southern and Northern Indians, that there is a generall combination between them to fall upon all the English Plantations, wherein this Colony cannot hope to escape having it's share in the calamity, I cannot forbear representing to your Lordps., how ill provided we are with money to support such a war; the Revenue of 2*s.* a hogshead is so far defective that the established sallarys due last October are not yet paid off. I shall always carefully avoid asking H.M. to be at any extraordinary charge for our defence. Neither do I think it necessary at present to go the same length as our late Assembly, by addressing H.M. to divest himself of his whole Revenue of Quitt Rents; but I humbly hope H.M. will be graciously pleased upon your Lordps.' interposition, to order the present deficiencys of the Revenue of 2*s.* per hogshead to be supplyed out of the other Revenue of Quitt Rents, as it has been formerly done on the like occasions. And I cannot ommitt pointing out to your Lordps. what appears upon the Journals of this Colony in 1676, when it was judged that if at the begining of Bacon's rebellion, there had been but a small stock of money at the disposal of the Governor, that rebellion might have been easily prevented, which afterwards cost the Crown above fourscore thousand pounds to quell. I don't pretend to argue from hence that the Quitt Rents should be constantly lodged in the country to answer all emergencys; that Revenue is the King's property. And whatever H.M. is pleased to grant out of it, ought to be recieved as an act of his Royal bounty. And I hope I may with as good a grace as any former Governor, intreat this favour, seeing by the schemes I have laid for encreasing the Quitt Rents, one third of the number of acres (which is all that has been paid for in the present scarcity of tobacco) has this year yielded a larger Revenue than the whole for some years past. And as the affairs of the Plantations are more immediatly committed to your Lordps.' care, I hope I do not address myself improperly, when I humbly beg your Lordships will have the goodness to lay before H.M. what I have here represented. I expect every day, a further account of the affairs of Carolina, and shall ommitt no opportunity of communicating the same to your Lordships, *etc.* *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 22nd July, 1715, Read 16th May, 1716. 4½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 29; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 342–350.]

June 8. **450**. Mr. Bridger to Mr. Popple. *Replies to queries* of May 20. A proper Act of Parliament is required for preserving the woods. *Gives prices* of New England timber, *etc.* The freight from New England will be 45*s.* *Signed*, J. Bridger. *Endorsed*, Recd. 10th, Read 14th June, 1715. *Addressed.* 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 38; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 28–30.]

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June 9. Treary. Chambers.

451. Mr. Taylour to Mr. Popple. The Lords Commrs. of the Treasury desire the opinion of the Council of Trade and Plantations *upon enclosed*. *Signed*, Jo. Taylour. *Endorsed*, Recd. 10th, Read 14th June, 1715. *Addressed*. ½ *p*. *Enclosed*,

451. i. Petition of John Bridger to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Prays for the renewal of his Commission as Surveyor of H.M. Woods on the Continent of America. 1 *p*.

451. ii. John Bridger to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Reasons for continuing a Surveyor of H.M. Woods in America. Describes the wasting of the woods *etc.*, as in his former reports. 2 *pp*. [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 39, 39 i., ii. ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 30–39.]

June 10. Exchcq. Office, Inner Temple.

452. Certificate by the Remembrance Office that Charles Low and John Hyde (*v.* May 5 and 16) have given security for Governor Hart. *Signed*, James Pearse. *Endorsed*, Recd. 11th, Read 13th June, 1715. ¾ *p*. [*C.O.* 5, 717. *No.* 69.]

June 14. St. James's.

453. H.M. Warrant restoring Martha Assaileies to a plantation in St. Kitts. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy*. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 281, 282.]

June 15. Whitehall.

454. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Enclose following for H.M. signature. *Annexed*,

454. i. Draft of H.M. Instructions to Francis Lord Guilford, on behalf of Charles Lord Baltemore, Proprietor and Governor of Maryland. *In the usual form of Instructions to Proprietors of Plantations*. [*C.O.* 5, 727. *pp.* 454–486.]

[June 15.]

455. [*? General Walter Hamilton to the Council of Trade and Plantations.*] Objections to the demands of the French King or M. d'Iberville upon Nevis. The agreement of April 19th, 1706, was made under compulsion, M. d'Iberville, when they refused to sign, carrying the principal inhabitants on board his ships, and making the rest prisoners in the Church, with threats of carrying them amongst the Spaniards if they would not sign *etc.* (*v.* C.S.P. 1706. *No.* 357 ii., *etc.*). The hostages were taken off by force. What is mentioned to be due from them for their entertainment att Martinique, has been wholly discharged by the publick of Nevis. Even after the agreement was signed, several houses, sugar works etc. were burnt, and some slaves carried off ; this, and the compelling the inhabitants as aforesaid render the agreement void in itself. It is hoped that the hostages will be discharged, *etc.* (*v.* C.S.P. 1706 etc.) *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Genl. Hamilton), Read 15th June, 1715. 2 *pp*. [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 59.]

June 15. Whitehall.

456. Mr. Popple to Genl. Walter Hamilton. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire you will consult such Gentlemen as are here in town (if you do not know it yourself) and let their

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Lordships know whether the French broke the Articles signed the 19th of April, 1706, either by burning houses, works, etc. and seizing of negroes, or whether they did any other acts of hostility after the said time, and if they have, how far the same may be proved, *etc.* [*C.O.* 153, 12. *p.* 216.]

June 15. **457.** Governor Burges to Mr. Popple. As Mr. Bridger's petition (*v.* June 9) relates to an office within my Government, I beg their Lordships will let me be heard, before they come to any resolution *etc.* *Signed*, E. Burges. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 15th June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 40; *and* 5, 914. *p.* 39.]

June 15. Whitehall. **458.** Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their opinion thereon. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 18th, Read 20th June, 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

458. i. Address and Petition of several Gentlemen and Merchants, Inhabitants of New England in America, to the King. We beg leave in all humility to congratulate your Majesty's peaceable and happy accession to your Imperiall Crowns, the tidings whereof have been received by all your good subjects here with expressions of joy and loyalty as never before known in these parts on any occasion. The assurance we have of your Majesty's goodness emboldens, and the pressures of our present difficulties oblige us to cast ourselves at your Royall feet, craving leave humbly to represent to your Majesty, that since the silver money is exported hence to Great Brittain and the publick bills of creditt that were issued to support the charges of the late war, and had their circulation in trade, are in great part call'd in, the trade of these Provinces is reduced to a low ebb for want of a medium of exchange. For remedy whereof in some degree a considerable number of merchants and others have projected a scheme for a Bank of Credit founded on land security for passing their bills and notes with one another in matters of trade, which we presume to lay with all submission before your Majesty, imploring your Royall favour to incorporate us by a Charter for such ends and purposes and to invest them with such liberties and powers, as to your Majesty in your great wisdom shall seem meet, for carrying on the same; whereby your Majesty's good subjects here will be the better enabled to cultivate and improve Navall Stores for supply of your Royall Navy, and to take off in greater quantities the manufactures of Great Brittain and to make more seasonable returns for the same, which will be no less to the advantage of your Brittish than of your New English subjects. *Signed*, Jona. Williams *and* 181 *others*. 4 *pp.*

458. ii. Petition of Brittish merchants and traders to New

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England, and of divers inhabitants of New England now in London to the King. The trade of New England (the money being all drawn from thence to Great Brittain) labours att present under very unhappy circumstances for want of a medium of exchange to assist in paying for the manufactures it necessaryly takes from hence, *etc. Support preceding scheme for a Bank of Credit. Signed*, J. Byfield *and* 56 *others.* 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 44, 44 i., ii.; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 44–49.]

[June 15.] **459**. Petition of John Graves to the Council of Trade and Plantations, in behalf of the poor distress'd inhabitants of ye Bahama Islands. Petitioner has been tenn years endeavouring to gett the said Islands established under the protection of the Crown, and has been at a very great charge in expending moneys and time, as does appear by the ennex'd breviate, and having fresh information come to my hands but yesterday of their deplorable condition by reason that pirates have lately been amongst the said Islands that had robbed the Spaniards of a considerable summe of moneys etc. And having no form of Government, it is impossible for that handfull of poore people to detect and bring them to Justice. Your Lordships will see by the copy of my information here, what jeopardy all their lives are in. Therefore Petitioner desires the Board to represent their case to H.M. in order to have immediate releif by sending a Governor and Garrison, and what warlike stores shall be thought fit to New Providence, wch. is the Island where all the Governours reside at, so that the notorious villany of piracy be restrain'd, and the offenders be brought to Justice. *Signed*, Jno. Graves. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 15th June, 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p. Enclosed*,

459. i. An information, May, 1715. George Herne, Commander of a sloop trading between South Carolina and the Bahama Islands in Jan. last, found himself near the Bahama Islands in bad weather and spied afloat, but driven over a reef of rocks, a fourth-rate Spanish man of war with 200 men aboard, bound from ye Havana to St. Augustine, with money to pay the garrison there. Capt. Herne sent his boat to offer assistance. The Spanish Captain detained it, believing them to be pirates, but afterwards purchased provisions from them *etc.* Upon the arrival of some vessels from the Havana to help him, one of the commanders of the Spanish ship(s) told deponent that they had fitted out a brigantine from ye Havana to Providence with 150 men to cut off all the people there, for that they were a nest of pirates, and had robbed them lately of a considerable quantity of moneys *etc.* They having saved what they could, sett their ship on fire. Herne proceeded for New Providence and acquainted the inhabitants of the Spanish designe, they owned that there had been some

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pirates amongst the Islands, especially upon Harbour Island, and brought some thousand peices of eight lately there, but they having no Governmt. they could not seize them, but for their own security Capt. Walker and some others went to Harbour Island and seized one of the pirates and sent him in irons to Jamaica to be try'd, and Walker hired a vessel and went to the Havana to acquaint the Spaniards what they had done, and to satisfie them, that it was not the inhabitants, and endeavoured to prevent their being cut off. The pirate sent to Jamaica bribed the mate of the sloop and made his escape, wt. the consequence will be to Capt. Walker and the inhabitants time will tell us, *etc.* This information I had from Samuel Turpin who came from Carolina March last and had it from Capt. Hern's own mouth, *etc.* *Signed*, Jno. Graves. 1 *p.*

459. ii. A briefe representation of the proceedings in relation to the obtaining of a reestablishment of a Collony and Government in the Bahama Islands under the Crown, by John Graves, H.M. late Collector of the Customes there. *v.* C.S.P., 1705–1709. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1264. *Nos.* 146, 146 i., ii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1292. *pp.* 422, 423.]

June 16. Whitehal. **460**. Mr. Popple to John Taylour. *Reply to* June 9. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire information from the Treasury as to the grounds for Governor Hunter's complaints against Mr. Bridger, *v.* 12th Sept., 1711, *and* 1st Jan., 1712. [*C.O.* 5, 914. *pp.* 40, 41.]

June 16. London. **461**. Petition of William Shirreff to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Petitioner served as Lt. Governor's Clerk at Annapolis Royal ever since the expedition to Canada (in which he went a volunteer) and received no pay. *Prays for* employment to relieve his miserable circumstances, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 17th June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 122.]

June 17. St. James's. **462**. Order of King in Council. Approving Governor Hunter's Instructions, and the appointment of David Lyol to the Council of New York, *etc.* *Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 22nd, Read 23rd June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 91 ; *and* 5, 1123. *p.* 309.]

June 17. St. James's. **463**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed* Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 5th July, Read 7th Dec., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

463. i. Petition of John Graves, Collector of Customs in the Bahama Islands, to the King. Describes miserable condition of the Bahamas, and prays to be appointed Governor. *Set out*, A.P.C. II. *No.* 1232. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *Nos.* 12, 12 i. ; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 481–485.]

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June 17. St. James's. **464**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th June, Read 30th Aug., 1715. 1¼ *pp. Enclosed*,

464. i. Petition of Capt. Walton to the King in Council. Appointed Lt. Governor of the Virgin Islands in 1706 *etc.*, petitioner has been serving his country for 9 years without receiving the least encouragemt. or reward. *Prays* H.M. to direct the Council of Trade to report with all convenient speed what is proper to be done with the said Islands, and for his compensation. (*v.* A.P.C. II. *No.* 1152). *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 64, 64 i. ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 222–225.]

June 17. St. James's. **465**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 6th, Read 13th July, 1715. ¾ *p. Enclosed.*

465. i. Lt. Governor Caulfeild to the Lords of Council. *Duplicate of No.* 159.

465. ii.-xx. *Duplicates* of *Nos.* 159 i.-xiv., *and Nos.* 159 ix.-xi. [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 127, 127 i.-xx. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 218, 1. *pp.* 248, 249.]

June 17. St. James's. **466**. Order of King in Council. Seals are to be prepared for the Plantations, for H.M. approbation, *etc.* (*v.* June 2.) *Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 22nd, Read 23rd June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 323, 7. *No.* 49 ; *and* 324, 10. *p.* 72.]

June 17. St. James's. **467**. Order of King in Council. Upon the report of the Lords of the Committee for the affairs of the Plantations upon the Representation of April 25 *supra*, it is referred back to the Council of Trade and Plantations to propose in what manner they conceive H.M. may assist Jamaica from hence, *etc. Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 22nd, Read 23rd June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 10. *No.* 75 ; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 333, 334.]

June 17. St. James's. **468**. Order of King in Council. Approving Instructions for Governor Hart. *Signed*, Edward Southwell. *Endorsed*, Recd. 8th, Read 16th Jan., 17$\frac{16}{17}$. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 717. *No.* 71 ; *and* 5, 721. *No.* 15.]

June 17. Whitehal. **469**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Request payment of enclosed account of office expenses and salaries due from Michaelmas, 1714, to Lady Day, 1715. [*C.O.* 389, 37. *pp.* 88–90.]

[June 17.] **470**. Governor Burges to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Col. Vaughan, who is a gentleman of New England, can tell your Lordships with how little application, and what great corruption Mr. Bridger executed his office ; how seldom he visited ye woods, and how often he sold 'em. He will tell your Lordships that one Wentworth made oath before him that

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Mr. Bridger took money of him to let him cut pine trees, and he believes no team went into ye woods to cut pine-logs, without having first agreed with Mr. Bridger. He took £50 of Mr. Mico to let a ship, consign'd to him, load with masts *etc.* upon pretence that her contract with ye Navy Board was not a sufficient authority for want of a licence, which, it seems, she had forgot. Mr. Lechmere is now in town, who was then Mr. Mico's partner, *etc.* Mr. Bridger came to Cales on board a Spanish ship loaded in New Hampshire with masts, yards, standers, and other timber for ye King of Spaine's use, and, 'tis thought, he was too much interested in that vessel not to know what she carried. *Refers to Mr. Meinzies and Thomas Coram for instances of Bridger's corruption, etc. Signed*, E. Burges. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 17th June, 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 41 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 41–43.]

June 17. St. James's. **471**. Order of King in Council. Approving Representation of May 6th, and confirming two Acts of New York, *for laying an excise*, and *discharging several debts, etc. Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 22nd, Read 23rd June, 1715. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *No.* 92 ; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 310–312.]

[June 18.] **472**. Petition of William Shirreff to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Petitions for employment (*cf.* June 16) as Commissary of provisions for the Garrison at Annapolis Royal, the present Commissary being a Frenchman, though by an Act all foreigners are rendred incapable of serving in any publick post, *etc. Endorsed*, Recd. Read 18th June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 123.]

June 20. Whitehall. **473**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Recommend* William Shirreff (*v.* June 16, 18) for employment as *preceding*. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 231, 232.]

[June 20.] **474**. Thomas Coram to the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. Report on timber in New England. The bill *for preserving pines*, etc., will not be enough without some further care. Bridger authorizes people to cut what they please, for his own advantage, *etc. Refers to No.* 475, *etc. Signed*, Thomas Coram. Jan. 9, 1710. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 20th June, 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 43.]

[June 20.] **475**. Deposition of Benjamin Wentworth, of Daver, New Hampshire, that he and Trustram Heard, James Heard and Ephraim Wentworth each gave 6*s.* to John Bridger for leave to cut logs in the Queen's woods (*v.* June 17). *Signed*, Benjamin Wentworth. Feb. 14th, $17\frac{9}{10}\frac{9}{0}$. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Coram) Read 20th June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 42.]

June 21. Whitehall. **476**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Enclose following to be laid before H.M. *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p. Enclosed*,

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476. i. Address of the General Assembly of New York to the King. H.M. loyal and faithful subjects express their hearty joy for H.M. happy succession, an event so eminently propitious to the safety and encrease of the Protestant Religion, and so favourable to the liberty of mankind, *etc.* They fully resolve to demonstrate by their actions how much they value the bounty of Almighty God in setling your Majesty in the British Empire, *etc. Signed,* W. Nicoll, Speaker, Samuel Mulforde, Henr. Beekman, J. V. Cortlandt, Cornelis van B(r)unt, Josiah Hunt, Baltus van Cleek, Karel Hansen, Jno. Reade, Cornelis Sebering, Leonard Lewis, John. Cuyler, Hend. Hansen, Saml. Bayard, Jacob Rutsen, Jonathan Odell, Abraham Lackman, Stephen De Lancey, Cornelis Haring, John Stillwell, Lewis Morris. May 18, 1715. *Parchment.* 1 *large p.*

476. ii. Address of the Governour and Council of New York to the King. Tender their firm allegiance and lasting duty to H.M., "beseeching the Almighty Providence which has in so signal a manner disappointed the devices of the bad and dissipated the fears of all good men which seem'd to attend the dismal apprehensions of the demise of our late Soveraign Lady of ever blessed memory to bless defend and protect your sacred person and Royal progeny from all attempts of avow'd or secret pretenders to your Crown, or their abettors, the pretenders to loyalty," *etc. Signed,* Ro. Hunter, A. D. Peyster, S. Staats, R. Walter, Rip van Dam, John Barberie, H. Byerley. New York, Oct. 11, 1714. *Parchment.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1085. *Nos.* 18, 18 i., ii.; *and* 5, 1079. *No.* 86; *and* (*without enclosures*), 5, 1123. *p.* 302.]

June 22. Whitehall. **477**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Hunter. We have now before us your letters of Aug. 27th, Oct. 18th, Nov. 8th and 25th, 1714, and March 28th, 1715. We have also seen those you have writ to our Secretary Sept. 10, 1713—April 9, 1715. The great hurry of business we have been in since H.M. has been pleased to intrust us in the Commission for Trade and Plantations, has prevented our corresponding with you as we would have done; but we doubt not that after a little time, we shall be able to do it regularly; In the mean time, we desire you would be very punctual upon the several articles of your Instructions in your correspondence with us, particularly in giving us the best accounts you are able, of the state of the Provinces under your Government, of the state of ye Palatines, and whether if the design of producing Naval Stores at New York, shou'd be again revived, the trees prepar'd by them wou'd be of any use after such an interval of time, as we perceive there has been since those trees were fitted for cutting. We desire also an account of the Five Nations of Indians and River Indians, how far they may have been seduced by the French, and what

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you can propose to regain and secure them in our intrest for the future, and whether you have yet been able to bring them to reason in relation to the Tuscaruro Indians. We likewise desire to be inform'd whether you have any prospect that the Assembly of New York will come in to settle an established Revenue for the support of the Government, that we may know how to proceed in our Representations to H.M. in order to the settling of such a Revenue by Act of Parliament here, in case the Assembly still refuse to do it. We further desire you, by the first opportunity, to send us a compleat list of the names of the present Council of that Province, and together with that, another list of the names and characters of such persons as you think proper to supply the vacancies that may happen, either in the Council (according to H.M. Instructions) or in any other office wherein they are to be confirm'd by H.M. approbation. We desire you to inform us what number of inhabitants there are within that whole Province, what Freemen and what servants, white and black. To what degree are those numbers increased or decreased since your entrance upon that Government or since the last estimate, that you understand to have been made of them? What do you conceive most proper to prevent the removal of the inhabitants out of that Province into any of the neighbouring Colonies? What is the whole number of the militia of that Province? What commodities are exported from that Province to England? What Trade is there either by exportation or importation, with any other place, and from whence is that Province now furnished with supplies (particularly of any manufactures) that it was wont to be furnished withall from England? How and in what particulars is ye trade of that Province increased or decay'd, of late years? and what has been the reason of such increase or decay? What are the present methods used to prevent illegal trade, and what further methods do you think adviseable for that purpose? What number of ships or other vessels are there, belonging to that Province, and what number of seafaring men? What number and what sorts of those vessels have been built there? We find by letters from the Lord Cornbury and Mr. Heathcote, that the linnen and woollen manufactures are greatly increased at New York, in so much that near two thirds of what is used in that Province, is there made; which if not prevented will be of great prejudice to the Trade of this Kingdom. We desire you therefore to give us as particular an account as possible of this matter, both with regard to the quantity and goodness of the said manufactures, with your opinion what may be proper to prevent that growing evil, in order to our taking such measures here, as may be found convenient. In the mean time it is necessary that you give these undertakings all the legal discouragements you can. It has been impossible for us as yet to consider the Acts of the two Provinces which you have sent us, however, we have read and examined the two New York Acts *for laying an excise upon strong liquors*, and *for paying the debts of the Government*, and H.M. on our Representation was graciously pleased to confirm the same

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(June 18th); the orders for which will be sent you by Mr. Orby, by this conveyance. Upon this occasion, we cannot but observe to you, that we have not before us the Minutes of Council and Assembly when those Acts were pass'd, which wou'd have been a help to us in examining the same; and therefore we must desire that you will be very punctual in transmitting to us such Minutes for the future. The papers you mention to have sent to the Earl of Stair, are not yet come to our hands; his Lordship being employ'd by his Majesty at the Court of France; and as we do not foresee when he may return, we think it may be of service that you send us duplicates thereof by the first conveyance. To all which enquiries, and to all such other matters as are required by your Instructions to be communicated to this Board; we also further desire you to add whatever else you may in your own prudence, think conducive to H.M. service, to the interest of England, to the advantage of that particular Province, and to our assistance in the discharge of the trust reposed in us. We have only to add that we shall be very ready upon all occasions to do all that in us lyes, that may conduce to H.M. service, the good of the Province and your particular int'rest in the execution of your Commission. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *pp.* 302–308; *and* 5, 1079. *No.* 87.]

June 23. **478.** Council of Trade and Plantations to the Earl of Nottingham, Lord President of the Council. Having receiv'd this day ye copys of four Orders of Council wch. we sent for to the Council Office, upon some of our Representations to his Majesty and there having been several other Representations formerly made by the Board of Trade upon wch. we have not yet seen the copys of any orders, we take this occasion to acquaint your Lordship, we conceive it to be for H.M. service that we have notice of his pleasure as soon as may be after the declaration thereof upon our Representations, and we pray your Lordship will please to direct that for the future [that] copys of all orders wh. concern us be transmitted to our office as soon as conveniently may be. [*C.O.* 389, 37. *p.* 91.]

June 24. Whitehall. **479.** Council of Trade and Plantations to the Bishop of London. Represent the necessity of missionaries to the plantations being men of unspotted characters and lives unblamable. We have frequent accounts of some of them very different, *etc. Refer to* Governor Hunter's report of one in New Jersey *etc. Printed*, N. J. Archives, 1st Ser. IV. 212. [*C.O.* 5, 995. *pp.* 301, 302.]

June 24. **480.** Memorial in behalf of Lt. Governor Bennett to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Asks for Instructions on points set out June* 30, *q.v. Prays the* Board to write to the Council of Bermuda, to determine those causes in the Chancery Court, wherein the Governor is a party or interested and cannot therefore sit Judge, according to the Attorney General's opinion *enclosed.* Also that the said Council should take care to do Col. Bennet

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justice in procuring him payment of all reasonable demands he has upon the country out of the publick Treasury on account of monies by him disbursed on their account, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 24th June, 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

480. i. Opinion of the Attorney General upon two queries relating to the Governor's sitting as Judge in Chancery in his own cause. (1) The cause may be heard by the Council and determined by them, the Chancellor the Governor being concerned, and therefore cannot sit to determine those causes. (2) The Courts of Common Law may proceed in causes wherein the Governor is party as well as in other causes, and of this there can be no doubt. May 20, 1715. *Signed*, Edwd. Northey. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 37, 9. *Nos.* 34, 35.]

June 24. Whitehall. **481**. Bryan Wheelock to Mr. Bridger. In the absence of Mr. Popple, encloses following for his particular answers in writing, as soon as may be. *Enclosed*,

481. i. Charges against Mr. Bridger. (1) That he has not been diligent in surveying the woods and marking trees for the Navy. (2) That he sold licenses for a piece of eight to persons to cutt logs, and only those who paid were allowed to cut them, *etc.* (3) That he took £50 from Mr. Mico for permitting a ship under contract but without a license, to load masts, *etc.* (4) That he refus'd to attend the service at the Palatine settlements at New York, when requir'd, notwithstanding H.M. special letters, and that he never was refus'd money when he call'd for it. (5) That instead of preserving, he has wasted the woods, by giving deputations to such as have saw-mills, for certain yearly sums of money. [*C.O.* 5, 914. *pp.* 49, 50.]

June 24. **482**. Petty expences of the Board of Trade, postage, stationery, etc. March 25—June 24. 4 *pp.* [*C.O.* 388, 77. *Nos.* 1–3.]

June 24. Treary. Chambers. **483**. Mr. Taylour to Mr. Popple. *Encloses following.* In case the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations shall be of the same opinion with the Commissioners of H.M. Customs, my Lords Commissioners of the Treasury desire they will make a representation to H.M. in order to have the Act of Virginia referred to repealed. *Signed*, Jo. Taylour. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th June, Read 1st July, 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

483. i. Commissioners of H.M. Customs to Lords Commrs. of the Treasury. Customhouse, London, June 10th, 1715. Mr. Keith, Surveyor General of the Southern Continent of America, having received several complaints against George Luke Collector of the lower district of James River in Virginia, suspended him, and granted a deputation to Francis Kennedy to officiate there, whereupon an information has been exhibited against

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Kennedy in one of the Courts in Virginia for the penalty of £500 for exercising an office in the Customs contrary to an Act of Assembly Oct. 23, 1705, whereby it is enacted that no person whatsoever shall bear any office *etc.* in Virginia, until he hath personally resided the full term of 3 years under the penalty of £500 *etc.* The Commissioners advised with H.M. Attorney Genll. thereupon, who is of opinion that the Act of the 7th and 8th of King William " having impowered the Lords of the Treasury and ye Commrs. of the Customs to appoint officers of the Customs in the Plantations, and there being no restriction therein, but that they be H.M. natural borne subjects, the laws in the Plantations restraining that power given by an English Act of Parliament is void by the said Act of the 7th and 8th K. William, as being repugnant thereto. And that the Law of Virginia not having been approved by the Crowne may be repeal'd by H.M." Mr. Attorney Genll. is further of opinion " that the forfeiture by the Act in Virginia belonging to the Crowne, the Lords of the Treary. by H.M. command may direct the Attorney Genll. of Virginia to discharge the prosecution, and if judgement be given to acknowledge satisfaction thereon, or that it may be reversed by writ of error." The Commrs. therefore propose that the said Act (which seems very injurious to H.M. natural born subjects) may be repealed, and the prosecution against Francis Kennedy discharged by the Attorney General of Virginia, *or as supra. Signed*, J. Pulteney, Walter Yonge, Charles Peers, Tho. Frankland. *Endorsed*, 14th June, 1715. Agreed. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

483. ii. Opinion of the Attorney General *on above case, partly quoted in preceding. Add:* The law of Virginia not having been approved by the Crown, I conceive H.M. will be advised to repeal it. Exception is made in the Virginia Act of such persons as have Commissions from H.M. The Attorney General is of opinion that Mr. Kennedy having been appointed in the manner aforesaid is not within the exception, not having been constituted by the King, *etc.* June 3, 1715. $5\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

483. iii. Copy of Mr. Keith's deputation to Francis Kennedy *referred to supra. Signed*, W. Keith, Survr. Genll., Hampton in Virginia, Jan. 7, $17\frac{14}{15}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *Nos.* 1, 1 i.-iii.; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 208–223.]

June 27. St. James's. **484**. Copy of H.M. Warrant appointing John Roos to make new Seals for the Plantations. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 6th July, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 323, 7. *No.* 51; *and* 324, 10. *pp.* 73, 74.]

June 27. Boston, New England. **485**. Governor Dudley to the Council of Trade and Plantations. My last addresses to your Lordships covered the Act of Assembly of New Hampshire your Lordships demanded. *Refers*

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to enclosures. And now I humbly take leave of your Lordships, and shall ever be sensible of the favours I have had from the Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations during my service in these Provinces. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 15th Aug., 1715, Read 26th June, 1718. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

486. i. Account of stores of war expended at Castle William, Boston, 24th June, 1714–1715. 1 *p.*

485. ii. Account of stores of war at Castle William, 24th June, 1715. 1 *p.*

485. iii. Account of powder expended at Marblehead, 24th June, 1714–1715. ½ *p.*

485. iv. Account of stores of war at Marblehead, 24th June, 1715. ¾ *p.*

485. v. Account of stores of war, expended and remaining at Fort Anne, 24th June, 1714–1715. 1 *p.*

485. vi. Account of stores of war expended and remaining in New Hampshire, 24th June, 1714–1715. *Nos.* i.–vi. *endorsed as covering letter.* 2 *pp.*

485. vii. Governor Dudley to the Board of Ordnance. 27th June, 1715. *Encloses preceding accounts. Signed*, J. Dudley. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 163, 163 i.-vii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 915. *pp.* 146, 147.]

[June 27.] **486**. Copy of Articles of Capitulation imposed upon Nevis by M. D'Iberville. (*v.* C.S.P. 1706. *Nos.* 357 iii., v., ix.) *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Genl. Hamilton) 27th June, Read 28th July, 1715. *French.* 8½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 62.]

June 28. London. **487**. Merchants trading to New England to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Being inform'd of your Lordpps.' intention to recommend to the House of Commons a bill for taking off the duties on timber imported from H.M. Plantacons; we address our thanks to your Lordps. for taking care of an article so important to the trade of Great Brittain. *Pray that* it may be passed this Session, *etc. Signed*, Will. Turner *and* 36 *others. Endorsed*, Recd. 29th June, Read 1st July, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 47; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 54, 55.]

June 30. **488**. Mr. Byfield and others to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Ask for* a Royal Charter of Incorporation for their proposed Bank of Credit for New England (*v.* June 15), on the following conditions. (1) A Joint Stock to be raised of between not less than £100,000 or more than £300,000 in land or other real securities as an originall security for such fund of creditt. (2) No person to subscribe less than £250 or more than £4,000. (3) That they may lend their money or credit at not exceeding ⅔rds of the value of such lands or other real securities as shall from time to time be assigned or given them in pledge. (4) That they may not lend their money or credit at a rate exceeding 5 p.c., *etc.* (5) One third part of the profits to

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be appropriated to the publick service for raising naval stores in New England. (6) Upon three years notice from H.M. under the Great Seal of Great Britain after March 25, 1740, the Corporation be obliged to discharge their debts and be dissolved. *Signed*, N. Byfield, Tho. Sandford, And. Faneuil, Wm. Willard. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 30th June, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 46 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 52–54.]

June 30. **489**. James Campbell to Mr. Popple. There is an accot. from Placentia, May 11th last, by the way of New England, that the Garrison was then in great want of all necessarys. There was but one ship arrived to fish, and that from the Isle of May with salt, *etc.* *Signed*, Ja. Campbell. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 30th June, 1715. *Addressed.* ½ *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 95 ; *and* 195, 6. *p.* 117.]

June 30. Whitehall. **490**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose copy of preceding.* [*C.O.* 195, 6. *p.* 118.]

June 30. Whitehall. **491**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Refer to* representations of 17th March, 18th May, and 2nd June. *Quote* from Lt. Governor Caulfeild's letter, *and enclosure* 1, Jan. 3. *Continue :*—So that the garrison [*of Annapolis Royal*] seems to be in danger of deserting or starving. To prevent this Major Caulfeild hoped for some supply from New England. But we have been inform'd by persons here, that he had got but very little, the people in New England not being willing to give them any more credit, by reason that a great part of the bills drawn from New England by those who had formerly supply'd that garrison, remain yet unpaid. There seems therefore an absolute necessity that some speedy measures be taken to support the garrison, or else we apprehend that province, which by the fishery on the coast and naval stores to be produc'd there, may be of very great advantage to this Kingdom, will be abandon'd, and fall into the hands of the French or their Indians, and thereby all our other Northern Plantations again exposed to their excursions. And we are the rather of this opinion, for that we find by several papers transmitted us by Major Caulfeild, that the French will not swear allegiance to H.M. but intend to remove as soon as they have conveniencies, and hear how matters go in Europe. However they have sign'd a paper signifying that they will live peaceabley there till such removal. As to the Indians, and particularly those of Penobscot or Pentagoua or Eastern Indians (*v.* Jan. 3), they are intirely in the French interest, having always Missionary Jesuits amongst them, and have done us the most mischief, during the late wars ; having now in very insolent terms absolutely refus'd to swear allegiance to H.M., to let H.M. be proclaim'd in their territories, or to trade with Annapolis Royal. In relation to the French removing from Nova Scotia, we gave our opinion very fully 17th March. As to the Indians, it will be difficult to gain them to our interest

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while the French Missionaries are allow'd to be amongst them, and how that can be prevented we do not see, until Nova Scotia be peopled and some settlements made on the coast; and therefore we humbly offer that H.M. pleasure be declared upon our former representation and letters, with all convenient speed. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 239–242.]

June 30. Whitehall. **492**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. *Enclose following.* And there being three vacancys in your Majesty's Council *of the Bermuda Islands*, we have inserted the names of Henry Tucker, William Tucker and Robert Burton, Esqrs., who have been recommended to us as fit persons to supply the said vacancys, *etc. Annexed,*

492. i. Draught of Instructions for Lt. Governor Bennett. In the usual form. [*C.O.* 38, 7. *pp.* 224–320.]

June 30. Whitehall. **493**. Mr. Popple to Sir Edward Northey, Attorney General. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire your opinion upon the following queries, vizt., (1) Whether H.M. writ of ne exeat insulam, may in any, and in what cases, be granted by any H.M. Governors, against there predecessors, to imprison them or any of them, to prevent, stop or hinder them from coming over to England, to give an account to H.M., of his or their administration, and the trust repos'd in them there, since by a late Act of Parliament every Governor of the Plantations is answerable in England, for every matter and thing he has transacted or done in his Government there? (2) By H.M. Instructions, when an appeal is made from the Governor and Council of any of H.M. Plantations to H.M. in Council here, good security is to be given by the appellant, that he effectually prosecute the appeal, and answer the condemnation, etc., and it is further directed that execution be not suspended by reason of such appeal. And whereas it may so happen that the respondent being got into possession by virtue of the judgement of the Governor and Council, may prove insolvent, may run away, or imbezle what shall have been seiz'd in execution, and the appellant be left without remedy, in case H.M. shou'd reverse the sentence given by the Governor and Council, as aforesaid; Quære, whether the respondent ought not to be obliged to give good and sufficient security to be answerable for the estate or effects in dispute, in case H.M. shall reverse the sentence of ye Governor and Council? [*C.O.* 38, 7. *pp.* 321, 322.]

June 30. St. James's. **494**. Order of King in Council. Approving draught of Lt. Governor Bennett's Instructions and appointing Councillors as proposed. (*No.* 492). *Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. 7th, Read 13th July, 1715. 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 37, 9. *No.* 36; *and* 38, 7. *pp.* 323, 324.]

July 1. St. James's. **495**. H.M. Instructions for Governor Hunter. *Signed*, G. R. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 283–301.]

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July 2.
Jamaica.

496. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers to letter of 26th April.* On the 3rd of the last month I receiv'd my new Commission, and am in dayly hopes and expectations of receiving my Instructions, it not being possible till then to take measures or call an Assembly *etc.* *Encloses* accounts of exports and imports. *Continues :*—There ariseing some difficultys and objections upon proceedings and regulations made here by Mr. Keith as Surveyor General of the Customs without produceing his originall powers, or so much as authentick copys thereof when thereunto required to show his authority for so doing, I think myself also obliged to give you the trouble of the inclosed account containing the whole transactions and dispute between us, and hope that when your Lopps. are appraised of the true state of this matter I may have the honour of your Lordships' approbation to my proceedings therein, *etc.* *Signed*, A. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Sept., 1715, Read 17th April, 1716. 1½ *pp.* *Enclosed*,

496. i. An account of some disputes between Governor Lord A. Hamilton and William Keith, Surveyor General of the Customs. April 26, 1715, Mr. Keith complains that several vessels have gone out loaded from Port Royal, without entering and clearing at the Custom house, and others intend to do likewise. He requests the Governor to give orders to the Commanding Officer of the Fort at Port Royal that no ship be permitted to pass outward, until the master first produce a certificate under the Collector's hand that she has been duly cleared at the Custom house, *etc.* After consulting the Attorney Generals, Edmond Kelly and William Brodrick, and Mr. Keith having failed to produce his powers and instructions, which he said he had left in Virginia, or to take the oaths etc. appointed, the Governor replied, May 24th, that it would be improper and unsafe for him to give such an order, which seemed to him intended to enforce the payment of fees other and greater than ever paid, or by the laws thought demandable here, *etc.* Mr. Keith replied, May 24th, that there was no complaint about fees, and that such a matter related to the Officer of the Revenue and was not in the Governor's sphere, reminding him that he is commanded to give his assistance to the Officers of the Customs *etc.* As to taking the oaths, he had qualified elsewhere, which was sufficient, his office not being confined to Jamaica. But he was willing to take the oaths *etc.*, if the Governor suspected his loyalty and tendered them *etc.* The Governor comments upon Mr. Keith's reply, June 20. Other and much larger fees have been demanded by the Collectors of the Customs, since Mr. Keith's arrival, than are allowed by the Act for *regulating fees*, and as justification, by his orders, they have cited the Act of Parliament 7th and 8th William III., *etc.*, *etc.* *Signed and endorsed as preceding.* 42¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 11. *Nos.* 8, 8 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*), 138, 14. *pp.* 379, 380.]

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July 2. York.

497. Governor Hunter to Mr. Popple. I have little to add to the duplicates, only to hint what I have wrote at large to the Secry. of State, about the Indian warr in Carolina. Our Assembly will do nothing for their reliefe. I am indeavouring to ingage our Indians in warr with those who attack them if possible, but their interposition being rejected last year, I shall have the worse successe in this. I shall however do my best. The French are debauching our five Nations, contrary to the Treaty of Peace of wch. I have also complain'd, and sent an expresse to Canada, to remonstrate the danger of these proceedings, happy he who has nothing to do with those Colonys, upon the foot they stand they run a risk of an intire and speedy ruine. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 12th, Read 16th Augt., 1715. *Holograph*. 2 *pp*. [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 1 ; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 315, 316 ; *and* (*extract*) 5, 1085. *No.* 19.]

July 3. Whitehall.

498. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. intending very soon to give his directions in relation to the garrisons of Placentia and Anapolis Royal, you are to consider what may be the most regular method of supplying those garrisons either with provisions or with cloaths, so as they may not be reduced to such streights, as sometimes hitherto they have been. You are also directed to consider how farr those garrisons may be reduced, so as to answer the ends for which they are establish't, as also what may be the most advantageous way for H.M. service in those parts of disposing of such troops as it shall be thought fit to withdraw from those garrisons. H.M. service requiring all possible dispatch in these matters, you are directed to report your opinion thereof with all expedition. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 4th, Read 5th July, 1715. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp*. [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 126 ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 243, 244.]

July 4.

499. Col. Nicholson to Mr. Popple. Encloses following, and Mr. Walker's letter etc. of March 14, *q.v.* *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Endorsed*, Recd. 4th July, Read 7th Dec., 1715. *Addressed*. $\frac{1}{4}$ *p*. *Enclosed*,

499. i. Thomas Walker to Col. Nicholson. New Providence, 14th March, $17\frac{14}{15}$. *Acknowledges* letter of July 31 from Piscataqua. *Professes* his loyalty to the King and the Lords Proprietors, " whose tenant I am and a pursuer prosecutor and disturber of all pirats, robers and vilians that do or expect to shelter themselves in these Islands," *etc.* I have rendered an accot. home of my proceedings, *etc.* (*v.* March 14). *Signed*, Tho. Walker. *Copy*. 1 *p*.

499. ii. John Coleman to Col. Nicholson. Boston, May 9, 1715. *Encloses preceding, etc. Signed*, John Coleman. *Copy*. 1 *p*. [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *Nos.* 16, 16 i., ii. ; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 488–491.]

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July 5. St. Christophers.

500. Lt. Governor Mathew to the Council of Trade and Plantations. My duty obliges me to give your Lordships an account of my arrivall at Nevis, the 30th past, where, on the reading my Commission of Lt. Genl., and the Attorney Generall's opinion thereon, the Councill of that Island were unanimously of opinion, I should receive of Col. Smith the late Commander in Chief, the Seals, Instructions, etc., as usuall. The next day I came down hither, where my Commissions of Lt. Generall and Lt. Govr. of this Island being read, I took posession of this Government. What I have to report upon the little I can have learnt since my arrivall is, that this Island in great probability will not be the least considerable part of this Government, the number of it's inhabitants increase dayly, there remains but H.M. declaring his pleasure how the French part shall be dispos'd of to engage very many familys making considerable settlements thereon, which the present uncertainty deterrs them from. *Signed*, William Mathew. *Endorsed*, Recd. 12th, Read 15th Sept., 1715. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Enclosed*,

500. i. List of persons best qualify'd to supply vacancies in the Councils of the Leeward Islands :—*St. Christophers*, Clement Crook, John Duport, William Woodrop, Charles Payne, Peter Soulegre, John Bramley. *Nevis*, Thomas Butler, James Milikin, James Symonds, Roger Pemberton, Joseph Symonds, Charles Bridgewater. *Montseratt*, William Fry, Edward Parsons, William White, Anthony Ravell, Richard Cook, William Irish. *Antego*, Valentine Morrice, John Fry, Barry Tankerd, Archib. Cockran, John Duer, John Lucas. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 69, 69 i. ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 339, 340.]

July 5. Boston, New England.

501. Governor Dudley to Mr. Popple. *Encloses* Acts and Minutes of Council of New Hampshire ending 24th June. *Continues* :—The death of Mr. Secretary Story must be excuse for anything not in due form I having only a clerck of the council untill H.M. pleasure is further known. P.S. Col. Burgess is dayly expected here. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 15th Aug., 1715, Read 26th June, 1718. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 162 ; *and* 5, 915. *p.* 145.]

[July 5.]

502. John Graves to the Council of Trade and Plantations. A scheme of what is required for the garrison of New Providence, *etc. Signed*, Jno. Graves. *Endorsed*, Recd. 5th July, Read 7th Dec., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *No.* 13.]

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503. Mr. Bridger to Mr. Popple. *Encloses following, etc. Signed*, J. Bridger. *Endorsed*, Recd. 5th, Read 12th July, 1715. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

503. i. Mr. Bridger's reply to the charges made against him. Gives details of his work and that of his deputies, in marking and saving trees, and copies of testimonials by Governor Dudley *etc. Signed*, J. Bridger. 13 *pp.*

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503. ii.-iv. Copies of Governor Dudley's recommendations *etc.* of Mr. Bridger Dec. 2, 1714, Jan. 12, 1715, Dec. 29, 1714. *All signed*, J. Dudley *and endorsed as preceding.* 3 *pp.*

503. v. Merchants trading to New England to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Recommend Mr. Bridger and the renewal of his Commission. *Signed*, Wm. Willard *and* 26 *others. Same endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 48, 48 i.-v.]

July 6. Whitehall. **504.** Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. We have consider'd an Act of Virginia, Oct. 23, 1705, *declaring who shall not bear office in this Colony. Quote clause referred to June* 24, *q.v.* This Act was intended to encourage people to settle there, but we are apprehensive it will not answer that end, for that few persons will be willing to settle there, in prospect of a place after three years. Whereas were it permitted that persons arriving there, of characters and capacities for places, shou'd indifferently with the other inhabitants, enjoy such places as might become vacant, it wou'd be a temptation and encouragement to them to settle themselves and families there. But besides this genl. observation, we humbly take leave to represent that the abovesaid clause as it has been lately interpreted in Virginia, is repugnant to the Act for *preventing frauds and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade*, etc., by one clause whereof it is enacted that the Lord Treasurer, the Commrs. of the Treasury and Commrs. of the Customs in England may appoint officers of the Customs in any city *etc.* belonging to any of the said Islands, tracts of land *etc.* And by another clause in the said Act, it is declared that all laws of the Plantations in any wise repugnant to the Laws of England, are illegal, null and void. *Quote case* of Keith and Kennedy, *v.* June 24. Upon this occasion we have consulted several persons, particularly Col. Jennings, President of your Majesty's Council of Virginia, who was there at the passing the foresaid Virginia Act, who have acquainted us that it was not then understood to restrain any persons from having offices who were commissionated from hence by persons having authority from the Crown, and that it was only intended to restrain the Governors from giving away the best places to their favourites. Upon the whole, we are humbly of opinion, that tho' Mr. Kennedy is not in strictness within the exception of the Virginia Act, not being appointed by your Majesty, yet it ought to be so understood, he being constituted by persons in authority from your Majesty, for that and other purposes, by virtue of the Act of the 7th and 8th of King William aforesaid. And the Virginia Act being repugnant to this, we humbly offer that your Majesty be pleased to signify your disallowance and disapprobation of the said law. But as the said Act, contains several other beneficial clauses, we further humbly offer, that your Majesty's pleasure be signify'd, that the Assembly may pass a new Act to the same effect, so it be not lyable to the abovemention'd objections. [*C.O.* 5, 1364. *pp.* 224–229; *and* 5, 1335. *No.* 191.]

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July 6. Whitehall.

505. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following.* "We desire you will please to lay the same before H.M. as soon as possible that if H.M. shall be graciously pleas'd to approve of what we have humbly propos'd, there may be time for it's being consider'd in Parliament this Session." *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p. Enclosed,*

505. i. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. The furnishing of your Majesty's Navy with Naval Stores from the Plantations, is a matter of such importance that the Parliament have thought fit, for the encouragement thereof, by an Act pass'd in the 3rd and 4th years of her late Majesty's reign, to allow a premium of £4 per ton upon tar and pitch *etc.* Since which, there has been considerable quantities of pitch and tar etc. imported into this Kingdom. And whereas besides the trees fit for tar, rosin and masts, there are vast quantities of others in the woods, fit for the building of ships and houses, wherewith a considerable trade might be carry'd on between this Kingdom and those parts; whereby the bullion which we annually send to the East Country for those commodities, wou'd be kept at home, were there a proper encouragement given to this trade. But at present by reason of the length of the voyage, the freight is so high, that such timber from America cannot be had so cheap as from the Northern Crowns. We therefore humbly offer to your Majesty that such timber as aforesaid, imported from the Plantations, may be exempted from the duties to which they are now lyable; for tho' these duties are lower than those from the Northern Crowns, as will appeare by the annex'd account; yet when it shall be publickly known in the Plantations, that timber of all sorts may be imported from thence into this Kingdom Custom free, it will be an encouragement to that Trade, and in some measure alleviate the burthen of the high freight; and we humbly conceive that an equivalent to be made to your Majesty instead of this duty, will properly fall under the consideration of the Parliament, if your Majesty shall be graciously pleas'd to recommend this matter to them. We further humbly represent to your Majesty, that the people on the Continent of America have very much of late years fallen into the making of woollen and other manufactures there, to the great disadvantage of the trade of this Kingdom, and we do not see how the same can be prevented otherwise than by turning their thoughts and industry another way; which we humbly conceive, may be most advantageously done, by giving encouragement to the production and importation of Naval Stores from thence. This will not only be an increase of our Navigation, but will occasion a great exportation of our woollen manufactures, to pay for the said timber and other Naval Stores, instead

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of exporting bullion to the Northern Crowns, as is before observ'd. Besides, if this Trade can be once settled, it will free this Kingdom from a dependance on the said Northern Crowns for Naval Stores, which has often proved expensive and precarious, especially in time of war. In case your Majesty shall be graciously pleased to approve this our proposal, and that the duties upon importation of such timber be taken off, we humbly offer that the pre-emption or refusal of such timber be offer'd and tender'd to the Commissioners of your Majesty's Navy upon the landing the same, and if within the term of 20 days after such tender, the said Commissioners shall not bargain for the same, the importers be then at liberty to sell such timber to their best advantage. *Autograph signatures.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Enclosed,*

505. ii. Account of the gross duties payable on timber imported from the Northern Crowns and from America. *Signed,* Chr. Tower, D. Coll., May 12, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 4. *Nos.* 10, 10 i., ii. ; *and* (*without enclosure ii.*) 5, 914. *pp.* 55, 60.]

July 7. Whitehall. **506**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to July 3rd.* As to the supplying of Annapolis with provisions, *refer to letter of* 18*th May.* Contracts should be made here with some persons of New England *etc.* But we apprehend it will be difficult to find credit in New England for this purpose, unless the bills drawn by those who have hitherto supply'd that garrison be put in a method of being discharg'd. As to the clothing, *repeat letter of* 18th May. It seems therefore necessary that the Agent for that Garrison or such other person as shall be thought fit, do immediately provide a proper cloathing to be there before winter, lest the men should perish with cold. But as the off reck'nings are ingaged to 1717, we conceive some money must be advanced for that purpose. As to provisions for the Garrison of Placentia, while there was a garrison at St. John's in Newfoundland, during the late wars, they were always supply'd from the Victualling Office here, and the cloathing was provided by the Agent, and we are of opinion, that the same methods ought to be continued, by Agents better vers'd and instructed in these matters than we find the present Agents are. As to the reducing of those Garrisons, we cannot give any opinion thereupon, till we know how H.M. may be pleas'd to settle Nova Scotia as a frontier, for the greater security and improvemt. of the Fishery on that coast, and the production of Naval Stores there, as we represented 17th March ; for that the keeping of a garrison even at Placentia itself, will very much depend upon the settling of Nova Scotia. Besides wch., as the Indians about Penobscot and the rest of the French Indians are not inclin'd to submit themselves to H.M., and that there seems to be a general defection of the sd. Indians from the British interest on the Continent of America, by the instigation of the French Missionaries, we

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apprehend it may not at present be very safe to reduce the said Garrisons. As these matters, and several others relating to the Plantations, are of very great consequence to this Kingdom, and require some speedy directions, we should be glad of your assistance and of that of the Lords of the Committee of Council, so soon as conveniently may be. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 244–248.]

July 7. **507**. (*a*) Deposition of Major David Dunbar, formerly in command of two regiments in Nevis. D'Iberville forced the inhabitants to agree to the second articles, when the negroes had escaped to the woods and refused to come in. When he demanded hostages no one was willing to go, and some joined the negroes in the woods, fearing to be sent. Whereupon D'Iberville seized and carried off one Mr. Stanley as a hostage *etc.* *Corroborates June 15th supra.* *Signed*, David Dunbar.

(*b*) Deposition of James Butler, of Camberwell. Corroborates preceding. 8th July, 1715. *The whole Endorsed*, Recd. Read 28th July, 1715. 2½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 61.]

July 7. **508**. Thomas Bannister to the Council of Trade and Plantations. An Essay on the Trade of New England, *etc.* We take off some hundred thousand pounds' worth of Brittish manufactures yearly, and pay in such commodities, as serve your necessities, and not one article that increases your luxury, and unnecessary expence *etc.* *Some difficulties this trade labours under*; (1) The large duty upon our pine boards, masts *etc.* is near as much as the prime cost. The East Countrey merchants purchase all their Norway deals with the curt. money of this Kingdom, which is certainly a pernicious trade, and tends to impoverish the Nation *etc.* If the duty was removed, New England would send you finer boards, and at a cheaper rate, [*than Norway*], and take our pay in the manufactures of the Nation, *etc.* (2) The want of a fund for the Bounty money on the importation of Naval Stores. The certificates sell at 45 p.c. discount. The war in the North, and the disturbance of the navigation of the Baltic have already raised Naval Stores to an unreasonable price. Certinly then it behoves us to improve our own, to such a degree, that it will not be in the power of those Northern Princes, tho' combin'd in the strictest alliance, to hurt us. For quantities, it is certin the Plantations are able to furnish of some sorts the whole expence of Great Brittain and Ireland. One fleet from New England only has brought 6,000 barls. of pitch and tar to London; and that Plantation has millions rotting in the wilderness for want of encouragement to collect them. If a fund was provided, that we might have the bounty as larg as it was intended, the importation of Naval Stores will increase to the utmost of your wishes, *etc.* We were verry dilligent upon the first notice of the bounty, and began to relax when we heard how poorly it was pay'd. Mast, certinly, we have the finest in the world and enough to serve the Nation for ever, if due care be taken and a propper person appointed to preserve them. Hemp, we yet raise but little of, and I am at a loss to say the reason, for it's

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certin we have soil that will bear it, a climate not unkind, and the proffit I think would exceed all other labours of the Husbandman, *etc.* But arguments have been in vain. If therefore upon application for royal favours, the King would only grant those people upon condition that such a quantity of hemp should be raised, they, brought by necessity to taste the sweets of the proffits, would generally give into it. Our woods afford all sorts of ship timber and plank, and if cut in a propper time and had a due seasoning, I believe would prove equal to that of any other countrey. Of late we build ships verry well, and for beauty and strength may generally compare with any Nation. We abound with iron ore, but have not yet got into the way of makeing enough for our own supply, *etc.* You will judg what steps may be taken to invigorate the Parliament to promote their own and the Plantation's interest in this point also. If some method be not taken, the Crown is in danger of looseing the beneficial trade to that Plantation, and the supply of naval stores from thence. The importation of New England exceeds their exportation, this if not ballanced, will bring on this double evil. It will oblige us to set up manufactories of our own, which will intirely destroy that branch of trade, and those manufactories will employ the verry hands that might be at work on naval stores. And then the Nation may come intirely to depend on the humours and politic designs of the Russ, the Dane and the Sweed, for leave to set a fleet to sea. *Refers* to manufacturies, started 9 years ago when English goods were sold at about 225 per cent., which put the husbandmen and householder upon makeing, buttons, stuffs, kerseys, linsey woolseys, shalloones and flannels, which has decreased the importation of those Provinces above 50,000 per annum, *etc.* Our Fishery is the next thing, and indeed the most considerable branch of our trade, and if well follow'd would equal the mines of Potocsi. We are oblig'd to fetch our salt yearly from the Saltertudos. In war we allowed convoys, or sent long warlike ships able to defend themselves and small ones committed to their care. But the Peace has rendred such ships unprofitable, and the small ones are insulted by the Spanyards and treated as robbers. On this voyage we have lost more and better ships dureing the short Peace than we did the whole warr. This once might have been prevented by speaking. *Refers to Spanish claim and English title to Saltertudos.* Asking would have procured us the liberty to rake salt I suppose, from the success of our glorious warr. It's of no vallew to the Spaniards, *etc.* This I shall be very glad to see cared for as a real benefit that will extend itself to all the fishing Plantations. We were made to hope we should supply the whole world with fish after the delivery of Placentia. But such unhappy managers were they in this Article, that they have only increased the Nation's charg by takeing an expensive garrison to maintain, while the French remov'd to a more happy clime, and better scituation to annoy us, their fishing ground inlarg'd, and they eas'd of a great expense, were the only people benefitted by this delivery. Much of the same nature was our log-wood trade to the Bays of

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Campeche and Honduras, where in time of war if taken we were treated as lawfull enimies, but now as pyrates and thieves. This trade employs a great number of New England ships, and has been verry profitable to us and the Brittish Nation, by the great number of sailors it makes and maintains, all which are generally left in England, but especially by the vast duty this commidity pays, *etc.* This likewise is an important Article forgot or omitted thro' a crimenal ignorance or pernicious obstinacy, altho the Nation has so eagerly desired it, for 50 years last past. I find Sir William Godolphin in his Spanish Embassie had nothing more perticularly recommended to him in the affair of trade than this liberty to cut wood in those Bays. I believe the Nation was generally of opinion that never a better time to ask than in 1710. It is certain the Spaniard would not cut and bring it to market if we did not, doubtless therefore a thing of no vallew to them would have been thrown in to oblige and quiet us. I shall mention our trade to Surinam by way of prevention, because the Gentlemen of Barbadoes have openly attackt it, representing it as prejudicial to the English Islands, therefore desired an Act of Parliament to prohibit it. This trade takes off a great number of small stores of no use to us and fit for no other market: it imploys a great number of ships and sailors. The tradesmen feel the benefit by the merchandize of soap, candles, beer, building of ships and the great number of casks this trade imploys. The landed interest shares with them in the export of verry much hay, oates, onions, apples, pork, beef, staves, boards, butter and flower. The Fishery by a great export of mackeril and refuse cod. Other parts of merchandize by shipping thither much wine and some salt. And the Custome house by the wine aforesd. exported without a drawback. The return for these is molassus, which we brew and distil, and thereby raise many good liveings; And the merchant finds it one of the most profitable trades he drives, *etc.* [*Barbadoes and the Islands are not injured, because*] we expend all the Barbadoes molassus we can purchase or procure, and pay 3d. or 4d. per gallon more for it, and it is almost as dear again as it useth before this trade was opened. We send them more vessels now than formerly, and such quantities of everything that their markets will not take them off, but our commodities lie there and perrish. The grand articles of this trade are unfit for the Islands, or are in such quantities that we can overstock both markets. Their endeavours to cut us off from this trade is rather the effect of picque than any publick interest. I will say nothing of what may in time be done by pottashes, or sturgeon if we had the art to cure it, by copper mines of which we have perhaps the best in the world and near navigable rivers; but proceed to mention the evil which above all others oppress those Provinces, and which alone will destroy them, if some method be not found out to prevent it. The want of money or a propper medium of trade necessarily arises from the difference between our importation and exportation. The former exceeding the latter obliged us to make the ballance in money, when we had it, and the necessities of the Government calling for a Paper Credit,

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which obtein'd a currency amongue us in all purchases and payments, and made way for the more easy shipping off all our gold and silver ; and those necessities ceasing with the war, the Treasury of course sinks all the paper and leaves us without a medium of trade in a helpless and deplorable condition. As things now stand a man worth £10,000 in land is certainly ruin'd if he owe one upon bond, because so much land will not answer, but all must be sold, or so much as will raise the sum due, wch. will not fetch in such extreamities, five shillings in the pound, and if some expedient be not found out, will scarce fetch money, on any terms. To deliver themselves from this big-belly'd evil, the inhabitants have projected a Bank of Credit founded upon land security, *etc. Urges the granting of a Charter for it, etc.* I am senseable it has been the policy of some Ministers to curb the forwardness of the Plantations least they should grow too big for the Kingdomes they belong to. What I have here propos'd is principally to render the Plantations more service to the Crown and Nation, and consequently the more flourishing the more beneficial to both : Certinly the best way to keep them firm to the interest of these Kingdomes is to keep them depending upon them for all their necessaries, and not by any present hardships to force them to subsist of themselves. If they once run into manufactories, what will they ask from England ? Allow them to keep the ballance of their trade and they will never think of manufactories. But if the nature of their trade, or great duties on their goods, destroy this ballance, of necessity they must make for themselves, and will, since they have materials to work on. But the notion is wild and ungrounded of the Plantations ever setting up for themselves. Different schemes, interests, notions, religions, customes and manners will forever divide them from one another and unite them to the Crown. He that will be at the trouble of reviewing only the Religion of the Continent, and consider how tenacious each sect is, will never form any idea of a combination to the prejudice of the Land of our Forefathers. *Proposes* a Light House in a propper place in the Massachusets Bay, which would save great numbers of lives, ships, merchandize, which are lost yearly, and among the rest the King last fall had a vessel perished, at our verry doors in dark weather, upon the spot where the Lighthouse should be set, and every soul perished. This was the man of war sloop that come to bring us the happy newes of H.M. peaceable accession *etc.* There is a necessity that something be done in this affair here in England, since all remonstrances to the Legislature in New England have been rendred ineffectual thro' the artifices of designing men. The preventive officer at Newfoundland being only there a month or six weeks in the year, occasions illegal trading. A ship may load with Naval Stores for Newfoundland, there he takes up his certificate to discharge his bonds. As soon as the Preventive Officer's back is turn'd, he loads again and runs to Portugal with his naval stores. The same may be done with any other commodity of the growth of the Plantations, *etc. Signed*, Thos. Bannister. *Endorsed*, Recd. 15th July, Read 6th Sept., 1715. 18 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 67 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 129–148.]

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July 7. Whitehal.

509. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The enclosed letter having been laid before the King, *etc.*, it is H.M. pleasure that you do forthwith inquire into the state of that Province, and under whose direction it is at present, and report your opinion on these points, as also of what you shall judge may be the most proper and speedy method of assisting and supplying them under their present necessity, *etc. Refers to enclosure No.* i. *for their information, etc. Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 7th, Read 8th July, 1715. 1½ *pp. Enclosed*,

509. i. Lt. Governor Spotswood to Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Virginia, May 27, 1715. It is with a just concern for the miseries of my fellow-subjects that I presume to lay before H.M. the advices I received two days ago from the Governor of South Carolina, that there is a general revolt of all the Indians bounding on that Province, who have broke out in open hostility, murdering the inhabitants and destroying their habitations, and with such numbers as have never been known to combine together since the English were settled here. The hurry Col. Craven was in did not allow him time to write me all the particulars of this event, but the messenger relates many circumstances very dreadful. In this exigency Col. Craven has applied to me to assist him with arms and ammunition, as that which is much wanting, and I am accordingly dispatching with all speed such a supply of both out of H.M. stores here, as the condition of this Colony will allow me to spare; for as there is some ground to suspect that this heathenish combination may be more general over the main, it is to be feared that this Colony will have occasion to arm in it's own defense, however I would not delay this assistance to Carolina, hoping that according to a letter I recd. from the Earl of Dartmouth when Secretary of State intimating that her late Majty. had directed all the small arms designed for the Canada Expedition to be lodged at New York and New England for the service of the Plantations, I shall be supplied out of H.M. stores there, if the necessity of this Governmt. should require it. I hope this service of supplying the Government of Carolina with stores of war on this occasion, will induce H.M. to grant us a larger supply especially now I have got the country to build a convenient magazine for preserving both the arms and ammunition, and that the neighbouring Colonys may be readily supplied from hence whenever their occasions require. As I understand that most of the people of South Carolina are fled into Charlestown, and have no other way to be supplied with provisions but by sea, I have ordered the man of war attending this station to repair thither to keep open the communication with the town, and have likewise writ to the Governors to the northward advising them

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to send likewise H.M. ships in those stations to visit that place from time to time as the best means to encourage the people to a vigorous defense, till some other measures be contrived for their relief. I am now taking the necessary measures for putting our frontiers in a posture of defence. And because I have certain intelligence that there has been of late a more than ordinary intercourse between the Southern Indians and the Nations to the Northward, I have sent expresses to the Governours of Maryland, Pensilvania and New York to advertise them thereof that they may be upon their guard, and to keep a watchful eye upon the Indians in their neighbourhood, as I have upon some just suspicions of one of the most considerable nations of our Tributaries, who keep a correspondence with foreign Indians, found it necessary to have them disarmed, which will be speedily put in execution, *etc. Signed*, A. Spotswood.

509. ii. Governor Craven to Lord Townshend. South Carolina, May 23, 1715. The neighbouring Indians, with whom we have had a long and continued amity, haveing for almost these two months last engaged themselves in a most bloody war agst. this part of H.M. Dominions, I held myself obliged to give your Lordship a plain and true account of the present state of this Colony, being well assured that it will be as soon as possible, laid before H.M. by your Lordship. I have no necessity to acquaint your Lordship, that South Carolina is of all the Dominions belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in North America, the utmost frontier, having the Spaniard at St. Augustin or Florida, and the French at Movill on the great River Mechasipi on the South and on the South West. St. Augustine is not above 70 leagues from our settlements, from which place we have reason to beleive, our Yamasee Indians who first began this warr upon us, have receiv'd their principal encouragement to attack us. These Yamase's being look'd upon by other Nations to be the most warlike, have prevail'd with almost all the rest to become their confederates and allies, so that we compute that we have at least 8,000 Indians engaged agst. us, all of them till now entirely in our interest, and with whom we had a constant trade and commerce. About the middle of last Aprill, one of the said Yamasee Indians, gave some hint to a trader or two that liv'd amongst them, of the horred design they had been sometime contriveing to cutt of all the English and become sole masters of their fine and flourishing plantations; this astonished the poor people, and caused them to begg only so much time as they could come to me to Charles Town and return again, and they assured the Indians that anything would be done to give them satisfaction, with which they

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seem'd contented. The two traders made all the dispatch, rideing night and day, to acquaint me with what had happened ; upon which the Council was called, and we dispatch'd the messengers to let the Indians know, that some of our chief men should meet them forthwith at a place appointed, to hear and redress their complaints and grievances if they had any. The Indians waited for the return of the messingers, but they had not been with them above 12 hours, but without more adoe they were knock'd on the head by the Indians, with several more white people who were barbarously tortured and murthered by them. The adjacent settlements were some of them imediately destroyed by the Indians but most of the people escaped by wonderfull Providences ; this horrible and amazeing account of several massacres being brought to me from several hands, I soon mounted a party of men, and with them together with a small number of Indians who live among us, I march'd to attack the Yamasees before they were joyned by other Indians ; it pleas'd God to give us success against a much more numerous party of Indians ; they receiv'd an unexpected defeat from our handfull of men with the loss of eleven men kill'd outright and twenty wounded on our side. The enemy having suffered very much in this engagement, insomuch that haveing lost several of their chief warriors and abundance of them being wounded, they flew from their towns and settlements and left their provissions and good plunder for our men, they have not as yet been so hardy as to shew themselves, but keep in unaccessable swamp and unapproachable fastnesses. The country is now very active in fortifying several places, which may hinder the Indians from comeing lower into our settlements, and is so industriously employed for their deffence that all manner of other business is laid aside, so that there will be hardly any rice or other provision planted which will therefore be much wanted the next year. I take all suitable measures for the preservation of the Colony, besides white men (which I am sorry to say it, are but few, being not above 1,500 in the whole Province, and they too at great distances from one another and dispers'd in several forts) I have caused about 200 stout negro men to be inlisted, and these with a party of white men and Indians are marching towards the enemy ; but the greatest discouragemt. I meet with, is the want of arms and ammunition, for which I am now sending to New England, but I am afraid they can't sufficiently supply us besides I am endeavouring to bring off some of the confederate Indians and make them our friends again by presents and by all the most probable waies can be thought of. It is great pity, my Lord, so fine and flourishing a country should be lost for want of men and

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arms, a countrey so beneficial to the Crown by its trade, and once so safe to other Colonies by reason of the vast number of Indians it was in alliance with. I have no occasion therefore to press your Lordship to consider, that if once we are driven from hence, the French from Movill or from Canada or from old France will certainly gett footing here if not prevented, and then with their own Indians and with these which are now our enemies they will be able to march agst. all or any Colony on the main and threaten the whole British settlements. People here are under such a dreadfull consternation and surprize haveing the most barbarous enemy on earth to deal with that they are many of them for goeing off; but I shall take all imaginable care to prevent this evill and have made them somewhat easy, by giveing them assurance that his Most Sacred Majesty will send them a speedy and sufficient supply of everything. I am perswaded your Lordship will be pleas'd to use your best offices for the assistance and preservation of this hopeful Province, which without timely supplies from the Crown, will be in the utmost danger of being overrun by the heathen enemy, *etc.* *Signed*, Charles Craven. *Endorsed*, Referred to the Board of Trade, *etc.* 2½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1264. *Nos.* 147, 147 i., ii.; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 424–434.]

July 8. Whitehall. **510**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. *Enclose copy of preceding* (*July* 7) *and desire a conference any morning the next week.* [*C.O.* 5, 1292. *p.* 435.]

July 8. St. James's. **511**. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Council of Trade and Plantations. We have received letters two days ago from Carolina, which give us an account of the deplorable condition H.M. subjects in that Province at present are in, by an invasion the Indians have lately made upon them, who have exercis'd the greatest barbarities, in torturing to death most of the British traders that were amongst them; and the case seems to be the worse, because it dos not proceed from any provocation given to them as we are inform'd, but it is the opinion of that country, that all the Indian Nations amounting to ten thousand in number have combin'd to ruin, if they are not in time prevented, all the British settlements on the Continent of America, to which Carolina is a frontier. We the Proprietors have met upon this melancholy occasion, and to our great grief find that we are unable of ourselves to afford suitable assistance in this conjuncture, and unless H.M. will graciously please to interpose by sending men, arms and ammunition, we can foresee nothing but the utter destruction of his faithfull subjects in those parts. The Honble. Charles Craven Esqr., our Govr. of South Carolina, has behav'd himself as a man of his quality ought, with the utmost bravery, and to his conduct is it owing, that the country is not already taken by the enemy; we wou'd most willingly give at our

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Board sufficient security to repay to the Government such sums of money as shall be expended upon this necessary occasion, if some of our members, particularly his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, and the Right Honble. the Lord Craven cou'd by reason of their minority be bound. Whatever assistance is by H.M. goodness afforded, we hope may be speedily sent. We retain one ship on purpose to carry arms, and others shall we procure to go at a day's warning. We have consulted General Nicholson, who has commanded forces against these Indians, and he gives in the following estimate as necessary for the defence of the Province, vizt. 300 barrels of powder, 1,500 musquets wth. bayonets, 2,000 cutlasses, 40 cohorn mortars with hand grannadoes; Colo. Nicholson is likewise of opinion, that it will be highly necessary, that all H.M. subjects in the several Colonies upon the Continent be by Proclamation prohibited to sell any arms, ammunition etc. to the Indians, and that the French and Spanish Ministers may be desir'd to give the same directions to their respective Colonies in those parts. All which is recommended to your Lordps'. wisdom, and we intreat your Lordps. to make a report to the Secretaries of State or Council, as soon as you can conveniently. P.S. Since this was wrote, we have received your Lordps'. letter, and shall be ready to attend you on Monday morning *etc.* *Signed*, Carteret, Palatin, Ja. Bertie *for* Beaufort, J. Colleton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 11th, Read 12th July, 1715. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1264. *No.* 148; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 436–439.]

July $\frac{9}{20}$. Rio Essequebe, Fort Kykoverall.

512. Commandant Vanderheyden Rézen to the Directors of the Dutch West Indian Company. *Signed*, Pr. Vanderheyden Rézen. *Endorsed*, Read 17th Oct., 1715. *Dutch.* 4 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

512. i.-xxx. Bills of lading, clearances, list of requirements, inventories, *etc.* [*C.O.* 116, 21. *Nos.* 15, 15 i.-xxx.]

July 11. Whitehall.

513. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. A proposal having been made to H.M. for the disposal of the offices of Treasurer and Storekeeper of Barbados, which, as I am informed, have been some times disposed of by the Crown, and sometimes by the Assembly of the Island, I must desire to know of you, how that matter stands at present, and if you think that it is more for H.M. service in those parts, and for the good of that Plantation, that the aforesaid offices should be disposed of by H.M. rather than by the Assembly. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 15th, Read 20th July, 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 42; *and* 29, 13. *p.* 311.]

July 11. Whitehall.

514. Mr. Popple to Richard Shelton. The letter of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, dated the 8th instant, being receiv'd but this morning, the Lords Commissioners for Trade will be ready to confer with them between 10 and 11 of the clock to-morrow, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 1292. *p.* 436.]

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July 14. Whitehall.

515. Council of Trade and Plantations to Wm. Pulteney, Secretary at War. Desire, by to-morrow morning, copies of the Establishment of Annapolis Royal and Placentia, and the last accounts received of the effective men and clothes in store there. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *p.* 250.]

July 14. Whitehall.

516. Council of Trade and Plantations to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Having been this day with the Lords of H.M. Cabinet Council, it was agreed by their Lordships, that we shou'd send you the inclos'd queries, to which we must desire your Lordships' answers in writing to-morrow morning at the [*sic*] of the clock, and that you will favour us with your company at the same time. *Annexed*,

516. i. Queries put to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. (1) What orders their Lordships have given to the Governor of Carolina for the defence of that Government. (2) What dispositions they have made here, toward the present supplying that Province with arms and ammunition and provisions. How many ships they have resolv'd to send from hence thither, their burthen and strength, and how soon they will be ready to sail. (3) In case H.M. shou'd be dispos'd to send some men from any of the garrisons in North America, whether their Lordships will supply shipping and provisions for their transport. (4) What, and how much mony, they require of the Government to be advanc'd for their assistance, and how they propose to repay it ? (5) Whether such of the Lords Proprietors as are not minors, are willing for themselves to surrender the Government to the King, and what provision will or can be made in the Colony for supporting the Government thereof, without any new charge to H.M. [*C.O.* 5, 1292. *pp.* 440–442.]

July 15. St. James's.

517. Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to preceding.* (1) We have given orders to the Government of South Carolina, immediately upon the receipt of our letters, to imploy such goods and effects as our Receiver has in his hands (wch. we conceive may amount to near £2,000) towards procuring arms and ammunition for the defence of that Government. (2) The Assembly did send in May last to the value of £2,500 to New York, New England, etc., for the purchasing of arms and ammunition, to inable them the better to defend themselves against their Indian enemys. Whatever effects we have from thence lately receiv'd, shall be, as soon as may be, dispos'd of and the produce thereof apply'd to the publick use of the Province ; there is a vessel lying in the River and now ready to sail with our orders, of about 100 ton burthen, and others will be sailing in a very short time after. (3) If H.M. shall be graciously pleas'd to send his Royal orders for any men from H.M. garrisons in North America, we do not doubt but the Governmt. of Carolina will send ships and provisions for their

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transportation. (4) It is humbly submitted to H.M. great wisdom, what sum of money H.M. will be pleas'd to grant for our assistance, and great care shall be taken, when the Province can be resettled, that the same shall be repaid, from the effects and produce of the country as soon as may be. (5) If the Lords, who are not minors, shou'd surrender for themselves, that wou'd give the King no better title than he has already, for the title of the Minors wou'd still subsist. And in case the money advanced as aforesaid by H.M. shall not in a reasonable time be repaid, we humbly conceive H.M. will have an equitable right to take the Government into his immediate protection. The Proprietors have continually supported and defended the Government when attack'd by the French or any other enemy ; neither H.M. nor any of his predecessors have ever been at any charge for ye supporting or defending the Province of Carolina from the first grant thereof to the Proprietors, which is above 50 years ; and the Proprietors hope when this war is over, H.M. will never have any further trouble for any charges and expences whatsoever. *Signed*, Carteret, Palatin, M. Ashley, J. Colleton, J. Danson. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 15th July, 1715. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1264. *No.* 149 ; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 442–445.]

July 15. Whitehall. **518**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. It being necessary for us on several occasions, to consult ye maps of the Plantations, in order to our having not only a true idea of those parts, but also of the matters before us, we have made all the inquiry possible for such maps, and can find but few here that are to be depended on ; And therefore we think it for H.M. service, that H.M. Minister at the Court of France, be desir'd to direct some person there, to make a collection of the best maps of America, that can be had, whether general or particular maps of Islands, Provinces and Settlements made by any Europeans there ; not doubting but good maps may be found there in print, or in the hands of private Pattentees or Adventurers ; and that the same be transmitted to us as soon as conveniently may be. [*C.O.* 324, 10. *pp.* 74, 75.]

[July 15.] **519**. Accounts of cloathing of garrison of Annapolis Royal to Oct., 1714. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Shirreff) Read 15th July, 1715. 6 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 1. *No.* 128.]

July 15. Virginia. **520**. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I must not ommitt informing your Lordships of the extraordinary events in these parts of H.M. Dominions. The Province of South Carolina hath been lately attack'd by many powerfull Nations of Indians combin'd together for extirpating H.M. subjects there ; and this combination so secretly carry'd on that (tho' some of the Indians pretended to be uneasy on the account of some hardships in their trade) the blow was struck before any one suspected their intentions, whereby many of the inhabitants of that Province were surprized, and cruelly butcher'd by the enemy, and many more forced to desert their habitations,

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and leave their houses and effects a prey to the Heathen. In this their distress, the Government of that Province applyed hither for an immediate supply of arms and ammunition. Whereupon I without delay dispatch'd away H.M.S. *Valeur* with 160 musquetts, and some powder and ball out of H.M. Magazine here. And upon that Governt's. sending Commissioners hither soon after, to beg assistance of men, to enable them to defend the small territory which is yet preserved from the ravages of their enemys, the Council concurr'd with me in a resolution of raising 300 men for that service. And I used such diligence therein, that there pass'd but 15 days from the arrival of the Commissioners here to the time of their sailing hence with 118 of that number. I have now 40 or 50 more ready to embark in two or three days time, and am preparing the remainder, with 30 of our Tributary Indians against the return of the *Valeur* ; so that I hope the whole complement of men from hence will be in Carolina within a month at farthest, and well armed out of H.M. stores here ; but tho' I judg'd it necessary to succour H.M. subjects of South Carolina in their present danger, in hopes thereby to extinguish the flame before it reach'd hither, yet I cannot help representing how unprovided this Colony is of arms, notwithstanding ye supplys sent in by Her late Majesty. We have a large extent of frontier to defend, and don't want a numerous Militia for that purpose, but so wretchedly arm'd that they are perfectly useless, and the laws of the country are so very defective that it is impossible to bring ye Militia to a better regulation. Yet such is the unaccountable humour of the Assembly that I could never prevail with them to sett it on a better foot. Wherefore my humble request to your Lordps. is, that you would be pleas'd to intercede with H.M. for a further supply of arms to be lodg'd here ; not only to serve the occasions of this Colony, but to supply any other of H.M. plantations which may happen to be in distress, this being the most convenient repository, as lying in the center of H.M. Dominions on this Continent, and to which they may send with the greatest ease, and I have lately prevailed with the Assembly to build here a convenient magazine for keeping such arms, and to settle an annual sallary to an armourer. That I may the better provide both for the defence of this Colony, and the succour of our distress'd neighbours, I have called an Assembly to meet the 3^{d} of next moneth, and shal ommitt no arguments to move them to suitable resolutions. I shal then have occasion to write to your Lordps. more at large, *etc.* *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 12th, Read 15th Sept., 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 10 ; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 245–248.]

[July 15.] **521**. Thomas Bannister to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to some queries by the Board. Cf. No.* 508. (1) Prefers that a private rather than a public Bank should be established in New England. (2) As the people of New England have earnestly sought the taking off the duty on boards, no doubt it will be sufficient encouragement to them to ship them. (3) The country between Casco and Annapolis Royal is healthfull, temperate, a

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rich soil, abounding with naval stores, fine rivers, incredible quantities of fish, wild fowl, and runs naturally into English grass, which formerly bread the largest and fattest neat cattle. The south-west side of Kennebeck River is the best, but is claim'd by Proprietors who with the Dog in the Fable will neither serve themselves, nor let others be serv'd. But I rather think the design'd settlement will be to the north-eastward, where the King is sole Proprietor, and where they haveing once obtain'd a Charter, can have no disputes but with Indians, which I now come to consider, *etc.* (4) The Indians were salvage, but not so extreamly barbarous as not to improve since our settlement amongue them. We have untaught them the genuine dictates of Nature and that wild innocency and simplicity wch. was verry remarkable at our arriveall, and instead thereof implanted our own vices and follies. If I mistake not, Breach of Faith Hypocrisie and Drunkenness are no older amongue them than the English Settlements, tho' I must own the last mention'd vice seems so natural that I take sobriety before our arrival amongue them to be rather a necessity than a virtue because they had not strong liquors. Their quarrels and warrs were not for ambition, empire or blood thirstyness, but to defend their property and bounds. Therefore when a subject of a neighbouring Dominion trespassed by pursueing a dear or bear over the boundarys, it was esteem'd a sufficient ground for war. But so easily were they appeased that upon resigning the offender into their hands, or doeing publick justice on him, the war together with their animosities ceased, which shows there was no natural inveteracy. The inveteracy therefore which now appears I take to be the effect of repeated injuries and provocations, and the instigation of French Priests. Their injuries have been verry great ; as divesting them of their land by force or fraud ; first makeing them drunk and then to sign they knew not what. And no wonder, since *Dominium temporale fundetur in gratia*, serv'd both for our civil and religious, and so forsooth the Natives had no title to their bread and water, without leave from the Saints, who had the fee simple of their whole countrey, and therefore frequently asserted in their courts, that the native Indians had no better title to the soil than a bear or dear. No wonder then that they have conceiv'd an opinion that our design is wholly to exterminate and destroy them ; and to this our faithlessness in Treatys has verry much concur'd, one instance of which, will live with them to latest posterity, and equally in their memories and resentments. I mean the time when in friendship and pretended benevolence we invited them into an Isthmus, and while full of other expectations, butchered a number of them. This was done upon the Eastern Indians who have since been our most inveterate enimies, and will neither heartily forgive, nor trust us. This their just indignation has been improv'd, by the pious frauds of French priests, who have taught them, that the Virgin Mary was a French woman, Our Saviour born in France, and the English the Jewes that crucify'd him. Ad to this, our inhumanity to them whenever in time of peace they doe come amonge us. We villifie them with all manner

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of names, and opprobrious language, cheat abuse and beat them, sometimes to the loss of limbs, pelt them with stones, and set dogs upon them. From this short view your Lordships will see what difficulties they have to struggle with, that shall attempt a new Plantation. They must sit down strong enough at first, that the salvages be not enticed by their weakness to crush them. They must verry early perswade them, that they have no design to rob them of their land, that they don't justify the older Plantations in their proceedings; that they shall find them another sort of people than those in New England: that they will at all times comfort and assist them; and accordingly, make due lawes and see them executed, to redress the wrongs and injuries of the Indians at least with as much care as they doe English. To shew as little distrust and jealousy as possible, tho' always upon a prudent guard. They must undersell the French and take especial care the Indians are not cheated in the prices of their furrs. These in time, I believe, would beget trust and confidence and at last an intire friendship. Above all they must be most religiously exact in their Treaties which is a point the more early Plantations have failed in. I have been present when an Article of the Peace has run in one sence in the English, and quite contrarie in the Indian, by the Governour's express order, and this has brought unnumbered mischiefs upon them. As for the Religion of the Natives, thô they are bred Roman Catholics, I never could perceive they spent many thoughts about it, however ours obliges us to doe them whatever spiritual service we can, but this must be by perswasion not compulsion. (5) Capt. Southac's maps of New England are undoubtedly the best. (6) There is no certin computation to be made, but I recon [*the number of inhabitants in New England*] about 160,000, of which the town of Boston conteins about 14,000. (7) As to the vallew of Brittish manufactories they yearly import, I differ widely from the honourable Mr. Cook. It was impossible for him by the utmost industry to make a judgement by the Custom house books, but rather to be misled. The first computation is, that the Toun of Boston consisting of 14,000 inhabitants, and some few hundreds, expend(s) yearly in Brittish manufactories £7 sterling each one with another. This amounts to £100,000. The Countrey cloathing much with their own manufactures, I will allow to spend yearly but $\frac{1}{3}^{rd}$ of what a Boston man does, which makes £328,500, *etc., etc. Signed*, Thos. Bannister. *Endorsed*, Recd. 15th, Read 29th July, 1715. 13 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 53; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 66–78.]

July 16. Whitehall.

522. Wm. Pulteney to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses* following. *Continues*:—No state either of the clothing or the effective men of the garrisons of Annapolis and Placentia have as yet been transmitted to me *etc. Signed*, Wm. Pulteney. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th, Read 18th July, 1715. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p. Enclosed*,

522. i. List of Officers at Annapolis Royal belonging to the four Companies *etc.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

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522. ii. List of Officers belonging to the four independent Companies at Placentia. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*

522. iii. Establishment of the Garrisons at Annapolis Royal and Placentia. [*C.O.* 217, 1. *Nos.* 129, 129 i.-iii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 218, 1. *p.* 251.]

July 18. **523.** Abel Kettleby and other planters and merchants trading to Carolina to the Council of Trade and Plantations. We beg leave humbly to represent the deplorable condition of that Colony, and that unless it is speedily reliev'd, it must inevitably perish, and all H.M. subjects there fall a prey to their barbarous enemys. Most of us have great debts and effects there, some of us large plantations, and the loss of these wou'd be considerable ; but when we reflect upon the ruine of so flourishing, so hopeful a Province, a Province that has for so many years taken off so much of our English manufactures, and brought such a large revenue to the Crown by the dutys upon rice, skins, pitch, tar and other naval stores and commoditys imported from thence, and yet from the first settlement of it, has not put the Crown to one penny expence, when we reflect upon the loss of so many Englishmen's lives, persons who have always behav'd themselves dutifully to the Crown and never by any Act forfeited their right as subjects to a protection, and yet are now in imminent danger of being massacred by savages, and perhaps of being rosted in slow fires, scalp'd and strick with lightwood, and other inexpressible tortures, when we reflect upon this general revolt, this concerted defection of ye sevl. distant Indian Nations, who never yet had policy enough to form themselves into alliances, and cou'd not in all probability have proceeded so far at this time, had they not been incourag'd, directed and supply'd by the Spaniards at Fort Augustin, and the French at Moville, and their other neighbouring settlements, that Carolina being the frontier of all the other English settlements upon the Continent, if that shoul'd miscarry, all the other Colonys wou'd soon be involv'd in the same ruin, and ye whole English Empire, Religion and Name be extirpated in America. *Appeal for immediate relief.* According to our latest advices, our men, who at first were successfull against the Indians, being at last over-fatigued and harrass'd with their marches and counter-marches in the woods, have been defeated in two several engagements, and the Indians have posted themselves at Ediston River to the Southward, and at Goose Creek to the Northward, in the very midst of our settlements, so that Charles Toun, the only defencible place in the Province, is in a manner block'd up, and the enemy in the mean time exercises a licentious cruelty in ravaging, burning, murdering and torturing all before them. The Toun being fortify'd, may perhaps hold out some months, but in what a miserable condition must the poor people be, drove from their plantations, imprison'd between mud walls, stifled with excessive heats, oppress'd with famine, sickness, the desolation of their country, death of their friends, apprehension of their own fate, despairing of relief, and destitute of any hopes to escape. They have indeed sent to New

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England, to buy some arms and ammunition there, of which they are in very great want, and the Lords Proprietors have sent order to their Receiver to apply all their effects in his hands to the use of the publick, and have likewise given direction that several hundred pounds worth of goods, which have been lately remitted to them here, shou'd be sold and the produce thereof immediately sent back towards their assistance. These indeed are great instances of generosity and goodness in their Lordships, but the enemy is above 12,000 strong, plentifully furnish'd with arms, ammunition, and provisions and assisted by the French and Spaniards as we have reason to apprehend; and the English not above 2,000 able to bear arms, their negros not above 16,000, some of which might be arm'd in our defence, if we had any arms to supply them withall. But in that too, there must be great caution us'd, lest our slaves when arm'd might become our masters. In this exigency therefore we have nothing left to do but to throw ourselves at H.M. feet *etc.* *Refer to* General Nicholson's estimate of arms *etc.* needed. We think some harquebusses and drakes shou'd be added, besides what the General has mention'd, because according to our last accounts, there will be a necessity of erecting forts near the out settlements, for our future security. There is a ship now lying in the River of 100 tons burthen ready to sail to Carolina, and only stays at our request for the immediate transportation of such arms and ammunition as H.M. will graciously please to furnish us withall. This with some new assurances of a speedy reinforcement of men, may, we hope, encourage them to hold out a little longer, but if this ship shou'd go thither in ballast, and bring them nothing more solid than words or promises, we are apprehensive, despair would suggest to them that their miseries, tho' known here, were not duly regarded, and that there was no prospect of any timely relief, and that their only way was at once to desert the Province, and each one shift for himself. What the consequences of this wou'd be to all America, we leave to your Lordships' consideration. As for the number of men, we think 800 will be at least sufficient, and that they need not stay there longer than 18 months. In that time our out forts may be made defensible, and our savage enemys pretty well reduc'd, the country re-established, and the planters inabled to reap the fruits of their labours, and if there shou'd be any farther occasion for them, we hope, the country by that time may be in a condition to subsist them. It will be impossible for the country so impoverish'd at present, to do anything towards paying or subsisting the soldiers, but if they are supply'd hence with a sufficient quantity of meal, there can be no want of other provisions, all parts of the country abounding with plenty of the best sorts of flesh, fish and fowl. What number of ships will be sufficient to transport these soldiers thither, we must submit to your Lordships' judgement. We humbly apprehend, that it will be proper for H.M. to order a proclamation to be publish' in all the English Colonys, prohibiting any person under penalty of death, to furnish the Indians that now are, or hereafter shall be at war with us, with any manner of

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warlike stores, guns or gunpowder. Nothing but the utmost expedition can save us, *etc.* *Signed*, Abel Ketelbey, Joseph Boone, *and* 22 *others.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 18th July, 1715. 1 *large p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1264. *No.* 150 ; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 445–454.]

July 19. Whitehall.

524. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. In obedience to H.M. commands signifyed to us by your letter of the 7th inst., and in consequence of the discourse we lately had with the Lords of the Cabinet, relating to the invasion and hostilities committed by the Indians on South Carolina, we have considered the letters from Mr. Craven, Colo. Spotswood and others, and have several times confer'd with the Lords Proprietors as well as the principal Planters of, and merchants trading to that Province ; from all which we are fully convinc'd, that the dangers of it are such as require a speedy and effectual relief ; the inhabitants being driven from their plantations, and in a manner blocked up in the only strong place there, which is Charles Town ; those capable of bearing arms not being above 1,500 men, and as we are inform'd have now nothing but the sea open to them. Finding that the Proprietors are not able, or at least not inclined, at their own charges, either to send the necessary succours upon this exigency, or to support that province under the like for the future, we propos'd to them to surrender that Government to the Crown, as the surest way to protect H.M. subjects there, and to secure their own properties ; to which as we cou'd not engage them, we humbly submit how far it may be proper for H.M. to take the preservation of so valuable a Province upon him at this juncture ; and the rather because the Bahama Islands have been lost to the public, by the neglect of these Proprietors. The situation of Carolina, makes it a frontier, as well against the French and Spaniards, as against numerous Nations of Indians, which last at the instigation of the former, seem to have enter'd into a general Confederacy against all our other Plantations on the Continent, who have scarse strength sufficient to defend themselves, in case they shou'd be attack'd. The produce of this Colony are Naval Stores, vizt. pitch and tar in good abundance and some masts ; rice of the best kind ; and considerable quantities of skinns, which by the trade thereof, and the duties on their importation here, are very beneficial to this Kingdom, and occasion an augmentation of H.M. Revenue. If the Government of this Province, and particularly the Indian trade, were under a good regulation, there is no doubt, but it might be better secured, and considerably improv'd ; But the ill usage of the Indians by the traders, of which we have had sevl. instances, and their trusting them for too great quantities of arms and ammunition at exorbitant prices, whereby the Indians are become very much in debt to them, dispairing of being able fairly to discharge the same, we apprehend may have given occasion for this universal revolt. We now take leave to lay before you, what it is the Proprietors and Planters desire vizt., 300 barrils of powder, 1,500 musquets with bayonets, 40 cohorn mortars with hand granado's, and 6

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small field pieces or harquebuses, and 500 men. Towards the transportation of which, the Proprietors say there is only one ship of 100 tons ready ; and towards the payment thereof, they have only some rice lately arrived, which they hope to sell for about £400 sterl. This, they are willing to engage for the payment in part of the abovementioned particulars, but do absolutely refuse either to mortgage their Charter, or to surrender their Governmt. to H.M., unless H.M. be pleas'd to purchase the same. They inform us, that the Assembly of Carolina have sent effects to the value of £2,500 that country money, to New York and New England for providing arms and ammunition ; and the Proprietors have given directions to their Treasurer in Carolina, to disburse what money he may have in his hands for the same purposes ; But by such information as we are able to get, there will not be sufficient quantities to be had in either of those Provinces. In our discourse with the Proprietors a difficulty occurring to us, in relation to the command, in case H.M. be pleased to send any soldiers thither, they declared they expected their Govr. shou'd have the command of them. And as to their subsistance, we find they must be victualled at least for 12 months, the country being now so destroyed by the Indians, that the inhabitants cannot under that time repair and cultivate their plantations and reap the benefit of their crops. *Autograph signatures.* 5 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 383. *No.* 1 ; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 454–459.]

July 20. St. James's. **525**. Warrant from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Wm. Rhett, Receiver General of South Carolina, to pay £100 current mony to Edward Marston, as recompence for several hardships and inconveniences he underwent during his residence there. [*C.O.* 5, 290. *p.* 88.]

July 20. Whitehall. **526**. Council of Trade and Plantations to John Roos, H.M. Seal-cutter. Warrant for preparing new seals for the Plantations, in detail, (*cf.* C.S.P. 1705. *Nos.* 1089–1097). [*C.O.* 324, 10. *pp.* 76–79.]

July 22. Whitehall. **527**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Lt. Governor Caulfeild. *Acknowledge letters of 3rd and 12th Jan. Continue :—* As to the ill condition of the Garrison, we have represented that matter to H.M., and are informed that a supply of provisions is now accordingly sent by the ship that brings you this. We desire you will let us have an account, by the first opportunity of the present state of the Province and Garrison, under your care. And in order to the giving proper directions for the further improvement and preservation of the Colony, we must further desire your answers with all possible expedition upon the following particulars, vizt. : What lands there are in Nova Scotia, fit for corn, and particularly what quantity of wheat it is capable of producing ? In case the French inhabts. shou'd remove, and H.M. be pleas'd to make grants of the lands and tenements near Annapolis, wou'd not that be a means to resettle those parts in a short time, and upon such settlement might not the garrison

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there, be subsisted upon the spot after a while, without supplies from New England or from hence ? What quantities of trees are there fit for masts, timber or for producing pitch and tar, and how are such trees situated, with regard to any rivers or the sea for water carryage, particularly from Cape Sable to the Gut of Canço ? What method can you propose for gaining and preserving the Indians to our interest, particularly those of Penobscot and the Eastern Indians ? And lastly, we desire you to inform yourself as exactly as possible, of the state of the French at Cape Breton in every respect, particularly with regard to the soil, the produce, the fishing, how fortifyed, and their number of men, and to transmit to us the fullest accot. you can thereof ; and so from time to continue the same. [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 252–254.]

July 25. **528**. Mr. Bridger to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Explains the qualifications required for a Surveyor of H.M. Woods in America. *Signed*, J. Bridger. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th, Read 27th July, 1715. *Addressed*. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 49 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 62–64.]

July 25. St. James's. **529**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, Ja. Vernon. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 11th Aug., 1715. ¾ *p.* *Enclosed*,

529. i. Address of the Council and Burgesses of Virginia to the King. Your Majesty's Revenue of 2*s.* per hhd. on all tobacco exported out of this Colony and tonnage and head money, which is the only Revenue appropriated for the support of this Government by the great decay of the Tobacco trade occasioning a proportionable decrease of the expence, is so sunk, that it is no longer able to defray the established salaries and other both ordinary and extraordinary charges of the Governmt., but is now considerably in debt and the officers' salaries unpaid. Upon a diligent search of precedents how the like deficiencies have been made good in former times, we find that King Charles II., 1684, was graciously pleased to declare his Royal intentions to apply all the profits and advantage accruing by the Revenue of quit-rents of this Colony for the better support of the Governmt. thereof, and that accordingly the deficiencies of the 2*s.* per hhd. have been always supplied by your Majesty's Predecessors, out of the said fund of the quit-rents, which for that purpose was reserved in this countrey ready for all emergencies of this Governmt., till about nine years ago, that the same was called into the Exchequer in England. We humbly pray your Majesty will therefore be graciously pleased to direct the quit-rents of this countrey back into their old channele, and that out of them the present deficiency of the Revenue may be made good, with power also

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to your Majtys'. Governor, with advice and consent of the Council to apply the same for answering any sudden emergencies where your Majesty's service might suffer for want of a more timely supply, than application at so great distance will admit, subject nevertheless to be duly accounted for as formerly to your Majesty. Virginia, Dec. 17, 1714. *Signed*, Robert Carter, James Blair, Phil. Ludwell, John Smith, John Lewis, Wm. Byrd, Mann Page; Peter Beverley, Speakr., Wm. Barbur, Nicho. Meriwether, Hen. Fitzhugh, Jno. Robinson, Saml. Harwood, Jno. Stanup, Wm. Allerton, G. Elkridge, G. Marable, Wm. Armstead, E. Goodrich, Littlebury Epes, Jno. Simmons, Wm. Wright, Wm. Ball, Fra. Epes, junr., John Waller, M. Bough, Tho. Godwin, John Waugh, W. Bridger, Jos. Godwin, John Bolling, Fra. Gouldman, Ch. Robinson, Wm. Waters, John Hawkins, Wm. Buckner, Richd. Neale, Cha. Flap, Tho. Walke, Jno. Holloway, Geo Newton, Mord. Cooke, Wm. Harwood, Jno. Hamlin, Hen. Soane, junr. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *Nos.* 3, 3 i.; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 230–234.]

July 25. New York. **530**. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. With this your Lordships will receive an Act of Assembly of this Province *for settleing a Revenue for support of H.M. Government for five years*, and another for *a General Naturalization*, of which be pleased to take the following plaine and true history. Finding that the Naturalization Bill was ye block laid in ye way of the Revenue, and that by ye expulsion of Mr. Mulford that part of the House which was in earnest about it had got the majority, and haveing represented to both houses as the best meanes to carry that Bill that it should either be sent home to H.M. for directions to me to pass it, or a clause added for suspending its force untill H.M. pleasure should be known, I say haveing strongly insisted upon these methods to noe purpose I at last asked them what they would doe for the Government if I should pass it in their way since they did not like mine. I asked nothing for myselfe, tho they well knew that I had offers of severall thousands of pounds for my assent. They at last agreed that they would settle a sufficient Revenue for the space of five yeares on that condition. Many rubbs I met with, but at last with difficulty carryed it through both parts of the Legislature and assented to both at the same time. If I have done amiss I am sorry for't, but what was there left me to doe, I have been struggling hard for bread itselfe for five yeares to noe effect, and for four of them unpittied. I hope I have now laid a foundation for a lasting settlement in this hitherto unsettled and ungovernable Province, as your Lordpps. may be further informed by some remarks which I shall make on the Bill. The maine objections which I find are made by those who are noe freinds to the thing as well as opposers of the Bill are these, first that the Assemblymen's allowances are to be paid out of ye Revenue. I wish they had beene always soe, which would have made it noe hard taske to settle a Revenue,

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but the Assemblymen being by a former Act (approv'd by her late Majesty) paid by a County Tax, the keeping matters unsettled created a necessity of their frequent meetings, by which meanes they were gainers, and the Government starved. I did all I cold to have these allowances thus paid dureing the whole time for which the Revenue is settled but was forced to take up with this as a tryall for one yeare, which makeing an interruption in the old method of payment, and being a considerable ease to the countys I make noe doubt but ye Members will returne instructed to continue this method by an Act and to repeale ye other which has beene of soe pernicious consequence to the Government and People. Besides this is in conformity to my Instructions ; for in these relateing to Jerseys (where there was noe settled Revenue) I am directed to use my endeavour to procure an Act for a Revenue, and in that Act to take care that due provision be made for the contingent charges of Councill and Assembly ; If the Councill here are soe self-deny'd as to decline such allowances, or not to insist upon't, I am ye more oblig'd to them and it is their own consent has excluded them, neither has there beene any president for such allowance here. The other objection which may be made but was not offer'd as an amendment by the Councill, and which has indeed more weight in itt, is, That the money is lodg'd in the Treasurer's hands. For this I have to say that it was done by the Receiver Generall's consent and approbation who I must own to his praise had ye vertue to give the casting vote (being Chairman of ye Committee) against all ye amendments which were offer'd and intended to destroy the Bill. He has his sellary and perquisites of his office as before, the last increas'd, and is only eased of some trouble and expenses. The strikeing of money bills to ye vallue of £6,000 for the present uses mentioned in the Bill, and these Bills being lodg'd in the Treasurer's hands (noe Act cold lodge them otherwise) to be sunck yearely at ye rate of £1,200 pr. annum made it necessary that the money should be soe lodged that was to sink 'em. In the next place the Naturalization Bill in it's long preamble speaks sufficiently for itselfe, and if it be an Act that may receive H.M. approbation, I am very confident it will have this good effect, that it will unite the minds of by much the majority of the people here who are most considerable either for trade or estate in a thorough good disposition for his future service. If it may not, I can see noe harm in suffering it to lye upon yr. Lordships' table for some time. The other Act relateing to sales by vendue or auction I think has little to be said for it or against it otherwise than as ye parties who are interested shall chance to offer it. The shopkeepers of New York are for it, the generality of others against it, soe I leave it to your Lordships, and have passed it as an Act which had ye approbation of ye two parts of three of this Legislature without inquireing strictly into any of its consequences, but I must affirm that those who get most by it have deserved least of this Government. Severall other Bills lye before me for my assent which shall be (soe many as shall receive it) transmitted to your Lordships by the next conveyance.

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The long Session here has obliged me to adjourne the Assembly in the Jersyes till harvest is over that is to ye 1st of September. What is called ye Western Division in that Province is in danger of confusion by the meanes of Mr. Cox and his party. The (*enclosed*) paper will inform your Lordpps. in part of their present disposition (*v. No.* 531). The Grand Jury have presented and the Justices bound over ye signers and promoters of it. When the affaires in this Province shall give me leave to attend these in the other, I'm confident I shall make all easey there, there being noe reall ground for their uneasiness, unless it be in their nature for they are all from New England who have sign'd it. But whether they be a true sample of the body of the people there, or only a lott of unquiet and restless men who cold be easy noe where and soe left that Province for this, I cannot determine, but this I confidently affirm, that all ye opposition and vexation I have met with in both these Provinces has beene in a great measure oweing to those who have come to us from that. I have sent messengers to our Five Indian Nations to perswade them to make warr upon these who have lately attacked Carolina, as also to ye Indians on Sesquahanna to encourage them to goe on in their attempts upon 'em, these have lately brought home 30 prisoners. This I take to be the effectual way to put an end to that warr. I shall acquaint your Lordpps. with ye result. It is matter of wonder that hitherto noe effectual method has beene thought of for uniteing the divided strength of these Provinces on ye Continent for the defence of the whole. Since ye writeing of what is above I have resolved by ye advice of ye Councill to goe myselfe to Albany to meet the Deputies of our Five Indian Nations, as well to perswade them to interpose in ye Carolina warr as to prevent some confusion created amongst them by some turbulent Palatines settled neare them contrary to my exprest orders and proclamations. One Jean Conrad Weizer who was ye leader of that sedition which obliged me to march with a force to disarm them, is ye chiefe promoter of this, hee with his crew has pulled down a man's house in ye neighbourhood, is since fled to Boston. I have wrote by ye advice of ye Councill here to have him apprehended there in order to his being brought to Justice for a terror to ye rest. He gives out that he is bound for England instructed by ye Indians. I most humbly implore your Lordpps.' assistance for releife in my severall sufferings with which you are not unacquainted and which, but for the hopes I have built on your justice and generosity, would be insupportable. P.S. The other Acts past this Sessions and which shall be transmitted by the first conveyance after they are engrossed are, (1) An Act *for appointing an Agent and directing ye Treasurer to pay* 500 *ounces of plate yearely to John Champante Agent, etc.* (2) An Act *for continueing an Act for appointing Commissioners to lett to farme the Excise, etc.* (3) An Act *continueing an Act to prevent ye runing away of negroe slaves out of ye City and County of Albany to ye French at Canada.* (4) An Act *for ye better repaireing ye fortifications of Schenectady, etc.* (5) An Act *continueing an Act for ye easier partition of lands in joint tenancy, etc.* (6) An Act *for ye*

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Treasurer's paying severall persons, and for paying the excise in arreare to ye Treasurer. (7) An Act *to relieve Robert Lurting vendue master of New York of divers penalties in the Act for laying a duty on goods sold by publick vendue or outcry.* (8) An Act *for building a County House and Prison in Dutches County.* (9) An Act *for relieveing ye inhabitants of South Carolina from ye duties laid and paid in this Colony of New York for goods, slaves etc. imported into this Colony dureing six months.* (10) An Act *to oblige ye inhabitants of each particular ward within ye City of New York to make good their respective quotas of all publick taxes.* (11) An Act *for ye better repaireing the fortifications of ye City of Albany, etc.* (12) An Act *for ye destroying of wolves in ye County of Orange.* (13) An Act *for repaireing ye County House and Prison in ye County of Ulster.* (14) An Act *declareing John Sloss free from the duty of tonnage.* (15) An Act *to exempt Hannah Martin, Doctor Christian Cooper and Mr. George Smith from payment of ye tax for* 12 *negroes imported from South Carolina.* (16) An Act *to enable Sarah Crego, widow etc., to sell a lott of land in New York.* (17) An Act *for dischargeing Capt. Peter Van Brugh and Hendrik Hensen of Albany for the provisions and stores of warr formerly in their hands, etc. Refers to* his appointment of Lewis Morris as Chiefe Justice. *Continues :*—He haveing by his labours and industry in the Assemblys deserved well of the Government, and to that it is in a great measure wee owe our present settlement, soe I humbly entreat your Lordpps. not to give way to any applications in favour of any other ; And that you will be pleased to recommend George Clarke Esq. Secretary of this Province, to H.M., to fill Mr. Mompesson's roome in ye Councill here, he haveing a power in his patent to execute his office by a Deputy. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 29th, Read 31st Augt., 1715. 11 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 3 ; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 320–332.]

[July 25.] **531**. Copy of presentment of the Grand Jury of Salem of the signatories to *following*, all of Cohansey in the County of Salem for refusal to obey Frances Pagget Constable of Cohansey, appointed to collect the taxes laid by an Act of Assembly, "to the evil example of others and against ye peace of our Lord the King," *etc. Endorsed etc. as preceding.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 4.]

[July 25.] **532**. Copy of paper subscribed by several inhabitants of New Jersey. We utterly denie to pay to Francis Pagit, our so called Constable, because wee doubt of his being a lawfull Constable and because wee have been illegally assessed by an Asseser who being an open profest Roman Catholick which is utterly repugnant to the Laws of Great Brittain and contrary to ye rights and liberties of his Royal Majties.' faithfull subjects, *etc. Signed*, Zebulon Stathem *and* 33 *others. Endorsed*, Recd. 29th, Read 31st Aug., 1715. *Enclosed in preceding.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 3.]

July 26. **533**. Mr. Palmer and other Barbados Merchants to the Council of Trade and Plantations. It having been the usual

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custome in Barbados for the Assembly there to make choice of one of their number to be Treasurer for that year they stand elected for, which place being of great trust and proffitt occasions very warm contests between the two partys of wch. said Assembly is compos'd. After this choice is made and security given for the due performance of this office, the necessary sums of money for that year's service are agreed upon and rais'd wch. 'tis computed annually amounts to upwards of £10,000 that country mony, whereof the Excise, abt. £6,000, is appropriated to maintaining the fortifications, but 'tis to be feared very little of that money is applyd thereto and the fortifications consequently not in so good repair as they ought to be, *etc.* *Propose* that the Treasurer be appointed by patent from H.M. and be obliged to pass his accounts before the Assembly and transmit them, signed by the Speaker, to the Council of Trade. *Continue :*—The heats animosities and indirect methods in elections of Assembly men would hereby be in a great measure cured, the publick debts more honourably and duly paid, the poor men who serve the publick as mattrosses freed from much oppression and wrong, the publick expences lessened, and the Country find great satisfaction, *etc.*, provided it shall not be in the Governor's power to suspend this Treasurer without their Lordships' Order. *Presented* by Mr. Palmer, Jam. Aynesworth, Tho. Palmer, Tho. Stewards. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 26th July, 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 43.]

July 27. Whitehall. **534**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Lowther. We shou'd have been glad to have heard from you of your arrival at Barbados, by some of the ships lately come from thence, and to have receiv'd an account how you found the affairs of your Government : It is what we shall expect from you by the next opportunity, and must desire you'l omit no occasion of transmitting such accounts to us, with your thoughts of what may be proper from time to time, to be done for the advantage and promoting the trade in those parts, and particularly of the Island under your command. We have been inform'd that notwithstanding considerable sums are annually rais'd for the publick service of the Island of Barbados, yet the country is very much in debt, that the forts are out of repair, the guns out of order, and the matrosses not regularly paid, wch. obliges them frequently to dispose of their orders at such discount as must be a great discouragement to them ; We desire therefore you will inquire into these things, and think of proper and effectual methods for redressing the same ; in order whereunto we are of opinion that the publick accounts shou'd not only be inspected by a Committee of the Council and Assembly, but shou'd also be laid before both Houses, with liberty for any Member to peruse the same ; and that copys thereof be regularly transmitted to us according to your Instructions, with such observations as are made upon them. We likewise expect from you an account of the number of white men able to bear arms, wch. we are inform'd is very much decreas'd of late ; occasion'd either by the insufficiency, or undue

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execution of the Law for obliging the Planters to have a proportionable number of white men for the Militia to the acres of land they possess. You will therefore take care that this be remedy'd either by duly executing the present laws, or by passing a new one wch. may more effectually answer an end so advantageous, and so necessary for the security of that Island. As it is proper we shou'd be constantly inform'd of the strength of H.M. Plantations, we desire you will send us an account of the sevl. species of stores of war in the magazines within your Government, how you have been furnish'd from time to time with the said stores, particularly powder, and how the same has been expended. We take this opportunity of assuring you of our attention and best endeavours to assist you in promoting the good and advantage of H.M. subjects in your Govt. and of supporting you in the due execution of your office, *etc.* [*C.O.* 29, 13. *pp.* 312–315.]

[July 28.] **535**. A scheme of the trade of New England in 1715. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 28th July, 1715. 1 *large double p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 52.]

July 28. Whitehall. **536**. Mr. Popple to Col. Burges. *Presses* for his promised thoughts in writing in relation to a Bank in New England in a few days, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 914. *p.* 64.]

[July 28.] London. **537**. Col. Nicholson to Mr. Popple. *Encloses following*, "which confirms in ye oppinion I always had of the French's designes and endeavours by all ways and means to gett those Five Nations to their interest and I never in ye least doubted of their endeavours likewise to stirr the other Indians to make warr upon H.M. subjects of ye Continent of North America and I suppose yt. they and ye Spaniards at Sta. Augustine have instigated the Indians to fall upon South Carolina. And you may remember that I often said that ye French in time of peace were more capeable of supplying ye Indians with arms, ammunition etc. than in warr because half if not more of their ships bound to Canada were then taken and that so long as ye Priests and Jesuits are amongst ye Indians they would endeavour to sett them at variance with ye English. That ye French will furnish them with officers whom to know from Indians is difficult because severall have been bred up amongst them and be drest and painted as they are." *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th, Read 29th July, 1715. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

537. i. Extract of a letter from Capt. John Riggs to Col. Nicholson. New York, 11th June, 1715. Last week an express came down from our frontiers that ye Govr. of Canada is very buisey tempting our Five Nations to come over to them there being great presents sent them from ye King of France, *etc.* ½ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1050. *Nos.* 93, 93 i.; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 312, 313.]

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538. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following*, "relating to the apprehension lest our five Nations of Indians should be drawn over to the French, which is the more to be fear'd, for that we find the Governor of New York has not been inabled to make the usual presents to the said five Nations to keep them in friendship with us, and considering the insurrection of the Carolina Indians, the insolent answer of the Eastern Indians to Col. Caulfield, when he wou'd have proclaim'd H.M. in their country (*v.* June 30th), and by the advices we have received from Virginia, there seems to be a general defection of all the Indians, from the British interest in those parts, by the instigation of the French missionaries; we are therefore of opinion it is necessary some speedy measures be taken to prevent the bad consequences of such a general revolt." *Autograph signatures.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Enclosed,*

538. i., ii. Copies of *Nos.* 537, 537 i. [*C.O.* 5, 1085. *Nos.* 20, 20 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 314, 315.]

July 29. Whitehall.

539. Mr. Popple to Sir Nathanael Lloyd, H.M. Advocate General. *Encloses* papers relating to the French invasion of Nevis, 1706 (*v.* June 15 and 27). The Council of Trade and Plantations desire your answers to the following queries, with what convenient speed you can, vizt. (i.) Whether the methods us'd by Monsr. D'Iberville to compel the inhabitants of Nevis to come into the second agreement, do not (by the Law of Nations) make the same null and void? (ii.) Whether the abovemention'd infractions of the second agreement do make the said agreement void, and acquit the inhabitants of Nevis from any manner of obligations to perform their part? (iii.) Whether the persons carried out of Nevis without their own or the inhabitants' consent, as hostages, for the performance of the said agreement could by the Law of Nations be detain'd after the conclusion of the Peace betwixt her late Maty. and the French King; since the carrying them off by force makes them prisoners of war? [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 217, 218.]

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540. David Crawley to Wm. Byrd. In obedience to the commands of the Lords Commissioners to give in writeing what I inform'd their Lordships of in relation to South Carrolina peoples treating their Indians theirby to gather sum light what may be the occasion of their defection I have hearin specified my own knowledg theirof I have been througout their whole trade at allmost every town of Indians except the Yamasees and have seen their traders when have had occasion for anything the Indians had as sometimes killing their hoggs fowles and go to any of their plantations take what they please without leave and allso into their cornfields and gather corn or pease into their watermillion ground and take them and when they came to demand satisfaction give them a small mater not half the vallue and if the Indians grumbled or seemed discontented threaten to beat and verry often did beat them verry cruelly: when they had

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any goods to bee brought to them out of Carrolina or skins carried thither they would demand so many men as was able to do it and if they refused would treat them after the same maner and their burdens they made up for them to carry were generally 70 or 80 and sum 100 pound weight to carry 3 or 4 sumtimes 500 miles and pay verry little for it and when they had sent the men away about their busnes or they wear gon ahunting have heard them brag to each other of debauching their wives sumtime force them and one see it my self in the day time don their Agent Mr. John Right would when out amongst the Indians have a great numbers only to wait on and carry his lugage and packs of skins from one town to another puerly out of ostentation saying in my hearing hee would make them honour him as their Governour and woud bee often thretning them one purpos to make them present him with skins to make friends of there abuses have seen many I have known the traders send sum of their Indians 2 or 300 miles with a leter to each other that hath had litle in it only to call one another names and full of debauchery these things I beleive may in part bee the occasion of their present sufrings from the Indians, *etc.* The number of their Indians to the best of my judgment about 15,000, *etc., etc. Signed*, David Crawley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 9th (from Mr. Byrd), Read 10th Aug., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *No.* 2.]

July 30. Maryland.

541. Governor Hart to Lord Townshend. I am now oblig'd to keepe my bedd, being extreamly ill with a violent feavour, which lyes so much in my head and eyes, that I cannot make use of my owne hand (for which I hope your Lordship will excuse me), *etc.* This, according to my promise, accompanyes a transcript of all the laws now in force, within this Province, saving what were transmitted to the then Secry. of State in July last, which were only five in number, made the first session of Assembly after my arrival. I am sorry my indisposition at present will not give me leave to write your Lordp. so particularly upon every one of them, as I conceive I am oblig'd by my Instructions ; and therefore, as to the 53 revis'd laws I must acquaint your Lordship, that with the advice and assistance of H.M. Council here, I dilligently revis'd and considered them, and finding the Council were of opinion that there was nothing in them either as to ye matter or stile, but what was necessarily and usefully adapted to the good of H.M. subjects here, and not anywise repugnant to the laws of Great Britain, or interfering with any of Her late Majesty's Instructions, which His most sacred Majty. has been graciously pleas'd to direct me to be observant of in the administration of ye Governmt. here, untill his farther Royall pleasure shall be declared, I most humbly wish they may be agreeable to H.M. Royal pleasure. And to the other laws which were past and reenacted the last Session, and in number 49, the first being an Act of *Recognition* of his Most Sacred Majesty's Right to the Crown and Dominions of Great Britain, our gratitude to the Divine providence, and our affection and loyalty to his Majesty rendred the enacting such a law, an indispensable

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obligation, we could not otherwise endeavour to discharge. The Act *repealing a clause in the Act for the establishmt. of religious worship etc., and also for appointing the oath of abjuration to be taken within this Province.* By the death of Her late Majesty and his present Majty.'s happy accession to the Crowne, became absolutely requisite to be reenacted, and altered as it now is. The Act *prohibiting the importation of bread beere flower mault or other English or Indian graine or meale horses mares colts and fillys from Pensilvania or territorys thereto belonging* being a law experienced to be of advantage to this Province, which is sufficiently furnished with those necessarys, servs to prevent our neighbours dreyning our ready coyne, and therefore is reenacted, with a saving to H.M. shipps of warr of purchassing and importing bread beere and flower for their store. The Act *for lymitation of certain actions for avoiding suits at law*, being found deficient in [? *that*] there was no provision made as to actions of the case, it was thought fit to be reenacted and amended. The Act *for the publication of all the laws of this Province, and for ye recording ye same in the Secry's. office, and also for transmitting the Journalls of ye Council in Assembly, and of the House of Delegates with the said office*, was reenacted and amended by obliging the clerk of the Council to transmit his Journal into that office, which was allways practised before. The Act *for punishmt. of the offences of adultery and fornication* being considered, it was thought that the method of convicting offenders was not therefore sufficiently provided, and 'tis therefore amended. The Act *directing the manner of suing out attachments in this Province, and lymiting the extent of them*, having been generally mistaken as to persons' effects who were non-residents in this province, so that by colour thereof several such persons' effects had been illegally attached, the said Act was reenacted, explayned and amended. The Act *for better administration of justice in testamentary affairs, granting administrations, recovery of legacys, securing filial portions and distribution of intestates estates*, having been an antient law of this Province, but ill and ambiguously worded, besides the want of sufficient jurisdiction given in it to the Judge in testamentary affairs, to enforce obedience to the citations, orders and interlocquitory decrees of his Court, is now reenacted, and necessary provision made therein to supply the afd. deficiencyes. The Act *ascertaining what damages shall be allow'd on protested bills of exchange* allowing 5 p.c. more than what is ascertayned by law in our neighbouring Colony of Virginia, which gave an handle to some avaricious persons to procure two or three protests in one yeare, induced the Assembly on consideration thereof to reenact the said law and lymit the dammage to 15 p.c. in case the protests be returned within 12 months. The Act *for laying an imposition on negro's and several sorts of lyquors imported, as also on Irish servants to prevent the importing too great a number of Irish papists into this province*, wanting some explanations and being a law that raises a considerable supply for defraying the necessary charges of ye Governmt. here was reenacted and amended. The Act for punishment of blasphemy, prophane swearing cursing

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and drunkenness, on revising thereof, not being thought sufficiently to provide against those enormous offences, was reenacted, more severe penaltys inflicted and the execution of them more severely enjoyned. The Act *for rectifying the ill practices of Attorneys of this province and ascertayning fees to the Attorney General, Clerk of indictments, attorneys, etc.* is reenacted explayned and amended by ascertayning the fees to the Attorneys in the County Courts, and allowing all the said fees to be upon execution, and adding them both in one law. The Act *for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances and securing the rights of purchassors* being a very beneficial and necessary law, was reenacted and amended in the stile thereof as well as some small defects provided for on ye ommission of acknowledging and recording some conveyances within the express tyme lymited by a former law. The Act *declaring the manner of electing and sumoning Delegates and Representatives to serve in succeeding Assemblys, and for the ascertayning the expences of Councillors, Delegates of Assembly, and Commissioners of the Provincial and County Courts of this Province* being declaratory of two former laws, they are now comprized in one ; and all freeholders oblig'd under a penalty to appeare at Elections. The Act *prohibiting all masters of ships or vessells or any other persons from transporting or conveying away any person or persons out of this province without passes* has been experienced to have been a necessary law to prevent them from carrying away servants and debtors. The Act *relating to the standard of English weights and measures* and the Act *for appointment of Constables and what relates to their offices and ascertayning what persons are taxables*, being both of them found necessary, were reenacted and some small deficiencyes especially in the later provided for and amended. The Act *for securing merchts. and others tobacco, after they have receiv'd it and declaring the altering ye marke or quality thereof to be felony, and against false packing*, being things of the most absolute necessity for securing and advancing the trade and staple of this Province, and heretofore provided for by several laws on reenacting thereof are now comprized in one. The Act *for taking special bayle in the several countys of this Province etc.* being thought to be for the ease of the inhabitants is reenacted and a clause added for taking bayle out of Court on actions depending in the County Courts. The Act for *regulating the Militia, etc.*, being revised and several defects being observ'd therein is now reenacted and enforced, by several fynes being therein imposed upon such officers who shall refuse or neglect to appeare at musters and trayning. The Act *appointing several days which the several County Courts are to be held, etc.*, being necessary for ascertayning at what days the several Courts sit is reenacted. The Act *for the speedy tryal of criminals, and ascertayning their punishmt. in the County Courts etc.*, conteyns matters formerly comprized in two laws, but being of like nature are now joyn'd in this law. The Act *for the encouragemt. of tillage and reliefe of poor debtors*, having been sometyme misunderstood to extend to the payment of Bills of Exchange due to merchts. in England, is now explâyned and amended. The

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Act *declaring how the* 40 *lb. of tobacco per poll in such parishes where there is no incumbent shall be dispos'd of*, wanting some explanations, at what tyme the said tobacco should be deemed to be due to the late incumbent, and when the next shall comence, is explain'd and reenacted. The Act *against imbezillment of wills and records* is a new law thought necessary particularly to declare and inflict a suitable punishment on offenders, who shall be guilty thereof, there allready, since the seating of this Province, having been an instance of each kind, whereof one, to wit, of a deede in very recent memory. The Act *relating to servants and slaves* is amended by a restraint being layd on masters and overseers that they shall not without the particular direction of a magistrate inflict more than tenn lashes upon their white servants for any one offence. The Act *for securing persons rights to town lands* is but an Act of justice to such who have expended their substance on building in towns upon the encouragement given them by the laws made here in her late Majty's. reign but by her repealed. The Act *for further administration of justice in the High Court of Chancery Provincial and County Courts of this Province, for the more speedy recovery of debts, etc.*, comprizes several former laws providing therefore, and which being of like nature were thought advisable to be reenacted in one. The Act *causing Grand and petit jurors and witnesses to come to the Provincial and County Courts, and ascertayning their allowances*, is reenacted, and having formerly been provided for by two several laws are now comprized in one. The *Act ascertayning the height of fences to prevent the evil occasioned by the multitude of horses and restrayning horserangers etc.* was formerly two different laws but being things of the like nature are now comprized in one. The Act *prohibiting the carrying of lyquors to the Indian towns, or selling any quantity of strong lyquors to the Indians, etc.*, the matters therein having been formerly provided for by several laws are now comprized in one. The Act *ascertayning the bounds of lands within this Province*, is designed to introduce a more speedy and less chargeable method of deciding differences about boundaryes. But being a thing of extraordinary nature, and seeming not to be agreeable to the Laws of England to judge of any one's property without jury, I would not absolutely pass the Act, but humbly submit it as a petitioning bill, whether it may not be expedient for quieting such differences and avoyding law suits in this infant Country. The Act *for speedy recovery of small debts out of Court before a single Justice of the peace*, is reenacted, and a further jurisdiction given to such single Justices to determine to the value of 400 lb. of tobacco or 33s. 4d., to prevent small and vexatious suits at law. The Act *providing what shall be good evidence to prove forreign and other debts, etc.* is revised explayned and amended, by providing for the jurisdiction given the single Justice to heare and determine differences not exceeding 400 lb. of tobacco or 33s. 4d., and by allowing the evidence to specialtys tho' not sworn to in Court. The Act *declaring the continuance of ye payment of the* 12d. *per hhd. from the death of the late Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Baltemore unto the 29th Sept. next*, is an offer

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the Genll. Assembly have made his Lordship the now Lord Proprietary in consideration that he will be pleas'd to accept his rents to that tyme in tobaccos at 2d. per lb., as they were formerly payd his Father, there being very little money in the Province wherewith to answer ye same. The Act *ascertayning the gage and tare of tobo. Hogsheads, and to prevent the cropping and defacing of tobaccos taken on board etc.*, is a law of ye greatest consequence to this Province not only to prevent ye injuryes the merchts. have so often complayn'd of, by ye unreasonable gage of tobacco caques, which it is hoped is effectually done by this law ; but likewise to prevent the injurys the planters have many years suffered by masters of shipps cropping, cutting squeesing and defacing their tobacco ; and not only so but an act of justice to the Crown as well as the Lord Proprietor if he shall think fit to accept thereof, providing against a mischiefe, that by the excessive rate of frieght has allmost seem'd unavoydable of late years in this Province by prizing farr greater quantitys of tobo. into the hogshead than was usually wont, whereby that commodity has been much impair'd in its value, and the Revenue of the Province arrising thereon very much sunck and lessened. This Act is also offered to his Lordship's consideration, and if he shall agree to what therein relates to his fynes of alienations and quit-rents the proposal thereby made may be further confirmed by some further supplementary act the next session. The Act *to confirme and make valid in law all manner of process and proceedings in the several Courts of this Province, from the demise of Her late Maty., etc. to the end of this session*, is a law made this session and conceived to be requisite on the peculiar occasion. The Act *impowering a Committee to lay assess and apportion the publique levye for* 1715 imports it's effect, and is purely to obviate the charge of calling the whole Assembly together on that occasion. The Act *declaring all laws heretofore made which have been reenacted this Session of Assembly to be repealed*, is only for the better ascertayning what laws are now in force, and to prevent confusion and disputes thereabout. The other 8 laws are private bills, wherein their purport is declared with a particular salvo of the right of H.M. his heirs and successors and of all bodys politique and corporate. *Encloses Journals of Council and Assembly etc.* I have lately received a letter from Col. Spotswood, wherein he acquaints me that the Governmt. of South Carolina, intend to send Commissioners hither to require assistance, I expect them dayly, and am resolv'd to do all in my power to succour them. I have been lately on the frontiers of this Province among our Indians, and have renewed the antient amity between us, so that I am not apprehensive of any disturbance from that quarter. *Signed*, John Hart, by his command by W. Bladen, Clk. of the Council, owing to the Governor's indisposition. 11 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 720. *No.* 21.]

July 31. Boston, New England. **542**. Governor Dudley to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The delay of the arrival of Col. Burgess *etc.*, continues it my duty to acquaint your Lordships, that the Indians, inhabitants

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of Cape Sable belonging to L'Acadie Nova Scotia having been lately treated and presented with arms and cloaths by the Government of Cape Breton, as we are inform'd, have within these 70 days last past, seized 11 vessells of ours, fishing on that coast, and coming into the harbours of the sd. Cape Sable (as we have always done) and made prisoners most of the fishermen belonging to the sd. vessels. Upon which information, upon the instance of the Assembly now sitting, and with the advice and consent of H.M. Council, I have given order to Capt. Cayley, Commander of H.M.S. the *Rose* to sayl immediatly to Annapolis Royal and acquaint that Government of this depredation, and their own danger, and with their advice and assistance (if need be) to search for those vessels and prisoners, and to relieve and restore them, and if they find any Indians, or others in possession of the sd. vessels to bring them prisoners to give an accompt of such their breaches upon H.M. good subjects, in their lawfull imployments in their fisherys, and least the King's ship may draw too much water to enter into those harbours, I have taken up two sloops and man'd 'em with 30 men, each well arm'd and officers proper to procede into all the harbours to seack for our said vessels and men. And for that we have suspicion that several of our own vessels (upon pretence of fishing, and going to the English Settlements on Newfoundland, contrary to the Articles of Treaty and Commerce, settled between his late Majesty King Charles and the French King, and to our own proclamations in these Governments inhibiting such illegal trade) have been at Cape Breton, I have order'd the frigott cruizing before that place to enquire after such traders, and if he may arrest any of them, to bring 'em home with him to answer for the same. The vessels above are perfectly equippt, and sail'd this morning, and your Lordships shall be inform'd (as soon as may be) of their proceding. Upon the whole I am very doubtfull those beginnings will poyson the Indians all along the coast, as they have done thrice within these thirty years past, to the great disadvantage of H.M. Governments in North America, and in the present mischief, the new settlement at Cape Breton will be much more hurtfull to us, than all their old plantations at Port Royal and the Bay of Fundee; of which I humbly hope there will be some consideration and resolves taken by H.M., to secure the settlement on the shoar eastward, and the fishery the whole length of the coast from Newfoundland to Cape Cod, *etc.*, P.S. Aug. 4th. Since the above, which has stay'd for want of conveyance, the Indians, upon the hearing (as I suppose) of our arming, to come towards them, have dismissed all the abovesd. vessels and prisoners which are ev'ry day coming in, and the Sachems of the Indians have acquainted the said prisoners, that they were inform'd 'twas war between the English and the French, and that if I would assure 'em that 'tis peace at home, they wou'd submit the consideration of this breach to myself, and pay all such damages, as I shall award. *Signed*, J. Dudley. *Endorsed*, Recd. 3rd, Read 5th Oct., 1715. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 69; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 294–297; *and* 217, 31, *f.* 1.]

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Aug. 1. Char. Cross. **543.** Mr. Dummer to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have your Lordpps'. commands by a letter from Mr. Popple of the 28th instant, *etc.* The reason I have not given in my thoughts in writing in relation with the Bank that has bin lately projected in N. England, is that I have not yet been able to procure a sight of the scheme, *etc.* In the mean time I have had leisure to peruse my instructions on this head, and find that I have no power to enter into the argument, but am commanded by the Governour, Council and Assembly of the Province to pray that a copy of any such scheme may be sent to them, and they have time to answer before anything be done in it. The words of my Instruction are " We are every day more and more perswaded of the great mischeif that will happen to the Province by any and by every such projection, and accordingly direct you to use your utmost application to prevent the people being brought into the service and dependance upon any persons whatsoever, other than His most sacred Majesty, and his Government of this Province, and that you may have copys of any application made by the sd. projectors or any others, and time given to transmit them hither for an answer ; for that we are humbly of opinion, H.M. Governour, Council, and Representatives are most capable to put that matter in a true light for H.M. service, and the benefit of all H.M. subjects in this his Province." *Prays* that the Governour, who is just upon his voyage, may be charg'd with this matter, and that all proceedings may be suspended, till he shall transmit from thence a full and particular state of the case, which the present Government there would have done without order, had they known that the Gentlemen of the Bank would have made any application here. *Signed*, Jer. Dummer. *Endorsed*, Recd. 2nd, Read 4th Aug, 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 55 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 89–92.]

Aug. 2. **544.** Affidavit of Mr. Bridger that he never received £50 from Mr. Mico in consideration of his cutting H.M. masts, *etc.* He acknowledges he had the loan of his boat and horse several times, *etc.* *Signed*, J. Bridger. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 2nd Aug., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 54.]

Aug. 2. **545.** Sir Nathanael Lloyd to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to 29th July.* I am of opinion, that the methods used, doe not make the 2nd agreement null and void. For I observe that the 2nd agreement is not a new convention, butt is founded upon the first capitulation mutually agreed to, 4th April, 1706. For the Articles (C.S.P. 1706, *No.* 357 iii., a. 7 and 12), provide that all the negroes and 4 hostages should be delivered up. Now the negroes being to bee delivered up, and itt appearing by the paper of April 6th (*v.* C.S.P. 1706, *No.* 357 v.) that 6,023 negroes were then on the Island ; and D'Iberville finding, that many of the slaves were fled to the woods and mountains, I conceive that D'Iberville's confinement of their masters, till they shou'd enter into such 2nd Agreemt., to deliver up the negroes in kind, or value, and to give hostages as well to perform this,

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as the first agreement, is butt a provisionall enforcement of the articles of the first Capitulation agreed to. (ii.) I am of opinion that the inhabitants are not acquitted from all manner of obligations to perform their part. For they enjoy the cession of the Island by vertue of the paper dated 19th April (C.S.P. 1706, *No.* 257 iii. (*b*)) ; now the damages and wast comitted after the date thereof, and the carrying off some negroes, cannot stand in discharge of all manner of obligations to perform their parts, the cession of the Island being a valuable consideration for the agreement, butt the damages, and taking of negroes, subsequent to the date thereof may bee computed, and sett off, in part of satisfaction of such their obligations. (iii.) I am of opinion that if there was that difficulty, in setling the hostages, as Dunbarr mentions (June 27) in his deposition, there was little hope of having their own or the inhabitants' consent, soe that there was a necessity putt upon d'Iberville to take them. Now hostages being to bee given by compact, they come by way of accession to the principal Capitulation, and itt cannot bee said to bee a taking by force butt as under such precedent agreemt. ; and I concieve they are not prisoners of warr, mutually stipulated to bee discharged, by the XXIII. Art. of the Treaty of Peace. I beg leave to observe that the XIth Art. of that Treaty, provides for the quieting of such like disputes in an equitable way on both sides, not vacating any capitulations butt by adjustment, and compensation. *Signed,* Nath. Lloyd. *Endorsed,* Recd. Read 2nd Aug., 1715. 4 *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 63 ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 219–222.]

Aug. 3. Whitehall.

546. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to April* 8, upon the necessity of continuing a Surveyor of the Woods in New England. The woods in New York, New England, Nova Scotia, abound with such plenty of trees fit for producing tar and pitch, fit for masts and all other ship timber, that there is no doubt but all Europe might be furnish'd with Naval Stores from thence, were there proper measures taken to prevent the spoil committed in the woods, particularly in New England, to wch. place we shall confine ourselves in this letter. By all the accounts we find in our books, and by the information, we have had from many persons here, well knowing in those parts ; New England and particularly Piscataqua in New Hampshire is well stor'd with trees of the largest size for masts ; but we find that there are such vast numbers of saw-mills in that Province (many of them being double) that in a few years time all the trees fit for the Royal Navy will be destroy'd and cut into boards by the said mills, especially such as grow near navigable rivers, unless a Surveyor well skill'd, diligent and faithfull, be appointed to prevent the same, by marking all trees from 24 in. diameter and upwards, at 12 inches from the ground, and preventing the inhabitants cutting them down, according to the directions in the Acts *for incouraging ye importation of Naval Stores, etc.*, and *for the preservation of white and other pine trees etc.* This service is more necessary in time of peace than war ; For

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that during the war the inhabitants dare not venture far into the woods for fear of the Indians, insomuch that the Surveyor, whenever he went upon that service, was oblig'd to have a guard from the Government there ; whereas in time of peace, the inhabitants inlarge their plantations or farms, and extend their settlements, whereby great tracts of wood are destroy'd and no regard had to the size of trees for the use of the Royal Navy : Besides great quantitys as aforesaid are cut down for loggs (as they call'd it) that is, to be sawn into boards, with wch. and other ship timber, they have carry'd on a considerable trade to Cadiz and Portugal. If there were therefore a Surveyor appointed (as there was during the late wars) the woods might be preserv'd, and H.M. Navy furnish'd with masts, pitch and tar, and other Naval Stores, without being dependent on the Northern Crowns for such supplies. And whereas it is also absolutely necessary for H.M. service, that the persons appointed for offices in the Plantations shou'd be well qualify'd for the execution of their respective posts, we take leave to design what qualifications a Surveyor of the Woods in those parts ought to have. He ought to be well acquainted in the woods there, and know the proper places for producing tar, hemp and masts. He ought at first view to know all species of pine, what are fit for masts, and what for tar. He ought to be vers'd in building of ships, whereby he will be enabled to know what lumber trees will be proper for that work, in case H.M. shou'd think fit to build store or other ships there, or have the timber transported hither. He ought to understand the true method of preparing trees for the production of tar and turpentine, that he may be able to instruct the inhabitants, so as to make that commodity (if possible) the staple of that Province ; and thereby divert their thoughts from the woollen manufactures, in wch. they have already made too great a proficiency. Lastly, he shou'd be well vers'd in the method of sowing and curing of hemp, wch. may be rais'd in very great plenty there. Upon this occasion, we have had some complaints against Mr. Bridger, the late Surveyor of the Woods, laid before us by Col. Burges and others ; which upon the strictest examination, they could not make good ; and as he has been already many years imploy'd in those parts in that service, and has acquir'd good experience and skill in those matters, and being now recommended to us by ye principal merchants and other persons concern'd in that Province, who were witnesses to his former services, we submit it whether it may not be proper that his Commission be renew'd, so that he may be able to get there before the season be over. *Autograph signatures.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 752. *No.* 11 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 79–84.]

Aug. 3. Whitehall. **547**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. By our letter to you of 14th April last, we desired the favour of being appriz'd of the nomination of any Governors or Lt. Governors for the Plantations, before their Commissions do pass, *etc.* But since that, finding by the Gazette, that Mr. George Vaughan is appointed Lt. Governor of New Hampshire, who with

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his father, is concern'd in several saw-mills in that Province, we take leave, for your information, to lay before you what the late Earl of Bellomont writ, upon occasion of Mr. Partridge's being Lt. Governor of that Province. "Mr. Partridge is a mil-wright by trade, wch. is a sort of carpenter, and to set a carpenter to preserve woods, is like setting a wolf to keep sheep; I say, to preserve woods, for I take it to be the chiefest part of the trust and business of a Lt.-Governor of that Province, to preserve the woods for the King's use. Besides he is of the country, and the interest of England is neither in his head or heart. If it be not presumption in me to give advice, I wish, some few things were observ'd in the management of the Plantations for the time to come. First, that there be great care taken in the choice of the persons imploy'd by the King, from the Govr. to the meanest Officer; I mean, that they be men of undoubted probity, and well born. Secondly, that they be not men of the country, but English men. Thirdly, that they be men of some fortune in England, to be a tye upon them to behave themselves honourably in their respective trusts." We perfectly agree in opinion with the Earl of Bellomont, and though Mr. Vaughan be not a millwright, yet being concern'd in sevl. saw-mills wch. have occasion'd great destruction in the woods (*v. preceding*) besides that he is also one of that country we submit it to you whether he be a proper person to take care of the woods, and prevent the cutting down of such trees as may be fit for ye Royal Navy. *Autograph signatures.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 931. *No.* 11; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 85–87.]

Aug. 4. Whitehall. **548**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Lowther. Having been inform'd that notwithstanding considerable sums are or shou'd be annually rais'd for the publick service of *Barbados*, yet the country is very much in debt and not in a good state of defence, we therefore expect from you, according to your Instructions an account of the Revenue of your Government, what may be necessary for the annual publick expences both for the civil Government and the security of the Island; how the same dos arise, or may be most conveniently rais'd for the future; and how the accts. thereof are audited there, and that you give us your particular opinion thereof; In the mean time we think that the publick accounts shou'd not only be inspected by a Committee of the Council and Assembly, but shou'd also be laid before both houses, with liberty for any member to peruse the same, and that with the copys thereof you transmit to us such observations as are made upon them. We likewise expect from you an account of the number of white men able to bear arms within your Govt., and what you can propose for the better peopling and settling that *Island*. As it is proper we shou'd be constantly inform'd of the strength of H.M. Plantations, we desire you will send us an account of the several species of stores of war in the magazines within your Government, how you have been furnish'd from time to time with the said stores and how the same has been *expended*. We

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take this opportunity of assuring you of our attention and best endeavour to assist you in promoting the good and advantage of H.M. subjects in your Government, and of supporting you in the due execution of your office, *etc.*

549. *Mem.* The like letter, *mutatis mutandis*, was writ to the Governors of Jamaica, Lewd. Islands, Bermuda ; and of Virginia, New England, N. York and New Jersey, with this *Art.* after the word *expended* :—We must further desire from you with all expedition, an account how ye Indians within your Government, or in your neighbourhood stand affected to the British interest at this conjuncture, and what you think the best methods for preserving those Indians who are already in friendship with us or gaining such who have given or are like to give any of H.M. Plantations disturbance. [*C.O.* 324, 10. *pp.* 81–83.]

[Aug. 4.] **550**. Governor Burges to Mr. Popple. Encloses following, to be laid before the Board. *Signed*, E. Burges. *Endorsed*, Recd. 4th, Read 18th Augt., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

550. i. Governor Burges to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I have read over ye proposals laid before your Lordships for setling a Bank of Credit on land security in New England, but do not see that ye gentlemen do anywhere set forth ye necessity of such a project, or pretend that ye Government there has not sufficiently provided for ye wants of ye People, *etc.* There has for many years been a scarcity of mony in that Country, occasion'd by their over-trading themselves here at home, but that want has allways been supply'd by ye care of ye Government, which has at several times issued out Bills for very great sums, and during ye war allowed an interest of 5 p.c. upon 'em, but now that is ended they call 'em in again by degrees to ease ye People of that burden, and have made out others which they lend at 5 p.c., in ye same manner ye Bank proposes to do, and ye interest arising from 'em is apply'd to ye service of ye Publick. Now it seems to me that ye project before your Lordships proceeds from a spirit of opposition to ye Government in some, and the narrow views of others, who would defraud ye Publick of that advantage, and divide it among themselves ; and it's probable the late Governor, the Council, and Generall Assembly all look'd on it with this eye, and condemn'd it for this reason, when it was brought before 'em *etc.* The whole Government of that Country, my Lords, do rise up against this project, and beg they may have copies of all schemes offer'd your Lordships, *etc.*, *as Aug.* 1st. *Signed*, Elizeus Burges. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 60, 60 i. ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 101–103.]

Aug. 4. Whitehall. **551**. Mr. Popple to John Taylour. In reply to June 9th, encloses copy of Representation of Aug. 3, on Mr. Bridger, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 914. *p.* 88.]

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Aug. 4. Whitehall. **552**. Mr. Popple to Jeremiah Dummer. *Reply to Aug.* 1st. The Council of Trade and Plantations command me to acquaint you that when you were at their Board, you seem'd very well acquainted with the proposal (*for a Land Bank*), and that, if you had desir'd it, a copy thereof wou'd have been immediately given you ; which you have now here inclos'd, that if you think fit to add to, or alter what you have already written, you may do it as soon as possible. [*C.O.* 5, 914. *pp.* 92, 93.]

Aug. 4. Speaker's Chambers. **553**. Order of Committee of House of Commons, that the Council of Trade and Plantations do, to morrow morning at 8 of the clock, lay before them all papers they have received in relation to the present circumstances of Carolina. *Signed*, Tho. Liddell. *Endorsed*, Recd. 4th, Read 5th Aug., 1715. ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *No.* 1 ; *and* 5, 1292. *p.* 460.]

Aug. 5. **554**. List of papers laid before the Committee of the House of Commons relating to Carolina, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 1292. *pp.* 461–464.]

Aug. 5. St. James's. **555**. Samuel Molyneux, Secretary to the Prince of Wales, to Mr. Popple. Mr. Coram and others having made application to me concerning a new Colony which they have proposed to establish in North America, and to the settlement of which they are very desirous to obtain the protection of H.R.H. the Prince, I pray the sight of the reports of the Council of Trade and Plantations on this affair 7th Dec., and 17th March, before mentioning it to H.R.H. *etc.* *Signed*, S. Molyneux. *Endorsed*, Recd. 8th, Read 9th Aug., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 2. *No.* 1.]

Aug. 6. Whitehall. **556**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their report, and reminds them of his letter of June 15th, *etc.* *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 6th, Read 9th Aug., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

556. i. Duplicate of scheme for a land bank in New England, *No.* 488. [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 57, 57 i. ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 94–96.]

Aug. 9. Whitehall. **557**. Mr. Popple to Samuel Molyneux. *Reply to 5th Aug.* Encloses representations relating to proposed settlement by disbanded soldiers. "There was none of 7th Dec." *etc.* [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 255, 256.]

Aug. 9. Virginia. **558**. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers to letter of July* 15. *Continues :* Since which, I have received proposals from two of the most powerfull Nations engaged in the war (and who by meer accident were drawn into it) for reestablishing a peace by my mediation. These overtures were brought me by the King of the Saraws (a nation in their neighbourhood) who assured me that upon my orders, they would immediately cease all hostilitys against Carolina, and with all convenient speed send in some of their great men to treat of their accomodation, if by this means I can only prevail

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with them to stand neuter, the people of Carolina will I doubt not, be able with the succours sent from hence, to subdue all the other Southern Indians who are their enemys. This change in the face of affairs is the more agreable in regard of the unaccountable disposition of the people of this countrey, who notwithstanding their threaten'd danger, have generally chosen for their Representatives in the present General Assembly, persons of the meanest capacitys, and most indifferent circumstances, and whose chief recommendation to that post, is their declared resolution to raise no taxes on the people for any occasion whatever. I send your Lordships a copy of my Speech at the opening of this Session; but I find yet no hopes of their doing anything to purpose upon it. The laws which have been lately made for restraining dishonest and fraudulent practices in the general dealings of the country are the object of their envy, and the contriving to repeal them the sole subject of their consultations hitherto; and as if the House of Burgesses were resolved to follow entirely the example of their Electors, of the few gentlemen that are among them, they have expell'd two, for having the generosity to serve their county for nothing, which they term bribery. Your Lordps. will judge, what good is to be expected from such beginnings. So that I must look upon the overtures of accomodation made by the Indians as a particular favour of Providence which putts into my hands an occasion of relieving our neighbours and securing this H.M. Colony, when I'm like to be so little assisted by other means. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14th, Read 17th Nov., 1715. 2 *pp. Enclosed*,

559. Copy of Lt. Governor Spotswood's Speech to the Assembly of Virginia, Aug. 4, 1715. *Endorsed as preceding.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *Nos.* 13, 13 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1364. *pp.* 256–258.]

Aug. 10. Whitehall. **560**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. *Recommend* for H.M. confirmation Act of New Jersey *to enable Thomas Gordon, Treasurer, to pay* £999 13*s.* 3*d. towards the support of the Govt., etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 995. *p.* 306.]

Aug. 11. Whitehall. **561**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. H.M. having been pleased to continue Mr. John Bridger in his office of Surveyor General of the Woods in all the Plantations on the Continent of America, you are to prepare a draught of a Commission and Instructions for him, *etc. Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 17th, Read 18th Augt., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 59; *and* 5, 914. *p.* 100.]

[Aug. 11.] **562**. Memorial concerning the quit-rents of Virginia. *Incorporated in Representation of Sept.* 2, *q.v. Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Byrd), Read 11th Aug., 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 4.]

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[Aug. 11.] **563**. Copy of order from the Lords of the Treasury concerning the quit-rents surrendered by the Lord Colepepper. July 25, 1684. *v. Calendar of Treasury Books under date. Endorsed as preceding.* 1¾ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 5.]

[Aug. 11.] **564**. Copy of William Blathwayt's report to the Lords of the Treasury upon William Byrd's petition *following*. Oct. 20, 1698. *Endorsed as preceding.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 6.]

[Aug. 11.] **565**. Copy of William Byrd's petition to the Lords of the Treasury for the payment out of the quit-rents of £2,955 9*s.* 8½*d.* advanced by his father, Auditor General of Virginia, to supply the deficiency of the Revenue. Referred to William Blathwayt, Auditor General, for his report. Sept. 28, 1698. *Endorsed as preceding.* 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 7.]

[Aug. 11.] **566**. Copy of Lords Justices' warrant ordering payment of preceding. Nov. 15, 1698. *Endorsed as preceding.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 8.]

[Aug. 12.] **567**. A general account of H.M. Revenue of 2*s.* per hhd. arising within the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, Aug. 20, 1705—Oct. 25, 1712. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Byrd) Read 12th Aug., 1715. 10 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 19.]

Aug. 13. London. **568**. Col. Nicholson to Mr. Popple. *Encloses following etc., and recommends* Capt. Mears and Major Mascarene. *Continues :* What ye project of ye port at Pejebscot is I don't know but in my humble oppinion if that affair is not very cautiously mannaged it may make ye Eastern Indians jealous, and if they find too that we are either afraid of, or want them they will be very haughty and insolent and is commonly ye forerunner of mischief, and ye French will not fail of taking all opportunitys to infuse strange notions into their heads and endeavour by all ways and means to make them break from ye English. Mr. Latour is a French Officer (I think) at Cape Bretton and came last winter to Boston pretending to gett a passage from thence to Annapolis Royall to look after some estate he had there and applyed himself to me for leave to goe thither which I refused him and spoke to Govr. Dudley severall times about him and two or three others that were at Boston and I left there concerning whom I also writt to Govr. Dudley a letter with my opinion (*enclosed*) *etc. Refers to enclosures. Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 16th Aug., 1715. 1½ *pp. Enclosed,*

568. i. (*a*) Extract of letter from David Jeffries and Charles Shepreve, merchts. in Boston, to Capt. Robt. Mears, 6th July, 1715. The Cape Sable Indians have taken severall of our fishing vessells, the[y] kept one vessell and some men as hostages (and have sent home ye others) until they return with £30. The Indians say ye lands are theirs and they can make warr and peace when they please it's feared they are animated by ye French

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at Cape Bretton an unhappy settlement, can't they be removed, We hope it will be endeavoured which if done will be a happy day for this country.

(*b*) Extract of letter from Major Paul Mascarine [*? to Capt. Mears*] Boston, July 2, 1715. *Repeats first part of preceding. Continues* :—I wish Mr. L'tour's going from hence may not be ye occasion of it. The station shipe (*Rose*) is ordered to cruise to Cape Sable. *Endorsed as preceding.* 1 *p.*

568. ii. Minute of Council of the Massachusets Bay, Boston, June 28, 1715. *Advised*, that Major Paul Mascarene be imployed as an engineer to view and report what may be done toward the reparation of the Fort at Pejebscot. *etc. Same endorsement. Copy.* 1 *p.*

568. iii. (*a*) Governor Nicholson to Governor Dudley, Boston, N.E., Dec. 25, 1714. When I came from Annapolis Royall, I acquainted your Excellcy. of two or three vessells which went from your Governmt. and traded at Cape Bretton *etc.* I am apprehensive that severall vessells will be sent early in ye spring from both your Governmts. to that place, and I suppose upon ye designe mentioned in the inclosed extract, one reason for my supposition is that there is in this place three French officers vizt. Monsr. Latour and his wife who I do conjecture was sent by Monsr. Vaudriel upon some such account or upon a worse if he designed for Annapolis Royall. Monsr. Bonaventure I think came directly from Cape Bretton and I think he is come hither upon the same accot. The last is Monsr. D'Autevil who I take to be ye most dangerous man of ye three because he is ye most capeable *etc.* It was and is very strange to me his pretending to leave Canada privatly wch. I think it was almost impossible for him to do and bring with him such a great equipage *etc.* I think your Excellcy. would do well to know ye truth thereof. Mr. Nelson tells me that he knew his father, that he was Attorney General in Canada, he is brother in law to Monsr. D'Iberville *etc.* He has served in the Marines, *etc.* If any one Brittish Officer or more should go to Canada without a public charracter they would be very strictly examined *etc.*, and not allowed to goe abroad without some person with them. I desire your Excellency to take effectuall care that none of these three French officers goe to Annapolis Royall or any place in Nova Scotia or Newfoundland, *etc.* I was very sorry to hear that your Excy. had an accot from Capt. Moody at Casco Bay of disturbance there with ye Indians on accot. of some people selling them rumm, and that some accident had happened thereupon. Your son likewise told me that Capt. Moody had sent your Excy. a letter from ye French Jesuit who is among ye Indians. I cautioned Capt. Moody and I think before your Excy.

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of holding any correspondence with ye French Jesuit *etc.*, but I am afraid that gain is his godliness, both in this affair and that of ye wreck of Casco Bay, which I think is now gone too farr to be smothered. The correspondence and trading with that Jesuit in my humble opinion is or may be of very pernicious consequence for by his so doing he may confirm ye Indians in ye opinion that they can do nothing with ye English but by him and so must depend on him and then it may be in his power to sett ye Indians upon ye English when he pleases. I know no buisness a French Jesuit has with English subjects. Your Excy. may see in the Conference which Govr. Hunter had with the Five Nations what he spoke to them concerning French priests amongst them. The unfortunate affair of H.M. sloop *Hazard* I hope your Excy. will take effectuall care to have it strictly examined into for 'tis supposed that severall things and some of value were imbezelled by ye people of those parts. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Subscribed.*

(*b*) Circular letter from Governor Nicholson to all Governors, Custom House officers *etc.* All lawful ways and means ought to be used to prevent ye French's setling of Cape Bretton, for I find they will not be able to make any considerable settlements there unless they be assisted from some of H.M. Provinces with lumber, provisions, tobacco *etc.* *Directs* them to send home a full account of what is done in the matter of trading there, *etc.* *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *The whole endorsed as preceding. Copy.* 3¼ *pp.*

568. iv. Deposition of Denis and Bernard Godet, Annapolis Royall, 13th Sept. N.S., 1714. Describe a fishing voyage along the coast from Annapolis to Cape Breton and their stay at Louisburg 22nd May, 1714—Aug., 1715. Two English sloops one from Boston and one from Cascoe Bay, loaden with boards, salt, cattle and other goods, were trading there *etc.* *Signed*, Denis Godet, Bernard Godet (*their marks*). *Same endorsement.* 2¼ *pp.*

568. v. Deposition of Peter Arceneau, Annapolis Royal, 24th Sept. (N.S.), 1714. Describes voyage in a birch canoe from Baubassin to Cape Gaspe, 28th May, 1714. Confirms preceding as to English sloops trading at Cape Breton, *etc.* *Signed*, Peter Arceneau (*his mark*). *Same endorsement.* 2¼ *pp.*

568. vi. (*a*) John Netmaker to Lt. Governor Moody. Portsmouth, 6th May, 1714 (*sic* ?=1713). Genl. Nicholson desires you to make all the dispatch possibly you can in those affairs you are to sollicitt at the Victualling Office, Board of Ordnance *etc.* *Signed*, John Netmaker.

(*b*) General Nicholson to Lt. Governor Moody. Cork, July 3, 1713. I am very sorry you have mett with so

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many delays *etc.* *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Copy.* *The whole*, 1¼ *pp.*

568. vii. General Nicholson to Lt. Governor Moody. Cork, Aug. 3rd, 1713. I leave Major Robert Haudy in charge of the detachment at Kingsail till you arrive *etc.*, and have taken care for their subsistance till then *etc.* I think ye most equal and just way of forming ye four companys will be by drawing lotts for them *etc.* *Encloses* copies of H.M. Orders and Instructions. I have given Mr. Netmaker directions to leave with the Governor of Kingsail cloths for ye garrison of Placentia *etc.* *Urges* his speedy arrival *etc.* *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Copy.* 3½ *pp.*

568. viii. (*a*) List of papers for Lt. Governor Moody.

(*b*) Major Robert Haudy's receipt for preceding. *Copy.* ¼ *p.*

(*c*) General Nicholson to Lt. Governor Moody. Cork, Aug. 10, 1713. *Refers* to preceding letter and enclosures. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson.

(*d*) General Nicholson to Lt. Governor Moody, Boston, June 15, 1711 (*sic* ?=1714). I was very glad to hear of your arrival at Newfoundland *etc.* H.M. service requires that so much of ye clothing as can possibly be disposed of to your four companys and ye people belonging to ye train be distributed to them, the rest you may dispose of as you shall find most for the service and interest of H.M., and I hope you'l meet with a good markett *etc.* Col. Samuel Vetch who is Capt. of one of your Companys hath behaved himself very arbitrarily and illegally in severall respects and hath also cheated H.M. very notoriously in many accots. of which I have sufficient proof under his own hand and by ye oaths of severall persons and instead of making up his accots. with me hath scandalously run away. Therefore I do in H.M. name require you not to pay any money to him or his order upon accot. of his company, untill H.M. pleasure be further known, *etc.* I hope you have brought with you ye chest of medicines for H.M. Garrison of Annapolis Royall and send them thither or this place ye garrison being in great necessity as Lt. Governor Caulfeild writes me. I think you have ye folio works of ye author of the Whole Duty of Man given by Mr. Francis Lynn for the Garrison of Annapolis Royall wch. I also hope you either have or will send as likewise my globe lanthorns, *etc.* *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Copy.* 3 *pp.*

(*e*) John Bulkley's receipt for above letter to be delivered. ¼ *p.*

568. ix. General Nicholson to Lt. Governor Moody. Boston, N. England, 20th Dec., 1714. This is designed by Major Paul Mascarene and other officers *whom he recommends* for employment in the garrison of Placentia, *etc.* I am

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very much concerned that I could not be with you in the Fall but ye season of the year being so farr advanced before I could leave H.M. Garrison of Annapolis Royall the pilott of H.M.S. ye *Phoenix* would not undertake to carry her to Placentia. I hope you have and will take effectual care for ye preservation of H.M. Forts and soldiers and not trust ye French no more than you are under an absolute necessity to do, for I found them of the same principles wch. I always thought they had that is of tricking but this is of ye French who are Roman Catholicks and who are under the dominion of ye Jesuits and Priests and who are for ye glory of their own Nation *etc.* *Encloses letters etc.* I recommend to you to enquire about ye affair of Capt. Thomas Jamesee and that you will have as little concern with ye French who have declared for their king as possible and that you'l do what in you lyes to encourage lawfull trade and to discourage illegall and to do what you can possibly for to prevent of ye French's settling of Cape Bretton and to endeavour by all lawfull ways and means to discourage them from making any considerable fortifications and settlements there, and to find out if any of H.M. subjects either from Great Brittain West Indies [*or*] these parts on ye Continent trades there, what comoditys they sell them and what they have in exchange and send home full accots. of all your affairs *etc.* I am now (God willing) bound for Great Brittain and shall endeavour to have the affairs of ye Garrison *etc.* settled, *etc.* *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Copy.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

(*b*) Major Mascarene's receipt for preceding letter to be delivered. *Copy.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *p.*

568. x. General Nicholson to Lt. Governor Caulfeild. Boston, July 5, 1714. *Refers to enclosures, etc.* I find that the articles of provisions charged to H.M. are very considerable. I must recommend you to be watchfull what that person, Mr. Capon does therein *etc.* Tho' you have been so long without your pay, I hope it will be for your advantage, for I have drawn for no money upon accot. of the garrison, only for the provisions sent to you, *etc.* I have endeavoured to buy ye pork and mollasses as good and cheap as possible, *etc.* *Copy.* $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

568. xi. (*a*) Genl. Nicholson to Lt. Governor Caulfeild. Boston, Nov. 6, 1714. *Encloses* papers relating to the death of Queen Anne and the Proclamation of King George *etc.* You must as soon as possible have ye same done at Annapolis Royall *etc.*, and send orders to have it done in parts adjacent, vizt. at Mains, Chicanecto *etc.* The inhabitants up the river you will summon down to you and if you think proper to suffer them to be in the Fort when H.M. is proclaimed you must take care that no evil accident happen thereby for I do with all

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ye earnestness imaginable recommend you to see those orders etc., which we agreed upon to be duely putt in execution *etc.* I hope Messrs. Lafosse and Martin are gone and all others that are not inhabitants in your parts and that you will take effectual care to secure H.M. Garrison from any surprize or otherwise and that no person whatsoever lodge in or frequent the Garrison but those that belong to it and upon this account I cannot but again caution you about Mr. Willm. Winett's doing either of them he having marryed a French woman who is a Papist as likewise all her relations. I also again caution you about yor. servt. Sherriff. *Refers to enclosures* and 8 *hhds. of molasses and* 20 *barrels of pork sent for the Garrison, etc., and urges him to be careful with the provisions etc. Gives instructions as to disposal of surplus clothing etc. Signed,* Fr. Nicholson. *Copy.* 4½ *pp.*

568. xi. (*b*) General Nicholson to Lt. Governor Caulfeild. Boston, 20th Nov., 1714. *Encloses* duplicates of enclosures sent with preceding, with instructions for administering oaths of allegiance *etc. Continues :—* I hope in God before this you have gott some proper person to read ye Common Prayer etc. on Sunday. *Sends* 28 barrels of beef and 8 hhds. of molasses, for the use of the garrison only. The salt and barrels to be sold on H.M. account. Hopes that all will be very zealous and active in promoting King George's interest. William Winnett is not to be employed upon any account, or suffered to come within the garrison. *Recommends* that a just and full account of all affairs be kept as a Journall, "I having left with you proper paper books, and now send another" *etc. Continues :* I am in hopes with good management that ye provisions for each man will not come to more than 7*d.* of this country money and yt. at 60 p.c. exchange will make it pretty cheap *etc.* You must do what in you lyes to prevent any French officers or others coming into your Governmt. either from hence Canada or Cape Bretton, and if you hear of any you must send an order to them to leave ye country imediately and if any of them should bring letters from ye Govr. of Canada or Cape Bretton for yourselfe or me you must dispatch them as soon as possible and have some proper person to observe what they doe and you must order them not to deliver any letter or speak with any person but when you are present *etc. Signed,* Fr. Nicholson. *Copy.* 6 *pp.*

568. xi. (*c*) Governor Nicholson to Lt. Governor Caulfeild. Boston, 20th Dec., 1714. I hope the provisions sent with those Mr. Andrew Belcher will send you will be sufficient to victuall H.M. Garrison to ye latter end of July *etc. Repeats part of preceding etc.* I shall endeavour to do you all the service that in me lyes

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etc. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* *Encloses* copies of his letters to Lt. Governor Moody and correspondence with Andrew Belcher. Copies. 2½ *pp.*

568. xii. Minutes of Council of War, Annapolis Royal, Sept. 29, 1714. General Nicholson recommended the observance of certain dispositions and regulations by the Garrison. *Copy.* 3 *pp.*

568. xiii. Officers of the Train to General Nicholson. Report upon the magazines, *etc.* The store rooms are only mud walls and ought to be clapp boarded.' There are no lodgements for the Train *etc.* *Signed*, G. Vane, Humphrey Hutchinson, John Burges. Oct. 8 and 9, 1714. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

568. xiv. G. Vane to General Nicholson. Proposals for regulations to be observed in issuing stores at Annapolis Royal. Oct. 8, 1714. *Signed*, G. Vane. 1¼ *pp.*

568. xv. Minutes of Council of War, Annapolis Royall, 10th Oct., 1714. Dispositions of the Train ordered in case of alarm. *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 2. *Nos.* 2, 2 i.-xv. ; *and* (*without enclosures*), 218, 1. *pp.* 256–261 ; *and* (*copy of No.* i. *only*) 5, 752. *No.* 10.]

Aug. 13. New York. **569**. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. By this conveyance (the brigantine *John* and *Mary*, *etc.*) Your Lordps. will receive all the Acts past in this last Session of Assembly, *etc.* I know of none that require any particular observations besides those upon which I have already observed, if it be not ye Act constituteing the Agent *etc.* (*v.* July 25). I formerly sent to your Board a copy of ye extravagant Act for that purpose, which they soe long and strenuously insisted upon, excludeing the Governour and Councill from haveing anything to doe with the Agent. They pass'd and sent up ye same verbatim as formerly. I frankly acquainted the majority of ye house who were in earnest about an Agency at this time in order to ye solliciting the Bills for publick debts and naturalization, that I cold not assent to't, soe they were satisfy'd to take back their Bill and new garble it as it now stands. Not that I conceiv'd that there was anything very materiall in the point of who should instruct their Agent, but there is something of moment in giveing way to ye indeavours of encroachment on ye powers of Governor and Councill in these remote parts, of which I believe your Lordpps. are sufficiently convinc'd. What made me labour this point with some industry and application, besides ye necessity of such an officer, was the choice of ye man whom yor. Lordpps. will find every way well qualify'd for that office. In two days I begin my journey to Albany to have an interview with ye Five Nations. I have strong hopes of perswadeing them to interpose in ye Carolina Warr. If that Government will send terms of accommodation with their Indian enemys, I am confident that our Indians will offer and inforce them. I have w[*rote to*] ye Governor to that purpose and there is noe other way devisable

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to putt an end to that warr and restore that Colony to it's former tranquility. I have sent them also some arms and ammunition from H.M. store here. I have lately receiv'd my patents for ye Government of these Provinces. I am amaz'd to heare of ye opposition some men made to their passing, and the more soe because there is not one man found out hitherto in either Province who does not in terms renounce and denye haveing any hand directly or indirectly in instructing or encourageing these men who have given themselves and my friends all this trouble. I know nothing at all of Samuell and Daniel Cox Citizens. But as to Mr. Sonmans I have formerly inform'd your Lordps. that he had fled from prosecution for haveing cary'd out of ye Province of Jersey and imbezel'd all ye publick Records which were seiz'd by an accident at Burlington in their passage from York to Philladelphia under a permitt as a chest of goods. He is indeed one of the most infamous men in these parts, and his life and conduct too foul to be the subject of any letter which your Lordps. are to read. The other person, the Reverend Mr. Vesey had labour'd hard for a prosecution ever since I had ye honour to govern here but to noe purpose, soe at an interview betweene him and a very great man then at Boston it was resolv'd that he should goe for England and cry out Fire, and Church at all hazards, and accordingly he went in ye manner your Lordps. have heard, but that plott in all other of its parts soe well concerted happen'd to be deficient in ye point of time and season, and the rage of a dissapointed politician prompted him to joyn in these impotent and unchristian efforts against mee. He has wrote to his freinds here that he is to returne with the character of Comissary to ye Bishop of London. I have wrote to his Lordpp. that I can hardly beleive it. Since there is a happy issue put to ye confusion at home, it is to little purpose to propagate what was by the meanes of that man rais'd here, which cannot be his Lordps. intention tho' it may have that effect. There are wanting three Counsellors in ye Jerseys in ye room of Mr. Quarry Mr. Mompesson and Mr. Hall deceased. I humbly recommend in their rooms, David Jamison, the Cheife Justice of that Province, David Lyell a proprietor there, and John Bambridge another substantial proprietor of ye Western Division. I have recommended George Clarke Esq. in my former to ye place vacant in ye Councill of New York by ye death of Mr. Mompesson. I have not as yet receiv'd my new Instructions. Your Lordships may depend upon it that I shall not step aside in one single point from what shall be there injoyn'd me, whatsoever these ill men may have represented or may hereafter represent. P.S. By this yor. Lordps. will receive ye Minutes of ye Councill but those of ye Assembly being not yet copy'd out yor. Lordps. will receive them by ye next conveyance. *Signed*, R[*o. Hunter*]. *Endorsed*, Recd. 17th Oct., Read 10th Nov., 1715. 3 *pp. Edges torn. Enclosed*,

569. i. List of Acts assented to this Session (*v.* July 25). *Same endorsement.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 11, 11 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 361–367.]

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Aug. 16. Whitehall. **570**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Request payment of enclosed account of office expenses and salaries, Lady Day to Midsummer, 1715. [*C.O.* 389, 37. *pp.* 93, 94.]

Aug. 16. London. **571**. Col. Nicholson to Mr. Popple. I writ to you ye 13th instant since which I reced a letter from Capt. Christopher Aldridge at Annapolis Royall dated ye 24th of May in which he writes thus vizt. " The French here and at Mineis have built by report 40 or 50 sloops in order to carry them to Cape Bretton. Severall of them slips away daily. Since my last there deserted five men in a canoe. We are informed that they went to Cape Bretton, they carryed two French women with them that had their husbands there before them, and yesterday a gentleman gave me a letter from Joshua Hensha in Boston, date July 5th, 1715, to John Henshaw in London, wherein, is written Mr. Goold is come home but ye Indians has robb'd him of £50 *etc.* The Indians are very cross and we are afraid they will make warr. They say ye English cheats them," *etc.* *Signed*, Fr. Nicholson. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 16th Augt., 1715. *Addressed. Sealed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 2. *No.* 3 ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 261, 262.]

Aug. 16. Whitehall. **572**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Tho' we find by a letter from Brigadier Hunter, that he hath given you or Lord Townshend an account of the situation of affairs in those parts, yet we looke on these advices to be of so great consequence to the preservation of H.M. Plantations in America, that we think it proper to send a copy of the letter to our Secretary, wth. the extract of such other advices as we have received from Col. Nicholson. We must take notice to you on this occasion how necessary it is to give some speedy directions to H.M. Governors to secure the Indian Nations, and take further measures for the preservation of H.M. Plantations, which seem to be in the greatest danger, and we should be glad to have some conversation with you at our Board in relation to these matters. *Autograph signatures.* 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

572. i. Copy of *No.* 571. [*C.O.* 5, 1085. *Nos.* 21, 21 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 316, 317.]

Aug. 17. Speaker's Chambers. **573**. Order of Committee of House of Commons, " to whome the Bill *for the better regulateing the Charter and Proprietary Governmts. in America is committed.* That Mr. Popple do lay before the Committee all such books and papers as are in the custody of the Council of Trade and Plantations relating to Charter and Proprietary Governmts. in America." *Signed*, J. Chetwynd. *Endorsed*, Recd. 17th, Read 18th Aug., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *No.* 3 ; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 464, 465.]

Aug. 18. Whitehall. **574**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Hunter. *Acknowledge letters etc. of May 21st, and July 2nd.* Tho' we cannot at present fully answer your forementioned letters, we would not omit the opportunity of a ship which is going hence for

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New York in a few days, to acquaint you that notwithstanding what you mention of your having writ at large to the Secretary of State about the Indian War, we have laid before Mr. Secretary Stanhope a copy of yours to our Secretary of July 2nd *etc.*, and have represented the ill consequence of your not being enabled to make the usual presents to the five Nations of Indians. Whereupon we doubt not but you will soon receive H.M. pleasure. And in regard it is of great importance that the Missionaries sent into America from hence, be men of good lives and characters, without which it will be impossible to defeat the practise of the French Priests and Jesuits amongst our Indians, we have not been wanting to represent to ye Bishop of London what you writ some time since to our Secrety. relating to that matter, and particularly concerning the character of Mr. Talbot. We have laid the Act of New Jersey *to impower Thomas Gordon, Treasurer, to pay* £999 13s. 3d. *towards the support of the Government, etc.* before H.M. for his royal approbation, and so soon as there is any order thereupon, it shall be transmitted to you. The maps we have at present of America, being not so correct or particular as we cou'd wish, we desire you will send us the best maps you can get of New York and New Jersey, and likewise of any of your neighbouring Colonies, or others which you can at any time procure. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *pp.* 317–319 ; *and* 5, 1079. *No.* 88.]

Aug. 18. Whitehall.

575. Council of Trade and Plantations to Lt. Governor Spotswood. Being inform'd of a ship that is going hence in a few days, we wou'd not omit this opportunity of letting you know that since Mr. Popple's letter to you of Jan. 14, $17\frac{13}{14}$, by order of the late Board of Trade, there have come to this office your letters of 29th Dec., 1713, 9th March, $17\frac{13}{14}$, 25th Oct. and 1st Dec., 1714, 27th Jan., $17\frac{14}{15}$, and 28th March and 24th June, 1715, besides your letter to our Secretary of 26th Nov., 1714, and one from the Council of the same date. As the affairs we have been imploy'd in by immediate references from H.M., together with the arrear of business and the want of particular directions in regard to some other Colonies, required a more immediate dispatch ; we have not yet been able to consider your aforemention'd. letters as we now shortly intend, and to write to you what may be necessary on each particular subject. At present therefore we shall say little more, than to acquaint you that we have now before us H.M. Order in Council of the 25th of last month referring to us an Address from the Council and Assembly *etc.*, upon which we shall make our report with all convenient speed. We must desire you to continue your punctual correspondence with this Board, and that you will give us from time to time exact and particular informations of such things as you are required by your Instructions. We also further desire you to add whatever else you may in your own prudence think conducive to H.M. service, to the interest of Great Britain, to the advantage of your particular Province, and to our assistence in the discharge of the trust reposed in us. We shou'd be glad, you won'd endeavour to get as soon as possible, and transmit to us the best maps or draughts

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of Virginia, or such of your neighbouring Colonies as you can at any time procure. And what we have to add is, that we cannot conclude without commending your vigilance about the Indians, and desiring the continuance of it, to prevent the fatal calamities which have befallen Carolina, and threaten H.M. other Colonies; That matter has been laid before the Parliament, who will assist H.M. in the protection of His remotest subjects as well as those at home, and we doubt not but effectual orders will soon be given for the assistance of such of H.M. Plantations as may be in distress. Upon which occasion, you will do well to encourage them to exert their utmost abilities in their own defence. [C.O. 5, 1364. *pp.* 236–239; *and* 5, 1335. *No.* 192.]

Aug. 19. St. James's. **576**. H.M. Warrant to Governor Hunter for payment of salary for William Vesey, Rector of Trinity Church, New York. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 303, 304.]

Aug. 23. Whitehal. **577**. Bryan Wheelock to Jeremiah Dummer. The Council of Trade and Plantations having expected what you might further offer in relation to the Land Bank in New England, they can no longer delay *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 914. *p.* 104.]

Aug. 23. London. **578**. Charles Lodwick to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Understanding your Lordships have now under consideration the deplorable condition of Carolina occasioned by the insurrection of the Indians ther and fearing thos Indians also of H.M. more Northern Plantacons may be seduced (if they are not already actually ingaged with thos to the Southward in thos barbarities committed ther) I represent some advices lately received from New York, *etc.* They all in generall complain of a great decay in their trade with the Indians, and much more lately then has bin formerly, the French by sending preists among them, and greater numbers then before may, if not prevented, in a little time seduce all our Indians wholly to their intrest. And as the French have very lately desired libertie of the 5 Nations of our Indians to build a house (as they call it) in the Onondage Country which is on this side the Lake, if this be allowed, it canot fail not onely of drawing our trade wth. the Indians wholly to themselves, but may also be a means to engage them to become our enemies, when any war shall happen between the French and us, whereby most of our Northern as well as Southern Plantations would be exposed to the dayly insults of both French and Indians, and not be without hazard of being intirely lost to the Crown, *etc.* *Proposes* that application be made to the French Court, that their subjects of Canada be forbid to settle among our Five Nations, *etc.* All Treaties with the Indians have always bin managed with the advice and in the presence of Col. Peter Schuyler who is first of H.M. Council ther, to whom the Indians have given the name of Quedor, and for whom the Indians always had a very

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great esteem that they would be greatlie displeased should he be left out or not appear. There are reports that the Governour ther has bin pleased to slight this Gentleman, and that the major part of the Council have the unhappiness not to be in this Governour's favour. If Col. Schuyler should not be taken notice of to the Indians it may be of ill consequence especially at this criticall juncture and may induce the Indians to slight us and to believe the report the French give out that England is in a civill war at home, expecting a King from France, and that the English are not in a condition to protect or incourage them as the French are, *etc.* Mr. Lewis Morris, appointed by the Governour Chief Justice, was never bred to the law however he may be quallified otherways, *etc.* *Signed*, Charles Lodwick. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 23rd Aug., 1715. $1\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 2.]

[Aug. 24.] **579**. Mr. Dummer to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I humbly beg pardon for my long delay in giving yor. Lordpps. my reasons against the Bank. I expected instructions by the last ships, but was disappointed. It seems the Governour prorogu'd the Assembly for a month, and that was the occasion of it. What I have therefore now writ is a private paper, and I humbly pray it may be so us'd. *Signed*, Jer. Dummer. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 24th Aug., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

579. i. Reasons against the Land Bank for New England. The Publik Banck, or Province Bills have bin found to be good by above 20 years experience, *etc.* They will answer all the necessities of money, which the private will not, which will not be receiv'd by the Treasurer for taxes. There will be much inconvenience and many law suits occasion'd by two sorts of money of different value passing at one time in the province, as we have found by former experience, *etc.* The profit should go to the public to discharge the great debts contracted by the French and Indian war, and not to private persons. If the private bank be incorporated, the onely money in the Province will be made by private bankers, which will make the public dependant on them, and enable them to make a monopoly of all the trade of the country, *etc.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 61, 61 i.; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 105–107.]

Aug. 24. Whitehall. **580**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. Mr. Congreve Secretary for the Island of Jamaica has represented that having, conform to the powers he has by his Letters Patent, appointed a Deputy for executing the said office is also ready to find sufficient security for discharging that trust, your Lopp. has refused hitherto to admit him, to the prejudice of the publick service as well as of Mr. Congreve's right; This having been laid before the King I am to signifie to your Lordship H.M. pleasure that you do admit in due form the Deputy appointed by Mr. Congreve for executing the offices specified in his Patent. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 305.]

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Aug. 24. Whitehall. **581**. Mr. Popple to John Taylour. Requests copies of papers in the Treasury relating to the surrender of Pensylvania and Maryland. [*C.O.* 5, 1292. *p.* 465.]

Aug. 26. Whitehall. **582**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to June* 15 *and Aug.* 6. We find that there is a great want of money in New England for the carrying on of their trade, and other necessary occasions; But that has been in some measure supplied from time to time by Acts of Assembly for issuing out Bills of Credit for considerable sums. Whether this method, or a private Bank as propos'd, will be of most service is difficult to determine, without first hearing what the Government of the Massachusets Bay have to offer thereupon; and as the said Govr. and the Agent have both desir'd, that a copy of the proposals shou'd be sent to be laid before the Council and Assembly of that Province for their observations thereupon, we agree with them in opinion, and think the Govmt. there ought to be consulted before such a Charter as the proposers desire, be granted by H.M. However we think it absolutely necessary that something of this kind be set on foot as soon as possible, to furnish a sufficient medium for carrying on of trade in those parts, the want of which is found to be a great obstruction to Navigation and the improvemt. of Naval Stores. Upon which we must observe that the Gentlemen who propos'd this private Bank, consented that one half of the net profits arising from the said Bank, shou'd be appropriated to the public service for raising of Naval Stores in New England. *Autograph signatures.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 752. *No.* 9; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 107–109.]

Aug. 26. **583**. Mr. Bridger to Mr. Popple. Encloses following, to be laid before the Board, *etc. Signed*, J. Bridger. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th, Read 31st Aug., 1715. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

584. Proposals for the better regulating and preserving H.M. interest in North America, relateing to Naval Stores. *Signed*, J. Bridger. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *Nos.* 62, 62 i.; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 110–114.]

Aug. 29. Whitehall. **585**. Order of Lords of Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 6th Oct., 1715, Read 16th Aug., 1716. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

585. i. Petition of Stephen Duport, in behalf of Capt. Andrew Thanvett [=Thauvett, *Ed.*], to the King. Prays for the confirmation of a grant of land in St. Kitts made to Capt. Thanvett, a French Protestant refugee *etc. Set out*, A.P.C. II. *No.* 1235. *Copy.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

585. ii. Certificate by Nicholas Hayward, Notary and Tabellion publick, London, 20th July, 1696, that he has seen Letters patents of denization granted to Andrew Thauvett by King William III. *Signed*, Nic^as. Hayward. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

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585. iii. Copy of grant of lands in St. Christophers for ever by Governor Christopher Codrington, 24th Dec., 1696, to Andrew Thauvett and Gabriell Papine. *Signed*, Chr. Codrington. 3 *large pp. Torn.*

585. iv. Copy of Governor Codrington's Declaration, St. Christophers, 12th Aug., 1691, inviting all strangers and particularly the French Protestants of New York to St. Kitts. They shall have lands sett out to them of the French part of the Island proportionable to the effects they bring, *etc. Recommends* Capt. Tauvet, intrusted with this declaration, as one who hath served their Majesties with great honor and justice, and able to give a past and true account of St. Kitts. *Signed*, Chr. Codrington. Copy certified by Governor W. Hamilton. *Seal.* 2 *pp. Cf.* C.S.P. 1691. *No.* 1756 i. [*C.O.* 152, 11. *Nos.* 19, 19 i.-iv. ; *and* (Order and Petition only) 153, 12. *pp.* 441–444.]

[Aug. 30.] **586**. Capt. Walton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. (*v.* 17th June). Description of the Virgin Islands ("much superior to ye Leeward Islands"), with reasons for their being made a separate Governmt. ("the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands have always been against ye setling of ye Virgin Islands, not knowing what they are, but fearing for their private interest, if they are cultivated," etc.). Petitioner cou'd never yett meet with any person, that could give a true account of them, besides himself. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 30th Aug., 1715. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 65.]

[Aug. 30.] **587**. Capt. Walton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Duplicates of former communications relating to the Virgin Islands 1710, 1711, *etc. Endorsed as preceding.* $18\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 66.]

Aug. 30. Jamaica. **588**. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Acknowledges letter of April 25th*, the confirmation of the Acts *for regulating fees* and *quieting possessions*, and *H.M. letter of May 13th etc. Continues* :—All which are such extraordinary marks of H.M. most gracious condescention, and tender regard for the quiet, advantage, and prosperity of His subjects of this Colony, as wee were altogether unworthy of, should not every one in his respective station, to the utmost of his ability endeavour to make the most dutifull and sutable returns we are capable of. On my part nothing shall be wanting that the most assiduous application can effect, animated by that hearty zeal for H.M. service that the duty of my station requires. It is a particular incouragement and satisfaction to me, that in the great trouble your Lopps. have had in perusing all the letters and papers transmitted by me to the Council of Trade since my comeing here, you are pleas'd not to disapprove of my conduct *etc.* In my future correspondance I shall carefully observe the alterations your Lopps. propose. I took the first oppertunity

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of communicating to the Council the dispatches I had receiv'd from your Lopps. The letter from H.M. I conceive proper to remain secret, till the meeting of the Assembly, to the end it may have then the greater impression. I labour dayly to show how much has been done of late for the advantage and interest of the Island, and of the good disposition at home still to doe more and particularly the part your Lopps. take in whatever may be for the prosperity of the Island, so that the blame must ly with ourselves if wee are not only made easy, but even as happy and secure as we can reasonably expect. The proceedings of the Courts of Law having been stoped by Her late Majesty's decease for three severall terms, I have with the advice of the Council, that the merchts. may not be prejudiced by a longer recess, delay'd calling an Assembly till after the holding of the Supreme Court, that one may no ways interfere with the freedom and necessary attendance on the other ; so that it will be towards the letter end of October before the Assembly will meet. I shall take particular care strictly to comply with the Instruction relating to escheats, and shall in the best manner I am able, from the Instructions and other heads transmitted to me on that subject, recommend to the Assembly the enacting such laws as may most conduce to the better and speedyer peopleing of the Island, many of which heads have allready been often inculcate and recommended to them without success, from a want of that publick spirit and due regard to future advantage and posterity, so necessary for the good of the whole, which in some measure I conceive may be attributed to the general inclination of the inhabitants, natives as well as others, sooner or later to go home, as their fraise is, most people with that thought, their present interest is cheefly consider'd the better to enable the prosecution of that design. I am not able at present to give your Lopps. any particular accot. of the strength of our neighbouring Colony the French on Hispaniola, or of their settlements and Government. I shall endeavour in some time to give the best accot. I can procure on these heads, but I conceive few of their maxims applicable with us, their Government in the Colonys being after the model of the same despotick power as is used in France. As to the lands ungranted in Jamaica it is a very difficult matter to made a computation of them without a general survey, which would be work of much time, labour, and cost, nor can I now be particular as to the quantitys of lands possessed by the several planters, but certain it is many have considerable tracts of which great part is uncultivated ; notwithstanding which I have dayly applications for further grants, which upon surveys taken thereof not exceeding 500 acres in one grant is by custom esteem'd as of right. Thô indeed there is little intention of settling the same ; but rather to form to themselves a sort of barrier against an approching neighbour. This I have thought a great abuse and have upon the occasion I have mention'd, refused giving the warrant of survey, and I shall still be more cautious for the future in giving grants of land but upon very good grounds, that there may be a sufficient quantity remaining ungranted to be disposed

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of in the best manner for the good of the publick. But the greatest part of the valuable lands unsettled has been long since patented and now in hands who neither cultivate nor care to dispose of it. I shall endeavour all I can to procure proper remedys for preventing such inconveniencys, which I'm affraid will meet the greatest opposition. I am glad your Lopps. approve of my admitting of appeals from Chancery ; But in regard the Instructions I have in relation to appeals, are calculate only for those from Courts at Law, where by the said Instructions, execution is not to be stoped by such appeals, it has from thence in a late instance been urged very strenuously that having no particular Instruction relating to appeals from Chancery but allowing appeals from thence as I have done that they ought to stop all further proceedings here, as they wou'd have done from Courts at Law, without such speciall direction in the Instruction that they shall not. However after endeavouring to inform my judgement in the best manner I am able, I have been of a different opinion, being cheefly induced thereto from the parity of reason in the one case as well as the other. Indeed it appearing to me much stronger against stopping proceedings upon appeals from a Court of Equity then from those at Law, because delays in the first may be of much more fatall consequence then in the later, and I thought it unreasonable to incourage appeals so much more in the one case then the other. I must therefore humbly pray that I may be more fully instructed in this matter for my future guidance therein. *Refers to case of Peter Beckford and his deputy Mr. Page, v. April 26th.* I have since been prevail'd upon to admitt of the later, hopeing no inconveniency may arise thereby, and upon consideration of the great disapointment of that gentleman and family removing hither solely on that expectation. This I thought necessary to acquaint your Lopps. of ; and at the same time to observe the many inconveniencys that frequently happen by the non residence of pattentees, *etc. Signed*, A. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 3rd Nov., 1715, Read 17th April, 1716. 8 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 11. *No.* 9 ; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 381–388.]

Aug. 31. St. James's. **589**. Order of King in Council. Confirming Act of New Jersey, 1713, *to enable Thomas Gordon to pay* £999 13*s.* 3*d. towards the support of the Government, etc. Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14th, Read 17th Nov., 1715. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 8 ; *and* 5, 995. *pp.* 308, 309.]

Aug. 31. Whitehall. **590**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following* draught of Instructions of Genl. Hamilton. *Continue :*—As several vacancies have happened in the respective Councils of the Leeward Islands, by the death of several Councillors, we have named William Matthew, Lt. General of all the Leeward Islands, as a Councillor in each Island ; John Choppin, Charles Bridgwater and John Pinney for Nevis. For Antegoa, we have omitted John Yeamans late Lieut. Governor, not thinking it proper to continue a person in the Council whom

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H.M. has dismissed from the post of Lieut. Govr., so that there will want four Councillors there, for which we humbly propose, Barry Tankard, Valentine Morris, Nathaniel Crump and John Fray. For Mountserrat we have inserted the names of — Talmash, Lt. Govr. of the said Island, Daniel Ravell, William White, John Bramble, Anthony Fox and William Barzey. For St. Christophers, William Mathew, Lt. Govr., Ralph Willett, John Helden and John Duport. *Annexed,*

590. i. Draught of H.M. Instructions for Walter Hamilton, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands. [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 226–331.]

Aug. 31. St. James's. **591**. Order of King in Council. Repealing Act of Virginia, *declaring who shall not bear office etc.* The Council of Trade and Plantations to signify to the Governor that a new Act to the same effect may be passed, so it be not lyable to the same defects, *etc. Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14th, Read 17th Nov., 1715. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 12 ; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 253–255.]

Aug. 31. Whitehall. **592**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. We have just now receiv'd a letter from Brigadier Hunter Governor of New York (July 25th), wherein he acquaints us that he has at last after many years struggle for bread, and suffering other hardships, got the Assembly to settle a Revenue upon H.M. for five years ; that this was in a great measure owing to the labours and industry of Mr. Lewis Morris in the Assembly, and for that and other services of the said Morris's, he had appointed him Chief Justice of New York in the room of Mr. Mompesson deceased *etc.* (*v.* July 25). We agree in opinion with Brigadier Hunter, that the said Morris so long as he shall behave himself well be not dismiss'd from that imployment, and we must take leave to observe, that it is for H.M. service that persons in the Plantations who shall distinguish themselves in H.M. interest, and for the good of the Government, be rewarded with such places as are in the disposal of the Governors there ; If this method were observ'd, it wou'd be an encouragement to Gentlemen to exert themselves for the publick good, and wou'd strengthen the Governors in the execution of the trust reposed in them ; Whereas we apprehend the contrary method will not fail of producing a contrary effect. *Autograph signatures.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1085. *No.* 22 ; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 333, 334 ; *and* 5, 1079. *No.* 90.]

Aug. 31. Whitehall. **593**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Recommend George Clarke for the Council of New York in place of Roger Mompesson decd. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *p.* 335 ; *and* 5, 1079. *No.* 89.]

Aug. 31. St. James's. **594**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed,*

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Edward Southwell. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 30th Nov., 1715. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

594. i. Lords Proprietors of the Bahama Islands to the King. St. James's, 20th Aug., 1715. *Pray* H.M. approbation of Roger Mostyn, appointed by them Governour of the Bahama Islands, *etc.* *Signed*, Carteret, Tulvar Skipwith *for* Ld. Craven, M. Ashley, J. Colleton, Ja. Bertie *for* Duke of Beaufort. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *Nos.* 10, 10 i.; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 475–477.]

Aug. [—]. Charlestown. **595**. Address of the Commons House of Assembly, South Carolina to the King. *Refer to former Address asking for assistance against the Indians. Continue :*—Since which time the war increasing mightily upon us and the enemy laying wast and destroying a great part of the Province have reduced us to a narrow compass, and fearing if they thus proceed they will in a very short time utterly extirpate all the inhabitants, and being perswaded that the Honble. the Lords Proprietors are not capable of supporting us in a war of this nature, we the Commons House of Assembly unanimously throw ourselves under your Majesty's immediate protection, under whose wing alone we can be preserved, and cherished, and therefore fervently begg your most Serene Majesty to grant our humble request; that this once flourishing Province may be absolutely under your Majestie's care and Governmt., which we are assured will be of great use and consequence for the preservation of the adjacent Colonies, and the encrease of your Majesties Revenues, *etc.* *Signed*, By order of the House, Wm. Rhett, Speaker. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 382. *No.* 14.]

Sept. 1. **596**. Mr. Bridger to Mr. Popple. It would be of very great service to H.M. had I a power to seize all the masts I shall find cut on my arrival at New England, being very well assured that there are a great many cut last winter without the Royal Lycence, and tis the general practise of those people to cut masts and let them lye perishing in expectation of saleing them. Such an order well executed would deter them for the future and save many mast trees in a year, *etc.* *Signed*, J. Bridger. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 1st Sept., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 63.]

Sept. 1. Whitehall. **597**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose* drafts of Commission and Instructions for Mr. Bridger (*v.* Aug. 11th) including a clause relating to Nova Scotia, since the Act *for the preservation of pine trees etc.* do's not mention Nova Scotia (that country not being then in the Crown), *etc.* We think it necessary H.M. pleasure be signify'd to the several Governors of the Provinces mention'd in the Instructions, that they give him all the countenance and protection possible in the execution of his Commission, and that they do assist him as usual with guards in the woods as occasion shall require, to protect him while he is there doing his duty, from any attempts of the Indians or other enemy. *Annexed*,

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598. Draught of Commission and Instructions for John Bridger to be Surveyor of the Woods on the Continent of America. [*C.O.* 5, 914. *pp.* 114–127 ; *and* (*autograph signatures.* 1 *p. without enclosure*), 5, 4. *No.* 11.]

Sept. 1. Whitehall. **599**. Mr. Pringle to Mr. Popple. I am ordered by Mr. Secretary Stanhope to send you the enclosed letters for the information of the Council of Trade and Plantations, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Pringle. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st, Read 6th Sept., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

599. i. Caleb Heathcote to Lord Townshend. Mannor of Scarsdale, July 16, 1715. On the danger from the Indians and the French, and his design for Naval Stores, *etc.* *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. 432. *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 4 *pp.*

599. ii. *Same* to *Same*. July 12, 1715. On the danger from the French and Indians, *etc.* *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. 431. *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 3 *pp.*

599. iii. Caleb Heathcote to Governor Hunter. Scarsdale, 8th July, 1715. The French with a considerable force have entered the Onondagoes country, were they intend to erect a Fort, *etc.* *Proposes* a Congress of Governors, *etc.* *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. 430. *Signed*, Caleb Heathcote. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 4, 4 i.-iii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1123. *p.* 336.]

Sept. 2. Whitehall. **600**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. *Reply to* July 25th, *q.v.* Your Majesty's Revenue in Virginia consists of two branches, the one is 2*s.* per hhd. upon all tobacco exported, tonnage on shipping and head mony, and the other is the quit-rents. The first of these is the only Revenue of that Colony which is appropriated for the support of the Government ; But by the decay of the Tobacco Trade occasion'd as we are inform'd, by the great duties upon tobacco here, and the great quantities of it made in sevl. parts of Europe, that revenue has proved insufficient to defray the ordinary charge of the Government, which amounts to about £3,000 sterl. per annum, and the inhabitants (for the reason aforemention'd) are not in a condition to raise new taxes to make good that deficiency : for the labour both of them and their servants being in tobacco, that scarcely yeilds them necessaries for their whole year's work ; Besides which, they have been at the expence of erecting a building, which they call the Capital, and contains a handsome house for your Majesty's Governor with public offices for the rest of the civil Government, and cost above £10,000. They have also formerly upon occasion of the misfortunes befall'n Carolina from the Indians, been at very great expence in assisting and protecting them, and upon this late occasion, they have agreed to raise 1,000 men at 30*s.* per month each, to be sent for the relief of that Province ; These expences incapacitate them as aforemention'd from making good the deficiencies of the 2*s.* per hhd., wch. is considerably in debt, and

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the officers' salaries by consequence unpaid. When this Revenue has formerly prov'd deficient, you Majesty's Royal Predecessors have been graciously pleas'd to supply those deficiencies out of the Revenue of Quit-rents, as will more fully appear by the annex'd copy of a report from Willm. Blathwaite, Auditor of the Plantations; This Revenue of quit-rents was always left in the hands of the Receiver of that Colony, to be there ready for all emergencies, till a few years ago, it was call'd for over as fast as it cou'd be rais'd and paid into the Exchequer here. This being the case with relation to the Revenue of that Colony, the Government there have no public mony to make use of in case of an invasion of the Indians or other enemy. They might indeed draw out their Militia for the defence of their country, but then if they shou'd stay out any time, it wou'd occasion the loss of one year's crop of tobacco, which wou'd be a great prejudice to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, a considerable diminution in your Majesty's Revenue of the Customs here, and tend to the almost irreparable ruin of the planters there. Upon consideration of the whole matter, we are humbly of opinion that your Majesty be graciously pleas'd to allow the quit-rents to remain there in bank as formerly; that a power be lodg'd in your Majt.'s Gover. and Council, to make use of them or any part of them upon any great or sudden emergency, subject always to be accounted for to your Majty. in the exactest manner, and that so much of them may be transferr'd to the accot. of 2*s.* per hhd., as will make good the deficiency of that Revenue: And we are the rather of this opinion, for that we are inform'd the quit-rents of other your Majesty's Plantations in America, are not brought into the Exchequer here, but are apply'd to the ordinary and extraordinary expences of those respective Governments. In case your Majesty be graciously pleas'd to approve hereof, we further humbly offer that your Majesty's pleasure be signify'd to your Governor, that the charge of the Civil Government be not increas'd by the augmentation of the salaries of any of the offices there, without your Majesty's particular directions. [*C.O.* 5, 1364. *pp.* 236–244; *and* 5, 1335. *No.* 193.]

Sept. 2. London.

601. Col. Vetch to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The true regard I have for the good of H.M. service and the intrest of my country, together with the particular concern I have in the Garrisson of Annapolis Royall and Country of Nova Scotia, obliges me to lay before your Lordps. once more the deplorable state of that Garrisson and Country, of which I have the following accounts by letters from New England of the 18th July. The soldiers desert in great numbers 18 having come away to New England at one time in 3 canoes, and say that most of all the Garrisson will do the same, having had no pay for 3 years, never any bedding, and the worst cloathing ever any men had, which does not last 3 months, and those charged at excessive rates; they have stay'd hitherto in hopes of their pay, and that they should be all relieved this summer which Coll. Nicholson

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publickly promissed them when there. Mr. Nicholson's discourageing, or rather discharging all trade there to the inhabitants, and causing keep the gates of the Fort shutt against them night and day, that they may have no manner of commerce with the Garrison, and having by Proclamation discharged their harbouring or resetting any of the natives, with whom they used to have a considerable trade for peltry, hath so discouraged them from staying that they had built abundance of small vessells to carry themselves and effects to Cape Britton, which was what the French officers so much solicited and threatned to do. (How Mr. Nicholson will answer such orders together with his dismantling the Garrison as he did at his coming away, and deserting his command, by coming home without leave, at such an extraordinary juncture, whenever he heard King George was proclaimed, is what I leave to your Lordps. to judge of.) The Indians being likewise by ye aforesd. orders debar'd from all commerce and supplys whatsoever (save from Cape Britton) are so incensed against the English, that they seise and plunder what fishing vessells they can come at upon the coast of Cape Sables, and committ the same hostilitys as in open warr, which no doubt they are instigated to do by the French, in order to ruin that so noble and valuable fishery upon that coast, which is of so great consequence to the Crown, and only able to vie with that of the French with Cape Britton, a present we shall too late repent of making them, and which they are now improving to that degree, that unless some speedy and effectuall methods are taken for protecting and encouraging the English fishery upon that coast the French will soon be masters of the whole, nor do I know any more effectuall or probable way of doing it, then by putting in execution as early as possible next spring, at least some part of the proposalls I had the honour to lay before your Lordps. last year, which if your Lordps. should think fit to lay before H.M. and Parliament, I doubt not but they would be put in execution *etc.* *Signed*, Sam. Vetch. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 2nd Sept., 1715. 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 2. *No.* 5 ; *and* 218, 2. *pp.* 263–265.]

Sept. 2. London. **602.** Francis Spelman, Fort Major, and Andrew Simpson, Ensign, to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Representation upon the hardships of the Garrison at Annapolis Royal, as ordered by Major Thos. Caulfeild, Lt. Govr. The Garrison consisted of 230 men on 9th June. *Repeat* complaints of bad cloathing and no pay, *etc.*, *ut supra*, *passim.* As for the fortifications, the ramparts are in a tollerable good order, but the outworks Coll. Nicholson demolished before he left, having dismounted the lower battery, put the cannon into the fossee, burned the platforms, and destroyed all the stockades round the Garrison. The French inhabitants were encouraged to go to Cape Britton by the French Officers, and discouraged by Coll. Nicholson from staying in that country, who gave orders that the gates should be kept shutt and no French man to be let into the Fort but one at a time and only in case they wanted to speak with an officer, *etc.* Lt. Governor Caulfield has done all that was possible to

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encourage them to stay till he has farther orders from Brittain. The provissions furnished by Coll. Nicholson being expended in June last, and there being no fund for any further supply the Garrison would infaliably have been dissolved had not the sd. Lt. Govr. with much difficulty prevailed with one Mr. Clerk at Boston to send them a further supply of provissions for which Lt. Govr. Caulfield engaged his own credit. The circumstances of the Garrisson are such that unless some speedy care is taken that they may have their pay, *etc.* in all probability it will be dissolved by the desertion of the soldiers. *Signed*, Fra. Spelman, Andrew Simpson. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 2nd Sept., 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 2. *No.* 6 ; *and* 218, 1. *pp.* 266–270.]

Sept. 2. Whitehall. **603**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose* preceding Memorials relating to the Garrison at Annapolis Royal, *etc.* [*C.O.* 218, 1. *pp.* 265, 266.]

Sept. 3. Middle Temple. **604**. Henry Newman to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Being inform'd that a new list of H.M. Council for New Hampshire is preparing, I humbly beg, as one that Col. Dudley has entrusted with soliciting the affairs of that Province, to be permitted to see that list before it receives your Lordships' approbation, *etc.* *Signed*, Henry Newman. *Endorsed*, Recd. 3rd, Read 6th Sept., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 65.]

Sept. $\frac{5}{16}$. Rio Essequebe, Fort Kykoveral. **605**. Commandant Vanderheyden Rézen to the Directors of the Dutch West India Company. *Signed*, Pr. Vanderheyden Rézen. *Endorsed*, Read Nov., 1715. *Dutch. Enclosed.*

605. i.-viii. Inventories, lists of requirements *etc.* *Dutch.* [*C.O.* 116, 21. *Nos.* 122–131.]

Sept. 5. **606**. Capt. Walton to Paul Docminique, a Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations. When I first proposed, a regular settlemt. to be made in ye Virgin Islands, my intention was not for dilating our Collonies, well knowing that 1,000 men together are much better than 2,000 in separate places ; But that a regular settlemt. might be made on Spanish Towne, which with a little art and a few men, (although that is a very insignificant Island) may be made capable of defending itselfe from any power, and likewise be a means for preventing other nations from setling them, and all ye other ill conveniencies, that attend ye trade of those parts, by it's being as it is. The Govermt. of ye Leeward Islands by reason of it's distance, is not able to hinder any people whatsoever that should be inclineable so to doe, as appears very plain from ye French and Dutch's having formerly setled there, when they was as much under that Govermt. as they are now ; Therefore if it shou'd not be thought adviseable for ye Govermt. to be at any charge in making a settlemt. as proposed, I humbly beg your favour that I may be so recommended to ye King, as to have a pattent for Spanish Towne in compensation, for 9 years loss of time, trouble and expences with power to make such fortifications, as I shall judge necessary for ye better security

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thereof, and likewise if it be thought proper, that I may have H.M. Commission for the care of them, with a sufficient sallary, *etc.* *Signed*, J. Walton. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 8th Sept., 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 67.]

Sept. 6. **607**. Governor Burges to Mr. Popple. Thanks the Board for consulting him as to proper persons to fill up the vacancies in the Council of New Hampshire, and proposes George Vaughan, Lt. Govr., John Hincks, Richard Gearish, George Jeffray, Theodore Atkinson. *Signed*, E. Burges. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 6th Sept., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 64 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 127, 128.]

Sept. 7. Whitehall. **608**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Governor Hunter. Having lately received a memorial from Col. Lodwick relating to the proceedings of the French amongst our five Nations of Indians at New York, to some misunderstanding between you and Col. Peter Schuyler, and to your having appointed Mr. Lewis Morris Chief Justice of New York (*v.* Aug. 23) ; we send you a copy, for your particular answer and observations, upon which occasion you may be assur'd that nothing of this kind shall have weight with us before we have had an opportunity of hearing from you. We must take notice that we find by our books that His late Majesty King William, upon a proposal from the Earl of Bellomont, had ordered £500 for the building a Fort in the Onondage country, which we suppose to be near the place mentioned in the memorial, and £2,000 for the Forts of Albany and Schenectady ; and also that mony was raised at New York for carrying on that work ; and as we do not find that any Fort has been built by us in the said Onondage country, we desire you will make enquiry and inform us whether the forementioned £2,500 or any part thereof was remitted to New York, and in that case, what became of it, that is, how it was expended or laid out, and whether it was ever accounted for. Since the writing of what is above, we have received yours of July 25th, with the Acts and papers referred to ; and tho' we have not had time to consider of all the said Acts and the other matters concerning which you write, we did however upon the receipt of your said letter, represent to H.M. your recommendation of Mr. Clarke to supply the present vacancy in the Council there, and we doubt not but H.M. will be graciously pleased to approve the same. We have likewise considered the Act you have now sent us *for granting a supply for the support of the Government and for striking bills of credit, etc.*, and should have laid the same before H.M. for his royal approbation, but it seems to us to be repugnant to the Act of Parliament *for settling the rates of foreign coine in the Plantations ;* for by the New York Act an ounce of plate is valued at 8*s.*, whereas by the Act of Parliament here a piece of eight of Sevil, Pillar, or Mexico of $17\frac{1}{2}$ penyweight is not to pass for more than 6*s.*, and at that rate an ounce of plate will not be above 6*s.* $10\frac{1}{3}\frac{0}{5}d.$ Now the consequence of this is, that if the New York Act be approved of here, the Proprieties and all other Governmts. will immediatly do the

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same thing, and the intent of the Act of Parliament be thereby wholly evaded. We shall not therefore lay this Act before H.M. till we hear further from you upon this difficulty. As to the Act for Naturalization, we have it now before us, and you may be assured we shall give all due regard to the recommendation you have given of it. We observe with pleasure your attention in relation to the Indian war, and hope after your return from Albany to have an account of the good effects of your presence there. The ship which brings you this being just upon departure, we would not lose this opportunity, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *pp.* 336–340 ; *and* 5, 1079. *No.* 91.]

Sept. 8. Whitehall. **609**. Mr. Popple to Capt. Walton. The Council of Trade and Plantations request your answer in writing to-morrow morning to the following questions. (i.) In case H.M. should give you a grant of Spanish Town for a term of years, and make you Lieut. Governor of the Virgin Islands, under the Government and direction of the Capt. General or Commander in Chief of the Leeward Islands, are you able and willing to ingage to settle Spanish Town with 50 families in 7 years from the date of your patent ? (ii.) Will you engage to fortify the said Island, as you propose, and to serve as Lieut. Governor, without any charge to the Crown ? (iii.) And will you oblige yourself not to disturb those who are already in the possession of any lands, and have cultivated or improv'd the same, they paying a moderate or reasonable quit-rent ? [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 332, 333.]

Sept. 8. Whitehall. **610**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following*, " which being in the usual form, we desire you'll please to lay the same before H.M. And there being several vacancys in ye Council of H.M. Province of New Hampshire, vizt., two by the deaths of Peter Coffin and John Gerrish, two by the great age and infirmitys of Robert Elliot and John Ware who are not able to attend, and three others, vizt. Wm. Vaughan, John Plaisted and Richd. Waldron, whom we propose to leave out of the said Council, for that they are very much concern'd in the destruction of the woods by saw mills (*v.* Aug. 3rd), we have inserted the names of Shadrach Walton, Thomas Phipps, Theodore Atkinson, Richard Gerrish, George Jeffery, Thomas Westbrook, and Richard Wybird Esqrs. in the draught of Instructions for New Hampshire, as persons the best qualifyed we can hear of, to serve H.M. in that station," *etc.*
Annexed,
610. i. Draughts of Instructions for Elizeus Burges to be Governor of the Massachusets Bay and New Hampshire. In the usual form. [*C.O.* 5, 914. *pp.* 185–293.]

Sept. 9. St. James's. **611**. Order of King in Council. Appointing George Clarke to the Council of New York. *Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14th, Read 17th Nov., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 15 ; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 376, 377.]

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Sept. 9. St. James's. **612**. Order of King in Council. Referring representation of the Council of Trade and Plantations upon the Virginia quit-rents (*v.* Sept. 2nd) to the Lords Commrs. of the Treasury. *Signed*, Edward Southwell. *Endorsed*, Recd. 8th, Read 16th Jan., $17\frac{16}{17}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *No.* 53 ; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 442, 443.]

[Sept. 9.] **613**. Capt. Walton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to 8th Sept.* The money memorialist has expended for the service of his country (without mentioning above 9 years loss of time and a company of Foot) is of much more value then Spanish Town, and therefore if H.M. should give him the said Island, he wou'd desire to have it in the same manner, as ye Proprietors of Pensilvania *etc.*, have theirs. No Commission under ye Govermt. of ye Leeward Islands, can be serviceable to ye Crown ; by reason that to my knowledge, that Govermt. will allways doe whatever lyes in their power to suppress and keep under ye Virgins and be undr. that Govermt. I am both able and willing to engage that if a separate Commission with a power be given (or that Island in property) that there shall be above 50 families setled thereon at ye time limited or sooner, and then will fortifie it as I see occasion, but no Commission from the Crown without a sallary to support it, and for the inhabitants that are there setled, they shall have as much as they can cultivate at ye usual rates land is there set for, there is a great many single plantations in America that brings in three times as much as Spanish Town. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 9th Sept., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 68 ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 333–335.]

Sept. 9. Whitehall. **614**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. *Representation upon Capt. Walton's petition, 17th June, etc.* Petitioner alledges that the late Commissrs. for Trade made a report without hearing of him, *etc.* We find by our books, not only petitioner but several other persons were heard and examin'd in relation to the nature and situation of the Virgin Islands, and the expediency of seperating them from the Government of the Leeward Islands, under which they have always been since the said Leeward Islands were separated from Barbadoes. And that the then Commissrs. reported their opinion, that this matter should be by the Governor of the Leeward Islands laid before the respective Councils there, for their consideration, whether it were advisable to make a settlement there or no, upon which we do not find that anything was done. *Recommend* that the Captain of a ship of war going to Jamaica be directed to call at the Virgin Islands and report *etc.* *v.* A.P.C. II. *No.* 1152. [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 335–337.]

Sept. 9. St. James's. **615**. Order of King in Council. Referring following to the Council of Trade and Plantations for their report. *Signed*, Edward Southwell. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13th, Read 15th Sept., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

615. i. Petition of John Deane, of London, mercht., to the King in Council. His ship, the *Three Sisters* bound from

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Africa to Spain, was forced into Antego with a cargo of negroes *etc.*, and lost. The cargo was seized by the Governor, Mr. Chester and Mr. Adams, petitioner's correspondents there, were obliged to enter into a bond of £1,000 to produce a register within 12 months as required by the Statute of the 7th and 8th William III., for ships coming into the Plantations. This cannot be done, for the ship was foreign built, taken from the enemy by the Dutch, and not afterwards made free in England. There was no intention of going into the Plantations to unload. *Prays* that proceedings may be stopped in the Court of Admiralty at Antego, and that the bond aforesaid may be cancelled. *Copy.* 3½ *pp.*

615. ii. Opinion of Sir E. Northey, Attorney General, that the *Three Sisters*, unless rebuilt with a new keel and long employed in England remained a foreign vessel, but if forced into the Plantations without any intention of unloading, the goods will not be thereby forfeited *etc.* 28th July, 1715. 1 *p. Signed*, Edw. Northey.

615. iii. Similar opinion of Edward Ward. 1 *p.*

615. iv. Deposition of John Maketh, mariner, that they were compelled to run the *Three Sisters* ashore for their preservation. She was not designed for Antigua *etc.* 17th Aug., 1715. *Signed*, John Maketh. 1 *p.*

615. v. Deposition of David James, mariner. *Corroborates preceding.* 11th Aug., 1715. *Signed*, David James. 1*p.*

615. vi. Warrant for the inspection of the damage sustained by the *Three Sisters*, Antigua, 11th Jan., 17$\frac{14}{15}$. *Signed*, H. Pember, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 70, 70 i.-vi. ; *and* (*without enclosures* ii.-vi.), 153, 12. *pp.* 341–347.]

Sept. 9. St. James's. **616**. Order of King in Council. Approving draught of Instructions for Genl. Hamilton, and appointing Councillors as proposed therein, (31st Aug.). *Signed*, Christor. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Reed. 14th, Read 17th Nov., 1715. 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 75 ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 364, 365.]

Sept. 12. St. James's. **617**. H.M. Warrant revoking patent of Richard Woollaston and appointing John Cornelius Naval Officer in Barbadoes, with clause obliging him to residence. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 305, 306.]

Sept. 13. Whitehal. **618**. Mr. Popple to Nicholas Lechmere. Presses for report on Act of Bermuda (*v.* 16th May). [*C.O.* 38, 7. *pp.* 324, 325.]

Sept. 13. Whitehall. **619**. Mr. Popple to Sir Edward Northey. *Refers to* letters of 27th April and 5th July, 1711, asking for his opinion on the petition of Wait Winthrop, *etc. Continues* :—The Council of Trade and Plantations thinking it a disservice to H.M. interest, to let the Plantation business lye so long undetermin'd desire your

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opinion thereupon as soon as possible. As likewise upon an Act of Barbado's *to dock the intail of Mr. Blackman's estate*, transmitted to you, Feb. 16th last. [*C.O.* 5, 914. *pp.* 300, 301.]

Sept. 13. Whitehall. **620**. Mr. Popple to General Hamilton. The Council of Trade and Plantations judging it for H.M. service to be informed of the state of the Virgin Islands before any final determination be made concerning them, upon Capt. Walton's petition (*v.* Sept. 9 *etc.*) desire that as soon as conveniently may be after your arrival at the Leeward Islands, you inform yourself as particularly as possible, of the state and condition of the said Virgin Islands, with respect to the harbour, soil, productions and conveniencies thereof for trade, as likewise to the number and condition of H.M. subjects inhabiting there, and that you transmit their Lordships an account thereof with your opinion upon the whole, and particularly whether it be advisable to make a settlement there, or no. [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 338, 339.]

Sept. 15. St. James's. **621**. Order of King in Council. Approving Representation of Sept. 8th, with Instructions for Governor Burges, and appointing Shadrach Walton, Thomas Phipps, Theodore Atkinson, Richard Gerrish, George Jeffry, Thomas Westbrook, and Richard Wybird to vacancies in the Council of New Hampshire. *Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14th, Read 17th Nov., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 71 ; *and* 5, 915. *pp.* 21, 22 ; *and* (*duplicate, signed, Edward Southwell. Endorsed, Recd. 8th, Read 16th Jan.*, $17\frac{16}{17}$) 5, 866. *No.* 98 ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 299, 300.]

[Sept. 16.] **622**. Agents of Carolina and merchants trading thither to the Council of Trade and Plantations. We have an account of several considerable quantities of Indian gunns, which are bespoke for Virginia. We cannot in justice and gratitude but acknowledge the honourable behaviour of the Governour of Virginia and his readiness to assist our Province, yet we have too much reason to fear that their private Indian traders will have more regard to their own gain, than the security of their distressed neighbours, *etc.*, by selling arms and ammunition to our Indian enemies, who according to our last accounts, begin to want a supply thereof, *etc.* *Pray that* proper methods be forthwith taken to prevent the Virginians and other inhabitants on the Continent, from supplying the Indians, that now are at war with Carolina, or may hereafter joyn against us, *etc.* The safety of the whole Province seems in a great measure at present to depend upon this. We have not as yet been able to obtain any relief, any arms, or any men from England. Our last advices give us grounds to apprehend, that some men, which were ordered from North Carolina to our assistance, are cutt off by the enemy, and that an inundation of Indians will fall down upon our settlements, now about the beginning of harvest ; if so, nothing can save us, but their want of ammunition, *etc.* *Signed*, Abel Ketelbey *and* 15 *others*. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 16th Sept., 1715. *Torn.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *No.* 8 ; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 470–472.]

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Sept. 16. Treasury Chambers.

623. Mr. Lowndes to Mr. Popple. The Lords Commrs. of H.M. Treasury send you the inclosed petition for the opinion of the Council of Trade and Plantations thereupon, *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Lowndes. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th Sept., Read 5th Oct., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

623. i. Petition of John Rayner to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. *Prays for* H.M. Privy Seal to direct the payment of his salary as Attorney General of New York in arrear since June 24, 1713. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 5, 5 i. ; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 340–342.]

Sept. 16. Whitehall.

624. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. *Endorse petition of* John Deane, Sept. 9. Supposing the case is fairely stated, the ship or goods would not be forfeited, and H.M. may direct the Governor of Antigua to cancel the bond, *etc.* *Set out*, A.P.C. II., *No.* 1241, *q.v.* [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 347–350.]

Sept. 16. Whitehall.

625. *Same* to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Quote Governor Spotswood's letter of July* 15 (*q.v.*) *as to his sending help to Carolina, and request for supply of arms, etc.* On this occasion, we desire you will please to represent to H.M. our concurrence with Col. Spotswood's proposal, and our humble opinion, that it will be for H.M. service that some further supply of arms and ammunition be sent to Virginia, *etc.* *Autograph signatures.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1342. *No.* 2 ; *and* 5, 1364. *pp.* 249–251 ; *and* 5, 1335. *No.* 194.]

Sept. 21. St. James's.

626. H.M. Warrant appointing George Clarke to the Council of New York in place of Roger Mompesson, decd. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 307.]

Sept. 22. Whitehall.

627. Mr. Popple to Lt. Governor Spotswood. *Acknowledges* letter of 15th July. *Continues :*—The Council of Trade and Plantations have laid the contents of it before H.M. *etc. as* 16*th Sept.* Your care in assisting your neighbours is very commendable, and will be taken notice of by the Board as occasion shall offer. *Encloses* copy of Memorial relating to supplying Indians with guns (*v.* 16th Sept.). Tho' their Lordships have no reason to doubt your vigilance to prevent any such inconvenience, they have order'd me to recommend it to you to have as much care as possible that such arms be not disposed of to any Indians in war, with H.M. subjects, or not well affected to our interest. [*C.O.* 5, 1364. *pp.* 252, 253 ; *and* 5, 1335. *No.* 195.]

Sept. 29.

628. Petty Expenses of the Board of Trade, postage, coal, stationery, *etc.*, Midsummer to Michaelmas. 5 *pp.* [*C.O.* 388, 77. *Nos.* 4–7.]

Sept. 29. New York.

629. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses papers containing the result of his interview with the Five Nations. Continues :*—The first proposals was made by the instigation and influence of our Indian Traders who

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are more intent on their private profitt than ye publick good. I by some arts putt the Indians into a better mind, which putt them upon emending what they had said the day before, and requireing it to be raiz'd out as appears by the paper, *etc.* That vile race have renew'd their efforts since my leaveing Albany as appeares by (*enclosed*) paper. But I have sent them more ammunition and all the arms I cold spare, and now I am pretty confident they will proceed as soone as may be, haveing summoned all their dependents to attend them. For my part, I can see noe other way of putting an end to ye Carolina warr and preventing a more generall one but this, how slight soever some people seem to think of it. I must also entreat your Lordps. to intercede with H.M. that the ordinary presents to the Indians upon ye accession of the severall Princes to ye Throne may be speedilly transmitted. They are much wanted and will be of great service at this time. Inclosed also your Lordps. have a state of the seizure and condemnation of the *Eagle* brigantine. The owners have appealed, to ye High Court of Admiralty. I shall only observe to yor. Lordps. that if this sentence is repealed (which I think impossible) the Laws of Trade are noe longer of any use in these parts, forreigners and foreigne bottoms may and will import what they please into these Provinces, in spight of all H.M. Officers. I hope your Lordps. will be pleased to interpose your recommendation of this case, the officers here being bully'd by the vaunted interest and power of ye owners in Brittain. I'm sorry and asham'd to tell you that one of H.M. Councill here is one of ye owners who gave directions for ye perpetration of this fraud and breach of the Laws of Trade. There is also inclosed an Address from the Grand Jury here, which cheifly relateing to the Reverend Mr. Vesey, I thought it necessary to shew the generall sentiments of the people here with relation to that untowardly man. I have not receiv'd my Instructions or any commands from your Lordships of a long time, *etc.* P.S. I have againe importun'd Mr. Secry. Stanhope about the augmentation of the troops. Since ye writeing of what is above Dr. Samuell Staats one of ye Councill is dead. I humbly recommend Dr. John Johnston the present Mayor in his place. Many of the Councill liveing remote I am frequently at a loss for a quorum, to remedy that I begg leave to recommend David Jamison or David Lyall as a supernumerary. (*Note in margin*, Not to be don.) *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 7th, Read 10th Nov., 1715. 3 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

629. i. Propositions made by the Sachims of the Five Nations of Indians to Governor Hunter, Albany, 27th Aug., 1715. *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. *pp.* 437–439. *Same endorsement.* 3 *pp.*

629. ii. Further Propositions by the same. 27th Aug., 1715. *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. *pp.* 439, 440. *Same endorsement.* 3½ *pp.*

629. iii. Governor Hunter's Reply to preceding. 29th Aug., 1715. *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. *pp.* 441–443. *Same endorsement.* 4 *pp.*

629. iv. Reply of the Five Nations to preceding. 31st Aug.,

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1715. *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. *pp.* 443–445. *Same endorsement.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

629. v. Propositions made by the Sachims of the Five Nations to Governor Hunter relating to proposals made by the Far Indians, *etc.* Albany, 29th Aug., 1715. *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. *pp.* 445, 446. *Same endorsement.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

629. vi. Propositions made by the Sachems of the Five Nations to the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs. Albany, 2nd Sept., 1715. Ask for arms and ammunition from Corlaer in order that they may go to war with the Indians in war with Carolina, *etc.* *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. *pp.* 446, 447. *Same endorsement.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

629. vii. Address from the Grand Jury of New York to Governor Hunter. We congratulate you *on H.M. Commission*, which we hope is very welcome to you, as it brings an unspeakable joy to all those who from yor. Excellency's adherence to the intrest of the Protestant Succession were in the most doubtfull and dangerous times confirmed in the esteem of those blessings which we now see apparently attending it, *etc.* Under your Excellency's administration, we are assured that the securitys of our liberty, property, religious and civil rights will be continued unto us. We are now no longer apprehensive of those dangers which threatned us from a Popish Impostor. We are in no fears of a Pretender from abroad, whilst a truely Protestant King acting by advice of a truely Protestant Ministry guides the helm, and as a deliverance particular to this Province, we think ourselves rescued from a mischiefe contrived with that craft and subtilty by which he who presides over all evil usually directs his Agents. For however false those complaints were, which were carry'd home against yr. Excellency, yet so were they timed that with reason we fear'd the event. But Heaven interposed, and those who digged the pit, we hope, are themselves fallen therein, *etc.* *Signed*, Olver Schuyler, John Hyatt, Johannes Hardenbrock, Cornelius Kiersteed, Phillip Schuyler, John Parmyter, John Tiebout, Anthony Rutgers, Jacob Boelen, Benja. Wynkoop, D. Provoost, G. Schuyler, Jacobus D'Key, J. V. Hertsbergen, Abraham Boelen, H.V. Derspiegle, Dirick Egberts, Renehet, Nicholas Rosevelt. *Same endorsement.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

629. viii. Case of the *Eagle*. The brigantine coming from the coast of Guynea in March last with negroes arrived at New London, Conecticut, where one of the owners going on board from New York sold several of the said negroes having first reported their vessel there and had a permit from the Collector for so doing. Thence sailed to Long Island, New York, and anchored near South-hold on that Island, where the said owner traded 40 negroes, and afterwards in other remote parts of

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this Province sold as many more as he could. At last came to New York, where the vessel was seized for a breach of the Act of 15th Charles II. *for the encouragement of trade*, that no ship shall lade or unlade any goods, until her master shall have made known to the Governor *etc.* his arrival, and have shewn she is an English ship. She was condemned Aug. 16th, and an appeal is brought to the High Court of Admiralty. 'Tis objected by the traders that 'twas customary to land negroes sometimes before the entry of the vessel. It has been done by verbal permission of the officers, but this was a concerted intent of fraud of the £3 per head import duty. They further object that negroes are not merchandise, *etc. Signed*, Wm. Davis. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 12, 12 i.-viii. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 367–371.]

Sept. 30. St. James's. **630**. H.M. Warrant appointing Lewis Morris Chief Justice of New York, " during our pleasure and his residence within our said Province," *etc. Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 3rd, Read 13th Oct., 1715. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 7 ; *and* 5, 190. *pp.* 307, 308.]

Sept. 30. Bermuda. **631**. Lt. Governor Bennett to the Council of Trade and Plantations. On the 27th inst. arrived here a sloop from London, wherein came a patent creating me Governour of these Islands, which trust I shall endeavour to discharge with integrity *etc. Signed*, Ben. Bennett. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th Nov., 1715, Read 14th June, 1716. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 37, 9. *No.* 37; *and* 38, 7. *p.* 327.]

Oct. 1. St. James's. **632**. H.M. Commission to Thomas Caulfield to be Lt. Governor of Annapolis Royal. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 308, 309.]

Oct. 5. Whitehall. **633**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Enclose following. Autograph signatures.* 1 *p. Enclosed*,

633. i. Copy of Governor Dudley's letter, July 31st, 1714, relating to Cape Breton and the Fishery. [*C.O.* 217, 31. *Nos.* 15, 15 i. ; *and* 5, 914. *pp.* 297, 298.]

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Oct. 5. Rio Essequebe, Fort Kykoveral. **634**. Commandant Vanderheyden Rézen to the Directors of the Dutch West India Company. *Signed*, Pr. Vanderheyden Rézen. *Endorsed*, Read 25th Feb., 1716. *Dutch.* 2 *pp. Enclosed*,

634. i.-xix. Inventories, clearances, accounts, bills of lading, lists of requirements. *Dutch.* [*C.O.* 116, 21. *Nos.* 132–149.]

Oct. 5. Whitehall. **635**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their report, what may be done for the release of petitioners, *etc. Signed*, James Stanhope.

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Endorsed, Recd. 6th Oct., 1715, Read 6th March, $17\frac{15}{16}$. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

635. i. Charles Earle and Thomas Abbott to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Martinique, Fort St. Pierre, 6th July, 1715. Enclose following, and pray for his assistance, *etc.* *Signed*, Charles Earle, Thomas Abbott. 2 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

635. ii. Duplicate of *No.* 357 i.

635. iii., iv. Duplicate of C.S.P. 1706, *No.* 357, iii. (*a*) and (*b*). [*C.O.* 152, 11. *Nos.* 1, 1 i.-iv. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 153, 12. *pp.* 380, 381.]

Oct. 6. *Worcester*, in St. John's, Newfoundland.

636. Capt. Kempthorn to Mr. Popple. Encloses following. *No signature.* *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Gaudy) 19th Nov., 1715, Read 1st Feb., $17\frac{15}{16}$. 1 *p.* *Addressed.* *Sealed.* 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

636. i. Capt. Kempthorn's reply to Heads of Enquiry concerning the Trade and Fishery of Newfoundland. Describes methods of fishing. (4) They receive hardly any sustinance from the land. (5) All their provisions (fish excepted) is supply'd from Ireland and New England, but chiefly from the last, both which being able both from the cheapness of their sailing, as well as from the things themselves, considerably to undersell our merchants, carry large quantitys there, and then their factors resideing with them in the winter, have the advantage in the winter season to exact what they please, and are so exorbitant in their prices, that the industry of the planter can't without a miracle, gett the better of his debts. Their fishing craft comes most from Brittain, their salt most from the Isle of May and some from Portugall. (6) They make use of no more then what's necessary for their fireing, and carrying on their fishery, nor could I perceive any trees bark'd, left standing ; they do use barke for covering their fish, and houses, but then I suppose 'tis taken from their trees they fell for firewood. (7) There have been some complaints of the kind which I have redressed, and left the same upon record, that ye same pretentions mayn't any more be trump'd up again. (8) No complaints. (9) The fishing ships are not quite so remiss in this, as the by-boats and planters, who are allmost to a man deficient in this part of their duty, and indeed become so general, that I couldn't fall upon any method to discountinance it, *etc.* (10 and 11) No complaints. (12) Their owne intrest will oblige them, to put their stages into good repair, and should they do it to the prejudice of other stages, it would be immediatly complain'd of, for ye people never loose an opportunity of differing with one another. (13) I have met with complaints upon this head, and I reckon it remains a constant greivance till a ship of warr arrives. (14 and 15) The Admirals without the arrival of a man of warr

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would never be able to adjust any of their differences, and if they doe comply with any of their orders, 'tis more out of feare to the man of warr whose arrival is yearly expected, then out of any regard to their persons, or office, both which they so constantly abuse, by making their authority so scandilously subservient to their intrest, that 'tis in everybody's mouth as well as mine, that they're become a nusance to the country; and take away the yearly expectation of a man of warr, they would soon find they had made themselves both a useless and ridiculous authority: as to appeals, I've eased myself of that trouble in St. John's but undertooke a much larger, and much more difficult taske in the room of it, by allways being present at their courts, and prevaling upon 'em to make the first decission just *etc.*; but when appeals have been made to me that concern'd distant ports, they've not so strictly submitted to my decision, as particularly the Admirals and masters fishing in the Bay of Bulls, who deny'd obedience to my repeated orders, very much to the prejudice of that justice, and good order I would have established amongst 'em: and whose names I shall mention in the postscript, with some others, that they may stand the marke of their Lordships' resentment, to be an example to others, *etc.* (16–18) No complaints. (19) New England vessells here are very frequent and make as great a part (by all report) as any of the Trade, they seldom fish, but purchase with their provisions, and make sale again to the sack ships, their loading from hence is generally with salt for New England. Besides our owne plantation vessells, there was two Spanish ships, 25th April one from Bilboa and the other a Biscayer, who demanded fishery of the Governor of Placentia, but was deny'd and turn'd out of the port, but 'twas said they fished about 16 leagues to the N.W. of Placentia, but left that shoar on the arrivall of the *Gibraltar*, who I had sent to Placentia amongst other things to enquire after them ships, according to the Admiralty's instructions: the resort of the French is only at Placentia, *etc.* (20, 21) Their owne intrest is the best motive to engage their care in these particulars, and therefore suppose all due care is taken in curing and salting, and I haven't heard anybody surmise the contrary. (22) The commodities the New England men trade in are chiefly bread, live cattle, molossus, rum, shingle-board for covering of houses, deale board in small quantities: the planters in ye winter season as they have then little business to employ ym. are very much adicted to drink, and generally at that time runn themselves deeper in debt then summers labour can satisfie for. (23) From Leghorn, Lisbon, Fyall *etc.* the English ships bring wine, lemmons, anchoves,

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sweet oyle, olives and such like to vend for fish : but of these are such small quantities brought that 'tis not worth naming. (24) I have not been made acquainted with any other dealing then, that every ship's venture is design'd to purchase fish only. (25) Molosses, rum and tobacco of plantation commodities I have observed brought here, and but very small quantities of the latter, especially for this last season, and of other commodities mention'd in this article I have not been acquainted with any. (26) *Refers to scheme* (*v.* Jan. 10, 1716). Thô the price is according as the markett breaks it at, and everybody is obliged (as it were) to govern themselves by that rule, or very near it, yet the planters' gain can't be so considerable as the fishing ships because they buy their craft, and provisions at second hand from them, and therefore are under a disadvantage both in craft, and servants' maintenance. (27) Their sustinance during the fishing season, is chiefly bread and fish : according to the charges given, and charge of maintenance considering with all the badness of the season, the generality of them must have been loosers, if fish had sold at 50 ryals per quintal. (28 and 29) The first price broke at 39 ryals, and fell before I left to 31 : and train was valued at £4 5*s.* per hhd. ; most of the sack ships were bound for Spain and Italy, some few for Portugall, and all the oyle for Great Brittain *etc.* (30) The ships don't contribute so much to this ill practice, as the by-boat masters, who when they make a bad voyage, leave their servants unpaid and consequently unable to purchase a passage home, and to make enquiry into it here, is impossible, ships may be made answerable for their owne companys, but not for her passengers *etc.* *Repeats former report.* The means to prevent this abuse, and many others, and to raise this trade to as great reputation as ever formerly it bore, will be to make all servants wages goe by such a share of the fish, and to make all other hires unlawfull, as prejudicial to industry, the New England fishery goe by this method, and if these people don't soon alter their scheme, their New England neighbours will stock and undersell 'em in all the marketts in Europe and get their fish from them by their owne men, this Fishery prosper'd very well while it kept to this scheme, but then so much fish was taken, that the masters (I suppose) though[*t*] it was too much for a servant, and though[*t*] it would be better to give stated wages, but the servant's intrest was no sooner seperated from his masters, but he flag'd in his usual industry, and if he caught but enough to answer his owne wages, and was but watchfull enough, not to have his indifference excepted against, he cared for no more : and from this managment date the decrease of this Trade : and if it continues much

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longer the ruin of it. (32) The French use Bank Fishery in great numbers, and at all seasons, but we have no certain account of 'em, the coast of Canada may imploy about 30 saile of ships every yeare, which carry provisions to their settlements in America: For Cape Britton the Fishery is very bad, and the present settlement is not like to prove a place of Trade as the people of Placentia are informed. *Postscript.* For denying obedience to my orders, and charg'd with unjust and arbitrary dealing *gives a list* of masters fishing this year in the Bay of Bulls, *v. supra.* 9 *pp.*

636. ii. Scheme of the Newfoundland Fishery for 1715. Returns given for each harbour. *Totals:*—Fishing ships, 108; Sack ships, 38; ships from America, 42; burthen of fishing ships, 11,525; men belonging to the ships, 3,056; fishing ships boats, 376; by-boats, 197; inhabitants' boats, 464; by-boatsmen, masters, 283; servants, 2,091. Fish, made by ships, 33,375 quintals; by by-boats, 20,716, by inhabitants' boats, 35,531; carried to market, 89,622 quintals. Train made by ships, 671 hogsheads, by by-boats, 428; by inhabitants' boats, 7,360. Number of stages, 440. Number of inhabitants, men, 3,153; women, 396; children, 500. Number of French inhabitants, men, 37; women, 7; children, 4. *Signed*, Edwd. Falkingham. *Endorsed as covering letter. Parchment.* 1 *large p.* [*C.O.* 194, 6. *Nos.* 10, 10 i.; *and* (*without enclosure* ii.) 195, 6. *p.* 183.]

Oct. 6. St. James's. **637**. H.M. Instructions to John Bridger, Surveyor of the Woods on the Continent of America. *Signed*, G. R. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 309–312.]

Oct. 6. St. James's. **638**. H.M. Warrant appointing (in reversion) John Page Clerk of the Supreme Court of St. Jago de la Vega in Jamaica, "after the death, surrender, forfeiture or other sooner determination of the interest therein of Robert Clowes." *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 313.]

Oct. 6. Whitehall. **639**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Lowndes. *Reply to Sept. 16th.* The Council of Trade and Plantations find that Mr. Rayner was appointed Attorney General of New York in 1708, such an officer having been represented as necessary by this Board, in that as well as in other Governmts.; that he went over thither, but stay'd not long there, and has ever since been in this Kingdom. As to the salary settled, or to be settled upon him, their Lordships have nothing of that matter in their books, so are not able to say anything to that allegation in his petition. Upon this occasion, the Board looking into their books have found an Order of Council, Feb. 16, 1698, wherein his late Majesty King William declared his pleasure, that no persons should be allowed to have patents for places in the Plantations, unless they actually resided and executed the places themselves. This Order containing

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some of the reasons for this declaration of H.M. pleasure, I am commanded to send you a copy thereof, for the information of my Lords of the Treasury, and thereupon to observe, that when my Lord Somers had the great seals, he refused to pass Patents that had not a clause obliging the Patentees to residence. Mr. Rayner has produced to their Lordships a lycence from her late Majesty to be absent, and has represented to them the impossibility of residing there for want of a salary, none being established by that Province. However he has declared his readiness to go there in case an establishment be made for him. How far it may be reasonable to allow salary to an Attorney General (who is also Advocate General) any longer than for the time they actually reside, is submitted to the Lords Commissrs. of the Treasury. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *pp.* 342–344.]

Oct. 7. **640**. H.M. Warrant granting to Horatio Walpole the reversion of the place of Auditor General of the Plantations, with salary of £500 sterl. per annum, to hold the same by himself or Deputy approved by the Commrs. of the Treasury, from the death, surrender, forfeiture or other determination of the estate and interest of William Blathwayt therein. *Signed*, Edw. Northey. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 10th Oct., 1717. *Copy.* 9¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 323, 7. *No.* 109.]

Oct. 7. **641**. Sir E. Northey, Att. Gen., to the Council of Trade and Plantations. The Act of Barbados *to dock the intail of Mount Lucie Plantation etc.* hath laine with me since 16th Feb. last, because I could not procure a sight of the wills therein mentioned ; but having now perused the same, I have no objection agst. the sd. Act, especially for that by the Laws of Barbadoes, a deed registred in that Plantation (where common recoveries are not suffered) will be as effectual a barr as an Act of Assembly but Mr. Blackman living here hath been advised that an Act of Assembly will give most satisfaction to a purchasor. *Signed*, Edw. Northey. *Endorsed*, Recd. 8th Oct., Read 14th Dec., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *No.* 46 ; *and* 29, 13. *pp.* 318, 319.]

Oct. 7. **642**. Samuel Eveleigh to Messrs. Boon and Berresford. *Refers to following. Continues :*—Since which is little of moment offered, but that Colo. Fenwick understanding that the Indians were at Combhee burning and destroying the plantations he marched up to Pond Bridge, and after having mended the same, he marched a party towards Combhee and having advice that the Indians were at one Jackson's house near the Ferry, he fell upon them next morning by break of day and out of 16 he killed 9 and took 2 prisoners with the loss of one white man, and one negroe wounded, he also took 4 of their perriaugors loaded with provisions and plunder, and immediately advised Palmer Captain of a Scout perriaugor to lay in wait at the mouth of the River for 3 other of their perriaugors, that were still in the River who the next day took them, but the Indians leapt overboard and swam ashore, he immediately made the best of his way to Capt. Stone Capt. of

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another perriaugor at Port Royal, where also was Capt. Burrough who commanded the whole boat, who being inform'd of 8 or 10 perriaugors with Indians in the Settlements they all three made the best of their way to Daffuskey (by which the Indians must of necessity pass) to lay in wait for them about 2 days after they spy'd 8 perriaugors coming towards. Capt. Stone with his men went ashore and lay in ambuschade, where the Indians must come a shoar if they lept overboard. As soon as the perriaugors had doubled the Point Capt. Palmer made up to them, which the Indians perceiving immediately threw their gunns into the River and leapt overboard, and made towards the place where Capt. Stone lay and 35 were killed and 2 taken prisoners being all that belong'd to 6 of the perriaugors, the Indians that belong'd to the other 2 made their escape without arms and naked into the woods. By the prisoners taken as well as by advice from St. Augustine, we are inform'd that the Yamasees are setled on the Sappola River, and several perriaugors are now fitting, and to be commanded by Colo. Danniel, in order to go and drive them from that settlement. Although we are at present easy with respect to the Indians, yet I doubt what will be the issue unless H.M. takes us under his care and protection; by advice from New England we are informed that the Canada Indians are gone to war afar off and they are there apprehensive that it is with a design to assist our Indian enemys, and also they are very apprehensive to the northward that this war will be general, the Governmt. of Maryland are in arms on that acct., the charges we are at this present time, should it continue any time will be insupportable, and that alone makes several of our inhabitants think of removing, which notwithstanding all the precautions cannot be prevented, *etc.* It is the expectation of assistance from the Crown that can prevent that resolution. My Lord Palatine has wrote the Governor that he is resolved to maintain Judge Trott's exorbitant power, *etc.* *Signed*, Sam. Eveleigh. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 20th Dec., 1715. *Copy.* $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* *Enclosed*,

642. i. Samuel Eveleigh to Messrs. Boone and Berresford. July 19, 1715. Charles Town. I believe the misfortune that befell Capt. Barker was before you went hence, by which we lost 27 men, and some time after the Garrison at Schinkin's Fort commanded by one Redwood was foolishly betray'd by credulity of said Captain who listning too much to the insinuations of making peace disarmed his own men, and suffered the Indians to come amongst them, who taking the opportunity drew out their knives and tomahacks from under their cloaths and knock'd 22 of our men on the head, burnt and plundered the Garrison, but some time after Capt. Chicken march'd from the Ponds with 120 men and understanding that they were got to a Plantation about 4 miles distant marched thither, divided his men into three parties, two of which he ordered to march in part to surround them, and in part to prevent their flight into an adjacent swamp but before the said party

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could arrive to the post designed them, two Indians belonging to the enemy scouting down to the place where Captain Chicken lay in ambascade he was obliged for fear of discovery to shoot them down, and immediatly fell upon the body, routed them and as is supposed killed about 40 besides their wounded they carried away, took two prisoners and released 4 white men of Schinkin's Garrison. The white prisoners informed us that the night before the Chiroquese to the number of about 70 understanding that two of their nation were sent by the Govr. to make peace went away with Steven Ford's son, another taken at said Garrison, to their own towns, since which we have not heard anything of the Indians, 'tis supposed they are gone home with design to come down with a greater force, and to make further alliances. Last week arrived here the Valuer Cap. Santlo (? *Valure*, Capt. St. Loe. *Ed.*), from Virginia with 160 small arms 10 barrels of powder and 25 casks of shott, and Saturday last Capt. Middleton arrived from the same place with 120 white men. The Govr. Spotswood has been very cordial and assisting to us *etc.*, and promises to assist us with more if there be occasion, which we have desired him to send us; We have assured him in our letter that we will write to you, to acquaint the Secy. of State therewith, that he may have his approbation and acknowledgemt.: he has writ us several letters of which he has sent us copies to the several Governors of North America in our favour pathetically moving them to our assistance. We have an account by way of Rhode Island that the *Success* man of war is coming hither with 500 arms. By letter from North Carolina we are advised that Maur. Moor was to march the 10th of this month with 60 white and 60 Indians to our assistance, and proposed to be at Cape Fear about the 17th and Capt. Scriven of Winyaw Garrison has sent a periago to Cape Fear to joyn him, and with the said periago to ferry the Horse over that river. The Governor marched yesterday from the Ponds for Col. Broughton's with about 100 white men and 100 negroes and Indians with a design to pass Zantee River to meet and joyn Col. Moor and then make some attempt upon the Northern Indians. I am very much surprized when I consider the barbarous usage Mr. Craven has met with from the Lords Proprietors. That they should favour that person (Parson Johnson *in margin*) with the most valuable place under their donation, that openly and daily affronts and writes against the Govr. That they should strip him of all the valuable perquisites of his Governmt. and afford him no more than £200 a year hardly worth £50 stirling to support the state and grandeur of a Govr., and that to a person of his birth and quality. They are indeed very generous Gentlemen not a shomaker or

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any mean tradesman but what can earn that mony. I have a capenter now at work with me to whom I give 15*d.* pr. diem victuals and drink. *Aug.* 24*th.* About a month since the Apalatchee and other Southern Indians came down on New London, and destroy'd all the Plantations on the way, besides my Lady Blakes, Falls, Col. Evans and several others, have also burnt Mr. Boon's plantations and the ship he was building. The crops thank God are still pretty good; the Govr. at that instant had marched the Army to Zantee, however he returned back on the first notice upon his approach the Indians fled over Ponpon Bridge and burnt it having killed 4 or 5 white men. We have not since heard from them only that they chaced the whale boat with six periagoes filled with men. Capt. Stone was thereupon sent with six periagoes and 100 men to Port Royal where he has cutt off six canoes of the enemy and drove them into the woods. The Northern Indians have not since appeared against us and we are in hopes, the Cheroquese will be our friends. We have no news of the two Indians formerly sent up to them, however Eleazar Wiggin and another Indian trader have undertaken with two Indians more to go to the Chiroquese with design to perswade them to be for us and fall upon Euchees, Apalatchees and Yamasees. They undertook this dangerous voyage upon promise of £500 each if they effect the business and were paid £50 a piece. The *Success* man of war is arrived with 500 arms and since the above 30 men more are arrived from Virginia about 80 whites and 60 Indians from North Carolina. We now have the Assembly sitting and an Act is passed for payment of the Forces that are to be raised, and those arrived from Virginia and North Carolina. There's to be a Lieut. General, a Colo. and Lt. Colo. and Majors, 600 whites inhabitants to be raised to be commanded by Captns. of sixties and 400 negroes likewise to be divided into companies of sixties commanded each by a Captain and Lieut. Mr. K— as I am informed is a gentleman bred up at St. Germains and as I suppose with Col. Rhett used to pay a great deal of respect to Sacheveral's picture in the Colonel's Hall. Colo. Broughton has writ home to Colonel Johnson I believe it adviseable you should consult together: I am afraid of Stewartizing this letter therefore shall conclude, *etc.* *Copy.* 5 *pp.*

642. iii. Commissioners appointed by the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina to correspond with Jos. Boon and Richard Beresford, their Agents in England. Charles Town, Aug. 25, 1715. *Enclose* Address to H.M., begging his immediate assistance to our distress'd Colony, *etc.* We are also order'd by the Assembly to press you to use all the diligence you can to have the

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Address presented to H.M. that no time be lost in letting him know the distress we are under, *etc.*, for considering the circumstances we are under, a little time lost may be of very ill consequence to us. We need not give you the reasons why the Govr. and Council have not sign'd the Address, more particularly the Govr., the nature of the Address carrying the reasons with it, but you will have one from both Houses, desiring in part what the Address of the lower House pray for more fully. Gentlemen you are not unsensible of the loss the country had sustain'd by our Indian war when you left, as all the settlements of Port Royal Combahee River and all the South side of Edisto River, as also all the English settlements on Santee River, since which the said Indians some time about the middle of July last came over Pon-pon Bridge undiscover'd till they came to Mr. Leviston's plantation whose house they burnt, from thence went to New London and burnt a house there, but finding they cou'd not take the Garrison at New London, which consisted of about 50 or 60 men, they spread themselves down Stono River, and burnt all before them as far as Mr. Farr's plantation only Langa.* Morton's house escap'd of all the houses from New London to Mr. Farr's, they also attempted to get over the Bridge that goes from the plantation that was lately John Beamer's over to Stono Island, but there being a garrison there, they were prevented. You will wonder gentlemen, how such a body of Indians cou'd do such a damage so suddenly and nobody to oppose them, the reason was this, the Indians from the 6th of June to the middle of July had been so quiet to the Southward that the Scouts on the other side of Edisto River could not discover any of them and were sure they were not near the Settlement. All things thus seeming to be quiet, the Govr. got together a body of about 700 men and march'd over Santee River at French Santee with a design to march to Wincaw River, there to meet Colo. Maurice Moore, that was coming from North Carolina, with some white men and Indians to our assistance, and after he had join'd them, to march away to the Sarraws and our other Northern Indians to strive to cut them off, but the forces no sooner got over Santee River but expresses came from the Southward that a body of 6 or 700 Indians were got over Edisto River and began to do mischief upon which expresses were sent away after the Govr. to let him know of the body of Indians that were got into the Settlements and the great danger all that part of the country on the South side of Ashley River was in by reason of the absence of such a number of our men, for the few men disposed up and down in the distant garrisons were not

*=Landgrave.

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able to make heads against them, they had burnt all before them, and retreated over Pon-pon Bridge. The Govr. with the forces came to the said Bridge some few hours after they were got over, and where the Indians are gone to since we don't know, not being able to discover them, but suppose they are gone to the Savana Town, and from thence to make incursions upon us now and then as they see fit. For we are well assur'd they knew of the march of our forces to the Northward, the Northern Indians have been very quiet of late, and we have advice from the Govr. of Virginia that they have been with him to make a peace and settle a trade with Virginia but he has not yet made a peace with them but they are return'd to bring the head men of those Northern Indians into Virginia to treat of a Peace. We are sending again to Virginia to desire that Government not to make any treaty with those Indians till they come and submit themselves to this Government, and make satisfaction for the great damage they have done us ; you know the Govr. of Virginia has a mind to engross all the Indian trade and under pretence of making peace with those Indians for us, they will supply them with goods, which if not prevented by an Order from the King to that Governmt. will prove by degrees the ruin of this country as you know very well. Our Assembly is now sitting and about to pass a law to raise 1,200 white men and negroes to be under pay and for to be posted in three divisions for the defence of the country that is to the northward, the westward and the southward by this method 'tis propos'd to defend the country, till all the crops are got in, and then if practicable to march with a good body of men into their towns but God knows how things may be with us, between this time and that, but one thing we may assure you that that charges we are and shall be put to in defending the country will be more than the country will be able to bear unless we have the charitable assistance of the Crown, which we now put you in mind of to procure for the country if possible, for another misfortune attending us in these our troubles, is that the comon people by reason of their great losses are daily running off the country and its found very difficult to prevent them. The charges we are now at for defence and carrying on the war is computed will amount to £120,000 per annum. Our Assembly is passing a law to answer and defray the same and have fallen upon this expedient and that only to answer the charges of six months to make and put out £30,000 in new paper credit to be sunk hereafter by a tax on the inhabitants, several other expedients were thought of and proposed but they were attended with so many inconveniencies and difficulties that our Assembly could

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fix on none better and that would sooner answer the purpose. Since wt. Mr. Middleton wrote to you from Virginia we have received from that Government 30 men more with an officer and from North Carolina about 100 white men and 60 Indians (Tuscaruros and Coores) under the command of Col. Maur. Moore. We could have a farther assistance of men from Virginia, but we are already under so great a charge for the maintenance of theirs and our own standing forces that we are not capable of bearing it, and are in hopes with those to be able to defend ourselves till we know the King's pleasure. Col. Alexr. Spotswood, Governor of Virginia, has been particularly serviceable to us and will (we are assured) do this countrey all the good offices that lies in his power. Mr. de la Conseilleire return'd from Boston the 18th currt. and brought about 600 arms purchased with the goods sent thither for that purpose. That Governmt. and particularly Colo. Dudley their Govr. was so ungenerous, that they in no respect whatsoever were willing to do the least service so that had we not sent those effects we should have been at a great loss for want of those arms which are come very seasonably for the fitting out the Army. The Assembly has directed us to inform you, that they will as soon as possible remit the effects to defray your disbursements or will otherwise make you satisfaction for under the present circumstances of this country it is impossible for them to remit you anything at this juncture and time of the year 'tis next to impossible to procure anything that's proper to send to Europe. *Signed*, Robt. Daniel, Ar. Middleton, B. Goddin. *Copy.* 6 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *Nos.* 18, 18 i.-iii.]

Oct. 8. Whitehall. **643**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses following*, " for your opinion both of the justice of the petitioner's pretensions, and likewise of the most effectual way of restoring him to these plantations, if you find he has a right to the same, he being particularly recommended to H.M., who is inclined to shew him all favour." *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 14th, Read 21st Oct., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

643. i. Petition of Lewis William Durepaire de Nayac to the King. Petitioner, a French Protestant who has served with the King of Prussia's troops, claims three estates in the French part of St. Christophers, in right of his wife, who was the widow of Maigne. *Prays to be reinstated therein*, " according to your Royal word, and the intercession of the King of Prussia " *etc.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 71, 71 i.; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 350–353.]

Oct. 10. Ferryland. **644**. Mr. Cumings to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Report upon the trade and fishery of Newfoundland, similar to

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other accounts given *supra* and Oct. 13. *Signed*, Archd. Cumings. *Endorsed*, Recd. 7th, Read 8th Nov., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

644. i. An abstract of the fishery of Newfoundland, from St. Peter's to Bonavista, 1715. 1 *p.*

644. ii. Details of preceding. 1 *large p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 100, 100 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 195, 6. *pp.* 146–148.]

Oct. 10. New York.

645. Governor Hunter to Mr. Popple. I have (since I wrote that of 29th Sept.) received yours of ye 24th June, with their Lordpps. letters containeing H.M. Royal assent to the Debt and Excise Bills, by the way of Boston. I am bound beyond expression to their Lordpps. for their justice and compassion in forwarding and recommending them to the King. This goes at a venture by a ship now on the coast bound for Holland, soe their Lordpps. cannot expect soe soon the answers to the severall questions, and the execution of their other orders, in theirs of ye date mentioned: Soe soon as I am able to give them full satisfaction upon these heads they shall hear from me. It has indeed been unlucky for me that my Lord Stairs to whom I had committed my affaires should be absent. The state of the case relateing to the Palatines is soe well known at your Board that I judg'd it next to ridiculous to trouble them with a needless repetition. However because you seem to desire to have it in one view, I shall give it you as minute as may be. *Repeats history of his Instructions to settle Palatines and his not being paid by the Treasury for the same. v.* C.S.P. 1710 *ff.* Soe many of them dispersed themselves through this and ye neighbouring Provinces, and there remaines upon the lands that I planted them upon, and that of Scohare, about 400 working men, soe that I reckon the number of souls in these three places to be about 1,200, who subsist pretty comfortably for new beginners, haveing beene blest with very plentifull crops that the industruous really gett money besides their maintenance, *etc.* I must putt you in mind of one instance of my good œconomy. Sixpence and fourpence was the stated allowance for their subsistance, when I made my bargaine for beere and bread. I fell to work with buyeing of cattle and fish and salting them by which I found that I might gett them subsisted under the allowance made me, *etc.* I need not tell you that all imaginable arts were us'd to stiffle that project, nor that I was sencible that I was but struggleing against a very rapid stream, *etc.* *Refers to Mr. Bridger's neglecting that work.* Of this I acquainted the Lord Treasurer and the other ministers desireing he might be sent for to give an account who's will it was that had determin'd him to disobey H.M. possitive commands, but to that I had noe reply noe more than to ye many hundreds I wrote to them upon that and other subjects of publick concerne. Mr. Nicholson also made a peece of merit of decryeing and discourageing ye designe. Him I minded not being well assured that noebody else would, *etc.* If wee are in the right as to our method (*of making tar, etc.*), why are wee not sett to work. If in ye wrong why are wee not sett right, *etc.* As to Mr. Nicholson's

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cloathing, here it lyes safe and sound. I have not meddled with it, for as to giveing them out to ye soldiers, I durst as well stop their pay, it would have the same effect. You have heard that when it was imposed upon them, my own cloathing was actually here, and I gave it accordingly being willing to putt off the evill day, and now I have received another cloathing. If ye Palatines are againe imploy'd it will serve well for them and reward their labour, that is the best use I can devise for it. The coats are scurvy rags without lineing. Mr. Nicholson wrote to me to dispose of the remainder of the Expedition stores in these parts. They were accordingly sold at publick outcrye, (account inclosed). The produce is not as yet received, there being a necessity in this country upon these occasions of giveing creditt. I also disposed of about three or four score pounds worth at Albany which was paid me by discount. Soe soone as these accounts are finish't they shall be sent to the vallue of a farthing. I was goeing to give you a detaile of my other grievances, but haveing copys of my letters to my Lord Stairs by me I thought it would doe as well to send them to you, seeing he is out of ye way. You'll please to impart to their Lordpps. what you find in them that may be of use. The Bishop of London I hear has appointed Mr. Vesey his Commissary here, at least he writes soe to his freinds. I hope his Lordpp. has also constituted Talbott his Commissary for the Jerseys, and Phillips for Pensilvania, these being the three Clergymen mention'd in mine to my Lord Staires, and then I shall know what he meanes, the best on't is, that though I know noe good they have ever done I know noe great hurt they can doe at present *etc.* P.S. (*autograph*) I hope you have my Indian papers. I believe they are upon their march before this and I doubt not but they will put an end to the Carolina warr by putting an end to ye enemys of yt. Colony. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 21st, Read 28th Dec., 1715. 10 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

645. i. List of Palatines at Schochary and on the two banks of the River, 1715. *Total*, 373. *Endorsed as preceding.* *French.* 1 *p.*

645. ii. Governor Hunter to the Earl of Stair. New York, Oct. 18, 1714. Mr. Kennedy has brought me two of my most dearest Lord's letters one dated before ye last (with my repreive) after ye Queen's death, for which I greive as much as any man, *etc.*, but having suffer'd under the late administration, beyond what is conceivable and all avenues to her well experienced justice and compassion being barr'd up, to me at least, being continually alarm'd with the headlong measures at home, and the seeming indolence of those whose business it was to putt a stop to them ; I was really become regardless of life itselfe, beleiving that there was nothing left in't worth an honest man's care. Haveing mention'd my sufferings I must begg your patience whilst I enumerate a few, *etc.* In the first place one who if I be not mistaken, had never seen troops in the field in his

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life was sent over hither to command a land Expedition here with powers inconsistent, if I may be allowed to speake soe, with those in my Patent, whilst I was actually a Brigadr. in ye Army and all the drudgery of Commissary of Provisions for the whole allotted to my share, which trust I executed with the greatest care and best economy possible, but for my reward many of the Bills drawn for the service were return'd protested and to this hour hang over my head, severall of the merchts. not likeing the South Sea payment at that time, and this, though I had H.M. orders to draw on her Treasury to which she had given orders to make punctual payment of all such bills. There were many other hardships in that affaire *etc.* In the next place there were thirty serjeants with Lieuts.' Commissions sent on the service who were directed to be paid by me at Ensigns' pay, which I accordingly did, but my bills being turn'd over from one Office to another, upon my repeated instances for payment, I at last receiv'd a letter from John How Esq. dated ye 25th Feb., 1714, to acquaint me that these officers were putt upon halfe pay on ye 25th Dec., 1712, and that considerable summes had beene paid to their wives and attorneys at home, and that there wanted propper vouchers etc., soe that in short my bills he beleived would be protested, and there is to this houre £1,200 of this money unpaid. In the same Instructions I am ordered to build a Fort in the Indian Country with a Chappell etc. for ye reception of a Missionary which was accordingly done for £500, the Queen's Instructions beareing that the account should not exceed a thousand ; These bills are also return'd protested, the reason given being that their answer at ye Treasury was, That my Lord would pay none of them. To help me out in these matters, I had a letter from Col. Nicholson upon his last arrival in these parts with his new Commission of Accounts, desireing to know what part of ye cloathing appointed for the use of the Expedition, the troops at New York cold take off. I answer'd him that I cold take none for that use, because the one halfe of my own cloathing which had been contracted for, and provided according to H.M. Instructions was actually arrived and ye remainder expect in the very first ships. Two or three months after I receiv'd a letter from Mr. How intimateing that my Lord Treasurer was much concern'd to understand that I had refused to take off any part of that cloathing, by which meanes H.M. intentions to reimburse some part of the expences of that Expedition was in a great measure defeated, hee hoped H.M. commands and my interests were inseperable ; I return'd that I thought I had convinc'd the world that noe consideration upon earth cold step betweene my duty and H.M. interests, but as for commands I assure your

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Lordpp. I never had any but that letter from Mr. Nicholson, and the intimations of my Lord Treasurer's notification of ye Queen's intentions to Mr. How, from him. However, *etc.* I sent for that to Boston which I'le maintaine is ye worst and dearest that ever was given out to troops foreigne or domestick, and soe for ought I hear my offreckoning's stopt and that cloathing thrown to my charge. *Repeats the case of the Palatines. By the attested accounts sent home*, there is in due to me upon that score upwards of £20,000. You'l aske me where I gott it, why truely as my Lord Renelagh said by his new house you may come in time enough to pay it. I stand bound for a great part of it, the rest is ye produce of the poore perquisites which the rigour of those I had to doe with cold not reach. Meane while I was left to begg my daily bread from a hard hearted Assembly here, tho' H.M. upon a Representation from the Lords of Trade of the state and behaviour of this Province had ordered a Bill to be drawn and laid before ye Parliament for settleing the Revenue here dureing her life, which was accordingly drawn but never presented to either house. Some of my freinds wrote me word that they thought it was better for me it should not pass, because if there was a Revenue settled I might depend upon being superceded, as if it had beene more eligable to starve with the pompous name of Governour than otherwise. My Government indeed protects me from arrests, but that is but long life and ill health. I beg'd of those who wrote soe to me that if they found the least inclinations in the Ministry to recall me, they would make it my request to them that I might fall as decently as might be but to that I was answer'd, that they were all my freinds, and sorry for my sufferings. I beleive many were who cold not help me, witness the good Lord Marr, who was soe kind as to tell me soe. All this while tho' I lett slip noe opportunity to acquaint them with my sufferings and hardships I never had one single letter from any of the Ministry in answer to my hundreds or any other subject, but that which involved me in these inextricable difficulties. And that I might be robb'd of ease as well as bread, that eternal Teazer Nicholson comes over with a new Commission of Accounts which in reallity gave him noe powers worthy of a Great Seale, but the natural vanity of the man led him to make such uses of it in receiveing and encourageing complaints from ye troublesome and dissaffected, that all Government was well nigh unhing'd here, hee stiled the Governor of Governors and all obedience and dependence transferr'd to him. To strengthen his powers and pretentions, that venerable Society of which I have the honour to be a member tho' unworthy, gave him under their Seale a Commission

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of Spiritual Inspection. How consistent that was with the powers granted to me in my Letters Patents, or the true interests of either Church or State Governments in these parts I shall not take upon me to determine. But all the effect it had was to encourage two or three of the clergy, and those profest Jacobites to flye in my face, but guessing at ye designe, I would take noe provocation or any notice of their seditious conduct, least they should take occasion to crye Church here, as they had done elsewhere, soe despaireing of a persecution, the Reverend Rector of this place runs away for England without the privity of any body whom I know, and I as little know his errand, but he goes home in good time. I shall mention noe more of him, but that he has ye honour to stand on record in ye Council Books of this Province for haveing basely aspersed and abused his Soveraigne King William even dureing his life. These my Dearest Lord are some of the many difficulties your poore freind has been wrestleing with for these four yeares past. I hope they are now over, but if they be not, I have courage and strength enough to goe through with any thing now my heart is at ease, and the Nation safe. I give you leave if you please, nay desire you may communicate what I write to my Lord Sunderland, Lord Sommers or any other of H.M. Ministers, for as yet wee know not who they are, and when affairs of greater consequence are adjusted, I cannot doubt without impiety of releife. I hope the Duke of Marlborough has not forgott me. I have beene his faithfull servant in all stations of life, and you see I have ye honour to be his fellow sufferrer. Pray assure him of my lasting gratitude and devotion, and tell him if you please that I am as able to carry a muskett as I was ten yeares agoe, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Same endorsement.* *Copy.* 10 *pp.*

645. iii. Governor Hunter to the Earl of Stair. New York, 8th Nov., 1714. *Refers* to the payment of Lady Lovelace out of the quit-rent fund of £4 or £500 expended by the late Governor Lord Lovelace upon the Palatines brought over by him, upon the report of the Auditor of Plantations, *etc.* One may conclude that the Auditor's mentioning ye quitt-rents afforded matter of joy to some people as giveing them an opportunity to stop up the only remaineing little stream from which I might sipp, tho' it did not affect me, but it putt the merry conceit of your Cady in my head, when the Drum of the Regiment had whipt a fellow at a post untill he was all over blood, and the officer ordering him to be taken down, Cady cry'd out, Hold, for I spye one little white spott still under the wast band of his breeches, and soe would have fallen to work againe, if he had beene permitted. *Prays* his Lordship to put his agent Strahan

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in the way of lodging his memorial, *etc.* I am sure my Lords Sunderland and Sommers will assist you. You know it was by their advice that H.M. intrusted me with that affaire etc., and cold never forcsee that it was to be my ruine. Were I but free of debt I would still dance after a drumm, follow another man's plow or teach other men's children for bread to my own, *etc.* The Province here owes me of arrears of sallary and money laid out for the publick as per their own auditt and Act upwards now of £5,000. On the account of the Palatines there is due to me upwards of £20,000. On account of the halfe pay officers here, £1,800. A whole year's cloathing which I have this minute given out, not dareing to give Arthur Moors for feare of mutiny till further orders. Bills for the Indian Forts I know not how much. Many of the Bills for ye Expedition returned protested, of which I can yet make noe state. What I most earnestly and justly begg is, H.M. speedy approbation of the Acts sent home for ye payment of the publick debts here. That orders may be given to satisfy what is paid here by ye Queen's Order, to the halfe pay officers, their receipts and vouchers being in my Agent's hands. The bills for ye Mohock's Fort may be accepted or paid. That I may be eased of that accursed cloathing, which if given out will starve ye soldiers or make them desert. And that £10,000 or one halfe of what is due on the Palatine account may be paid to my Agent to releive the most needy or stop the mouths of the most clamourous of my creditors. Hard is my state indeed, if when justice runs in it's right channell it should not reach to me, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 21st, Read 28th Dec., 1715. *Copy.* 5¾ *pp.*

645. iv. Account of sale of stores returned from the Canada Expedition. *Total*, £1,371 7s. 3¼d. *Signed*, Robt. Lurting. New York, Oct. 10, 1715. *Endorsed as preceding.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 18, 18 i.-iv.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 390–401.]

Oct. 13. Whitehall. **646.** Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses following.* As this is a matter of very great consequence I am to signifie to you H.M. pleasure, that without loss of time you take it into consideration, and making a strict inquiry into the present state of Newfoundland, report your opinion of such methods as you shall judge may be most effectual both for remedying the present abuses complained of and for preventing the like for the future, and for setting the Fishery on such a foot as may make it truly beneficial to H.M. subjects. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 15th, Read 18th Oct., 1715. 1½ *pp. Enclosed,*

646. i. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Admty. Office, 12th Oct., 1715. *Enclose following. Continue :*—Since the speedy bringing this

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affair of the Fishery, and the good management of other matters at Newfoundland, is of very great consequence to H.M. service, you will please either transmit it to the Lords of the Council of Trade, that they may turn their thoughts towards finding out some effectual methods for putting a stop to the great evils complained of, and settling this matter on a better foot ; or take such other measures thereupon, as may most effectually contribute to the preservation of a trade, which (if some speedy care be not taken) may probably run, by these disorders, to utter ruin. *Signed*, Orford, Geo. Dodington, J. Jennings, Cha. Turner, Geo. Baillie. 2 *pp.*

646. ii. Capt. Kempthorn (*v.* May 10) to Mr. Burchett. It was the 29th June before I made the land, I met with a great deal of severe weather, etc. Upon 8th July we got into the Bay of Bulls. Foggy weather prevented me getting out till July 18th, when I got to St. Johns. The day I got into the Bay of Bulls, I was apply'd to by a messenger from Lt. Governor Moody, who arriv'd there the same day, and shewed me a Representation of his complaining of a great scarcity of bread and other provisions in the garrison, and desiring credit for the same, for bills drawn upon the Government ; I procur'd him amongst the masters of the merchant ships 5,000 weight, at as cheap a rate as the market would afford, which was 35*s.* per hundred, and by the same hands dispatch'd it away, and had concern'd myself in procuring a larger supply, but these people acquainted me that about 3 or 4 days before my coming in, a pink sail'd thence freighted with ammunition and provisions for Placentia, so that the supply I procured was only to allow for a bad accident, that possibly might befall her, *etc.* From the same messenger I was informed, that they had no more than two fishing ships in that port ; why that harbour is not so much us'd by our Fishery, as 'twas by the French (my information is) that our boats are not sizeable for that service, for our fishing ledges, not lying above a mile or two, from our harbours' mouth, our boats are built accordingly, but the ledges of that port lying 8 or 10 leagues off, the French were obliged to build a larger sort called shalloways, fitted with a deck, that can keep the sea five or six days for a loading, and without this provision made by those who design for that side of the island, the fishery will turn to small account ; and was this method more in use everywhere else, I believe they would find their advantage in it ; This has been but lately experimented, I think last year was the first of it, that the sending these small shalloways, sloops and other kind of vessels to the Banks for fish, and when loading is caught to come in and cure them, has turn'd to near 200 p.c. advantage, over the shoar fishery, for the codd are so

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glutted with bait in with the shoar,' that thô you shall see the ground cover'd with them, yet they'l hardly touch the bait. 'Tis certain that the shore fishery has prodigiously fail'd, for boats that used to take 250 or 300 quintall per boat, now shall think they have made a good voyage for 150 ; whether this is occasion'd from the want of industry, or want of some good method that would better engage the servants' pains, I can't tell. I can't but recommend the New England custom : the fishery of New England has been carry'd on with very great success by paying their servants according to the number of fish that is taken, that is, by giving them a certain share, such as every sixth, every eighth, every tenth, according to the value of the servant, and this obliges their diligence to the end of the season ; because masters and servants advantage (by this method) is made one, but where they pay in mony and stated wages, it may engage the servant's diligence till he has got enough to answer his wages, but then will be under little concern, *etc.*, besides it lays the industrious man and slothfull too much upon a level, *etc.* The information of a slender Fishery at Placentia, joyn'd with disorder I found here (where lay about 30 sail) the merchant ships in this month especially (upon pretence of debt) endeavouring who shall be the first in seizing the planters' fish, and quarrelling amongst themselves who has the best title to seize, and the planters on their side apprehensive of these designs, making their complaints to me ; that if a ship of war should be wanting at this season of the year (which is the time of gathering in their debts) there would be but little justice amongst them ; this appearance of disorder, joyn'd with the former account of trade at Placentia, prevail'd with me to judge it most necessary for H.M. service to send only the *Gibraltar* to Placentia, and to remain here myself (where there is by much the greater rendezvous of trade, besides the several ports that are immediate dependants upon this) to prevent disorder breaking in upon them to the great prejudice of the trade and hinderance of each others fishery, and very likely, murder would have ensued without somebody to controul them, which this time of the year has allways been subject to, for want of some regular methods of gathering in their debts, which the Admirals of Harbours are incapable of managing themselves, being partys in this affair, and as much to be restrain'd as others : besides there is another great occasion of disorder, which always stores up large stock of complaint, to perplex us upon our arrivall, the neglect of deputing somebody to maintain order in the winter, or the want of power rather, so that the winter season is a sort of respite from all observance of law, or Government, at that

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time theft, murder, rapes or disorders of any kind whatsoever may be committed, and most of them are committed, without controul, and time enough given for the offenders to make off, for should anyone concern himself to secure the party, his design would be withstood, as an usurped authority, and most would take part with the offender, to suppress the usurpation, without regard to what became of the criminal, or what might be the consequence of his crime; and I have been acquainted with some cases of this kind so that there seems to be an absolute necessity, that this particular should be provided for, that people may always have somebody to apply to for Justice, that somebody may always be at hand to suppress disorder and riot, and to have a lawfull power to command the assistance of H.M. subjects in the execution of a duty exercised for the publick good. St. Johns is accounted the metropolis of this Island, and the discipline that is kept up here, whether bad, or good, will have a great influence upon all the rest of the harbours, for there is few ships that trade to Newfoundland, but either first, or last call in here; provisions of all kind receive their value here, as bread, beef, pork, salt, molosses, rum, wine, brandy etc., for what is given at St. Johns for anything, is a necessary enquiry for other places to govern themselves by, and the same of their owne manifactures the price of fish, and train is first broke here, and the whole country enquires how the rates go at St. Johns, *etc.* I don't know anything that tends more to confusion, and proves more prejudiciall to the Fishery, then that irregularity, their ill manner of securing their debts, etc. For about the beginning of August the planters and by-boat keepers, that have took up credit of the ships, either of salt, bread, rum and the like, shall be stript of all their fish, and often before they are cured, to be beforehand with other creditours; and in these seizures little regard is had to the quantity, or worth of what is seized, if the man can call himself a creditour, 'tis sufficient, so that about this season, great part of their time has been misus'd in tricking and watching each other, in quarrells and clubb-law, who shall bare away the fish; from whence proceeds the following ill consequences; The fishery that might be carry'd on to the latter end of September, is by these means broke up in the begining of August, and so much time lost; very much to the prejudice of many a ship's loading, for the planters, whose fish are seized, are imediately deserted by their servants, because they can expect no wages from their masters, who are made bankrupts by it, the servants to by the same means, left without wages, without subsistance, or any ability to purchase their passage home, are glad to lay

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hold of the first service that offers, to New England, or anywhere, rather than run the hazard of starving here in the winter. From these hardships laid on planters, and servants, proceeds the cause of these complaints, of the Fishery's being seduced away by the New England ships, but 'tis rather the oppression and exaction, that they lye under from the masters of ships, and Irish, and New England factors here, that drive them away ; and now I speak of the latter, I can't pass them by, without complaining of the prodigious exaction that these set of people use upon the planters in the winter, that to represent the planter truely, he is little better then a slave to the other, who after getting his two or three hundred pr. cent by them, shall complain of his being a looser since he has used this country, and that he only stays to gather in his debts, and then he would gladly quit the country, and these debts is only making up what has been paid already three or four hundred pr. cent more ; These people are the occasion of all the riots, and disorders that are committed in the winter season, 'tis these that entice servants left behind to get into their debts, and then sell them to the sloops that are bound to New England, that one can't give it a better term than kidnaping of those poor miserable people, so that what by the compulsion and tyrany of the one, and exaction of the other, both servant and planter are glad to transplant themselves to any place, where property and moderate dealing is better maintained then here, for certainly 'tis nowhere less regarded. This has made servants so scarce, that the Fishery in all its branches is sensible of it ; first, the servants from hence make higher demands of wages then formerly, a boat's master six or seven years agoe would ask no more for the season then 12 or 14 pounds, and now 'tis a common demand to ask 20, 25, and sometimes 30, and the same of other servants in proportion, as fore-ship-men, mid-shipmen, splitters, and salters etc., which increase of wages has raised the price of fish very much, so that looking back six or seven years, it will be found that 25, 26, 28 ryalls was a large price for fish, whereas now 35, 36 are accounted easie rates, and the present year will raise it to 38 or 39 ryalls the quintall : so that all these ill consequences hang upon the disorderly seizures of commandrs. of ships in the summer, and the exaction of Irish, and New England factors in the winter ; and once secure them from these grievances, I might venture to affirm, it would give a very profitable turn to the Fishery, and very much of the complaining against New England ships carrying off their men would cease. 'Tis likewise necessary I acquaint their Lordships, that tho it is reasonable for them to believe that the authority, that by Act of Parliamt. is given to the

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Admirals of Harbours, is sufficient to secure them peace, and quietness, and to prevent any disturbance that may happen to the detriment of the Fishery, yet the experience of anyone that has but once known this trade, will affirm, that was it not for the yearly expectation of a ship of war coming among them, the power of their Admirals would be of little regard, so that one may modestly affirm, they only commence regulation, upon the arrival of any of H.M. ships, and lay it down the moment they are gone, upon which account several go and come with the Trade, which charge I believe they would gladly be freed from, could they be secure of good order in the winter ; besides there are other things that plead the necessity of a civil magistrate to reside amongst them, the New England ships, that lye here till our Trade is sail'd, are then under no restraint, and carry away what men they please, who hide in the woods and wait that opportunity of being carry'd off, for the preventing of which, I have obliged (and shall continue to do the same, during my stay here) every master of a New England vessell to enter into bond with me, that he carrys no man out of the country, unless in the case of death, that then he be allowed to make up his complement for the working of his ship, but otherwise under the penalty of £10 forfiture to H.M. for every man carry'd off the Island, and the bond to be of no effect, upon his making oath at any Custom-house in New England, that he has comply'd with the obligations, of which I give him copy. This expedient of securing the Fishery, I have presumed upon, and hope it will be approved by their Lordships for the present, till a better is established ; the ships contribute very little to this ill practice, and should they attempt it, we can in a good degree prevent and discover them, but this fault is intirely from another quarter, from planters, servts. and by boat keepers' crews, who when their masters make a bad voyage, are left unpaid, and so can't purchase a passage home, and how to make enquiry into it here, is impossible, for ships may be answerable for their companys, but when they shall carry about 150 or 200 passengers each ship, belonging to by boats, and land them (by agreement between them) in one place, and the ship frequently design'd to fish in another, 'tis then impossible the ship can be answerable to carry the same passengers back again ; but were good order once settled, 'twould soon ease our thoughts, and trouble, for preventing things of this kind, for 'twould so much engage the people to settle, that, 'twould rather draw people from New England, then New England from them : 'tis for want of this (I believe) for I know no other cause it can so reasonably be charged upon, their Trade here of late has vastly sunk, as is very

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obvious from this, and last year's accounts of trade. Last year there was 70 sack ships in the country, and this year not above 18 or 20 at most, and how much more from the same occasions it may continue to fall, their Lordships can best judge, and prevent, *etc.* I presume to recommend to their consideration such an officer likewise as a Register, for vouching debts, and contracts, and booking the same, to be a moderator between the buyer and the seller, and a cheeque on monopolizers, and extortioners, to be apply'd to, for understanding what engagements any person lyes under, so that the merchant may know who is who, and who is not worthy of trust; and poor people then would want opportunity of running themselves deeper in debt, then their labours can discharge, to the ruin of themselves, and servants, and even to an entire dispair of ever freeing themselves, which has made many a laborious man desperately resolve upon lazyness, to the publick detriment as well as his own: Sir, if I have been tedious, 'tis from my good wishes to so valuable a branch of the trade, for thô corruption of late (since the New England factors [or rather suttlers] have settled amongst them) has pretty much sunk the value of trade, and people; were I to enumerate to their Lordships what tricking baseness, and knavery, these people were guilty off, it would make a large volumn; yet it may be easily recover'd by good order and discipline if soon apply'd. I thought proper to give their Lordships this early information, that if some expedient is not thought of, by next season, to prevent what I have here complain'd of, this trade will be of very little value by that time. In my next letter I shall be more particular in my complaints. 15¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 99, 99 i., ii.; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 123–143.]

Oct. 17. **647**. Mr. Bridger to Mr. Popple. On Saterday last I recieved my Instructions from Mr. Secretary Stanhope's office, the season of the year being past and the ships gone that designe for New England at present. I have taken my passage in the ship that will sayle first for New England, *etc.* *Signed*, J. Bridger. *Endorsed*, Recd. 17th, Read 18th Oct., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 866. *No.* 70.]

Oct. 18. St. James's. **648**. Order of King in Council. A ship is to be sent to the Virgin Islands to report, *as recommended 9th Sept.* The Council of Trade and Plantations are to report upon Capt. Walton's further petition, enclosed. *Signed*, Christo. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 1st Nov., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

648. i. Petition of Capt. John Walton to the King in Council. Proposes to accompany the ship sent to the Virgin Islands. His knowledge of those Islands will save the expence of many months. *Prays* H.M. to grant him a

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competency for such service, *etc.* *Copy.* $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 72, 72 i. ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 357–361.]

Oct. 18. St. James's. **649**. Order of King in Council. Order in accordance with Representation of 16th Sept. relating to John Dean's ship. *v.* 16*th Sept. and A.P.C. II.* *No.* 1241. *Signed,* Edward Southwell. *Endorsed,* Recd. 8th, Read 16th Jan., $17\frac{16}{17}$. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 11. *No.* 36 ; *and* 153, 12. *p.* 480.]

Oct. 20. Whitehall. **650**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. We have considered the letter from Commadore Kempthorn, relating to the state of the Newfoundland trade and fishery (*v.* Oct. 13). We agree with him that it is necessary the several particulars he complains of be remedyed as soon as possible. We further think, that even to preserve the trade of Newfoundland, it is absolutely necessary some new regulations be made by Parliament ; and in order thereunto it will require that we consult not only such persons as are conversant in that trade here, but also the merchts. of the out-ports, after the return of the ships from thence, and that we have some discourse with Capt. Kempthorn upon his arrival or at least, that we shou'd see the other letter which he promises to write upon the same matters. Therefore we give you this trouble, that you may not think it long before you receive from us a full answer to your letter, which we shall endeavour to prepare time enough to prevent such abuses in the next fishing season. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 144, 145.]

Oct. 24. Virginia. **651**. Lt. Governor Spotswood to [*? Mr. Secretary Stanhope*]. I take this occasion by the *Nightingale* man of war to transmitt to you the proceedings of an Assembly which has but too truly verifyed the conjectures I made of them in my last. After so bulky a Journal as that of the Burgesses is, one might have expected more than three inconsiderable Acts from their session ; but such was their temper and understanding, that they could not be reason'd into wholesome laws ; and such their humour and principles, that they would aim at no other Acts, than what invaded the Prerogative or thwarted the Government ; so that all their considerable Bills stopt in the Council. To give you a just summary of their five weeks work, I need only refer you to the speech which concludes the Journals, and which I calculated chiefly for the information of those to whom I am obliged to give an account of the transactions of this Government, wherein the several unaccountable schemes they had form'd, and their whole proceedings thereupon are faithfully sum'd up, and told them in so publick a manner, as will leave no room to doubt the truth of the matters of fact : and after such a behaviour in the House of Burgesses, as is there truly represented, I hope the expressions will not appear too severe, nor their dissolution too unadvised. Yet after all, I have the satisfaction to acquaint you that the Colony is in an entire tranquillity : the late Representatives have the mortification to find their proceedings condemn'd by the generality of the People, and especially all men

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of sense and honesty : and the frontiers, however left unguarded by their perverse humour, are still free from the least disturbance of the Indians. Some days ago, the chief men of the Indians who formerly sent in hither to sue for peace came back according to their appointment, but not bringing with them the chiefs of severall of their neighbouring towns, as they had promised, I have sent them back without coming to any Treaty. They excuse the absence of the other Indians, upon their doubting the reality of my passport, as being under a different seal from that which they had been accustomed to see from this Colony, but assured me that if they were fully satisfyed of my sending to 'em they would immediatly repair hither. Whereupon to remove their scruples, having by me a blank with impression of the old Seal upon it, I have sent it, and am not without hopes of bringing them still to a Treaty. In the mean time I have agreed with the Indians who came hither, that while they continue to behave themselves peaceably towards all H.M. subjects of these Colonys they shall not be disturbed from hence, but that they are not to expect any trade untill a peace be concluded, which I hope will not be long before it is accomplished, their necessitys of all manner of goods being very great. The Government of South Carolina have sent hither two Gentlemen to treat for a further assistance of men, but I'm sorry to find that the ill usage of those already sent has disabled me from answering that request ; for notwithstanding the signal service the men sent from hence did to that Province by defeating a body of 700 Indians who had fallen upon the Southern parts of the country, while the Governor and all the forces of his Government were on an expedition to the Northward, yet that seasonable service (tho' it preserved a great part of their country from destruction) has not obtained them common Justice in any one article promised them ; and the clamours from thence are such that I am perswaded I could not find one man in this Government now that would list in that service ; But this treatment of the Virginia forces may be accounted for from the different scituation of their affairs now, to what they were when these forces were sent ; the Indians since this last defeat, not appearing upon their frontiers ; However as it is but a bad return of the friendship of this Government, so I'm afraid it will have as ill an effect upon the dispositions of other Governmts. to assist one another in ye like occasions. I should by this conveyance have sent you the state of H.M. Revenue of 2s. per hhd., but it falling so low that the established sallarys due last Aprill are not yet paid, the Receiver General could not compleat any accompt thereof. I did not fail to recommend to the late Assembly the supplying that deficiency, but you will find by the resolves of the House of Burgesses of the 8th of August that they plainly declared they would do nothing therein till they had an answer from H.M. to their Address about the Quitt-rents. I need not repeat to you, Sir, what I have formerly represented of the inconveniency a Government without money is exposed to, especially in any dangerous conjuncture ; but you will be pleased to give me leave again to beg your interest for obtaining so much of H.M. bounty

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out of the Quitt-rents as will set this Revenue upon an even foot. And if H.M. will be pleased to do me the honour to signify that it is at his Governor's intercession and representation of an extraordinary juncture of affairs and not upon the application of the Assembly (especially since this last House of Burgesses have behaved themselves so undutifully) it might be a means to prevent such sollicitations for the future, and make it the more easy for me upon some favourable accident, to prevail with the Assembly to establish some additional fund for the support of the Government: since the present fund must necessarily decrease, the more the inhabitants of this country fall into trades, their vessels being exempted from the payment of all those dutys by which it is raised. P.S. Here is advice of a considerable event in these parts, that the Spanish Plate Fleet richly laden, consisting of eleven sail, are, except one, lately cast away in the Gulf of Florida to the southward of St. Augustin, and that a barcolongo sent from the Havanna to fetch off from the Continent some passengers of distinction, who were in that Fleet, having recovered from the wrecks a considble. quantity of plate is likewise cast away about 40 miles to the northwd. of St. Augustin. I think it my duty to inform H.M. of this accident, which may be improved to the advantage of H.M. subjects if encouragement be given to attempt the recovery of that immense treasure. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. 3 *pp. Enclosed*,

651. i. Copy of Proclamation for the better regulating the signing and certifying propositions and grievances to the General Assembly. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. Williamsburgh, Aug. 24, 1715. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

651. ii. Copy of Minutes of Council of Virginia, Feb. 23—Sept. 7, 1715.

651. iii. Copy of Minutes of Council in Assembly of Virginia, Aug. 3—Sept. 7, 1715.

651. iv. Acts of Virginia, 1715. $4\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.*

651. v. Journal of House of Burgesses of Virginia, Aug. 3—Sept. 7, 1715. [*C.O.* 5, 1342. *Nos.* 3, 3 i.-v.]

Oct. 24. Virginia.

652. Lt. Governor Spotswood to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I herewith transmitt to your Lordps. the proceedings of an Assembly more remarkable for their votes than their Acts. I have already acquainted your Lordps. with the occasion of my conveening them, and the several matters I laid before them at their meeting: but instead of answering those ends I proposed, after a session of five weeks, at the expence of nigh 350,000 lb. of tobacco, for the pay of the Burgesses and their officers, they have only pass'd the three laws here inclos'd, which being so inconsiderable, I shal not trouble your Lordps. with any observation upon them. *Refers to Speech at close of Session*, "wherein I sum'd up all their proceedings; which summary I made purposely for your Lordps' information, and arose to speak it openly in the presence of the Council, and the whole House of Burgesses that the truth thereof might be the less doubted at your Lordps.' Board: and after such a behaviour

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in the Burgesses as is there represented, I hope you will not judge the expressions too harsh, or the dissolution of such an Assembly too unadvised. Your Lordships may observe in the Burgesses' Journal some extraordinary resolves, especially those of Sept. 2nd, whereby they have aimed at laying me under certain imputations: but since they themselves find they have therein so grossly erred from truth and good manners, that almost every Burgess now disavows the resolves and denyes that he went into them. I shall not trouble your Lordps. with any further vindication of myself, than barely referring to my messages of 19th and 27th Aug., for setting forth that point in contest which related to ye two Justices (Mr. Littlepage and Mr. Butts) and shall content myself with the Council's message on 7th Sept., for clearing my conduct from the aspersions which the Burgesses cast upon it: not doubting but the Council's resolves upon the Lower House's proceedings will give your Lordships a pretty just idea of the justice, veracity and good manners of the late Representatives of the People. And as to the Bills they had prepared, thô I confess I was resolved to reject them, if they had come so far as to be presented to me, yet their encroachments upon the prerogative of the Crown, and their injustice to their fellow subjects was so evident therein that the far greater part of the Council threw out their Bills without putting me to the trouble of a negative. I have on former occasions represented it to your Lordps. as the misfortune of this country, that the bulk of electors of Assembly-men, consists of the meaner sort of people, who besides their inclination to favour men of their own stamp are more easily imposed upon, by persons who are not restrained by any principles of truth or honour, from publishing amongst them the most false reports, and have front enough to assert for truth even the grossest absurdities. This has been practiced by some on former elections, but by none so much as the late members of Assembly; who finding tobacco to be now valuable in hopes of making great advantages, by their sallary, thought it worth their while to take extraordinary pains to secure their election, while gentlemen of better understandings and more plentifull estates, not tempted with the same desire of gain, despised making their court to the populace by such vile practices, and by that means were disappointed of representing their county, except in two or three countys. Besides, these mobbish candidates always outbid the gentlemen of sense and principles; for they stick not to vow to their electors, that no consideration whatsoever shall engage them to raise money, and some of them have so little shame as publickly to declare, that if in Assembly, anything should be proposed, which they judged might be disagreeable to their Constituents, they would oppose it, tho they knew in their consciences that it would be for the good of the country. To remedy this evil in the Legislature is what my thoughts have been bent upon, and after proving it to be incurable by the direct way of an Assembly, I have at length fallen upon a stratagem by which I hope to work the cure. I have observed that the law by which the Burgesses claim their allowances,

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does no more than declare that they are entitled to 130 lb. of tobacco pr. day ; And thereupon I have caused to be printed and dispersed the two inclosed querys : This caution I understand is like to prevail upon the County Courts, and by this means I expect to bring either the Burgesses' allowances to pass every Session in the Book of Claims, or they to submitt to a new law which lessens the temptation of mean necessitous fellows serving in Assembly. Some of the Indians I formerly mentioned to have made overtures to this Government for a peace have been again here ; but as they did not bring with them the chief men of all the Nations in confederacy with them, I did not think fitt to proceed further in the Treaty, lest by opening a trade with them, the other neighbouring Nations should by their means be supplyed with ammunition and enabled to continue their hostilitys. The reason these Indians gave, why the other Nations did not send their Deputys at the same time, was upon a doubt made by one of their great men whether the orders sent from hence really came from me, because he observed the Seal different from those he had seen come from this Colony," *etc. as preceding. Continues :—* Here are now two gentlemen come as agents from South Carolina, to treat with this Government for a further assistance of men : but the treatment those already sent have found there, has entirely disabled me (thô I were never so willing) to afford them further succours ; for thô the chief encouragement for raising the men here, was the promise of that Government to send hither an equal number of slaves to work on their Plantations during their absence, yet not one hath been sent, nor any great prospect of their being sent at all, so as to do the service expected of them : Another condition was, that the Virginians should be commanded by their own officers, and should act in one body, but even that also is broke, the Governor of Carolina not allowing of my Commissions, and dispersing the men into garrisons remote from one another. And in short almost every one of the Articles are violated, and such complaints from the men, of ill usage, in respect of the pay and cloathing promised them, that I am perswaded I could not find one man in this Colony that would engage in that service. And as this body of 150 men sent to South Carolina is the first assistance of that kind which I can understand has been given by any of H.M. Plantations here to the other, so I am afraid the great discouragements this hath meett with will make it the last. And it is the more ungratefull in the Government of Carolina to treat our men in this manner, considering the signal service they have done them ; for while the Governor had drained all his garrisons for an expedition against some Indians to the North West, about 700 Indians fell upon the Southern parts of the Province, and destroyed all before them, within a few miles of Charlestown ; but the forces sent from hence arriving just at that time, immediatly march'd, mett with and defeated that body of Indians ; and 'tis to them that the preservation of the rest of the country is owing : but the treatment of the Virginia forces may be easily accounted for from the alteration of the Carolina affairs, which are not now under the

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unhappy scituation they were in, when these men were raised; for since the last defeat, the Indians appear no more on their frontiers, and the Northern Nations ceasing their hostilitys and sueing to this Government for peace, 'tis probable the others will soon follow their example. *Repeats part of gist of preceding.* I have long since taken notice that this Revenue (2*s. per hhd.*) must necessarily decrease, the more the inhabitants fall into trade, seeing their vessells are exempted from the payment of all those dutys by which it is raised. This consideration has made me almost every session, to recommend to the Assembly the raising some other fund as an equivalent; but I find there's no reasoning against interest, the exemption of Virginia owners from payment of dutys is too beneficial a priviledge to be parted with; And since the laying any tax whatsoever, even in the greatest necessitys is hardly to be compassed, while the humour of the People is more intent upon private benefite than the publick safety or honour of the Government; your Lordships will judge how little a Governour's endeavours assisted only by his own hearty inclinations is likely to prevail for supplying this deficiency, unless some other means be used to oblige the country to support its Government, which I must leave to your Lordps.' consideration. *Signed*, A. Spotswood. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th Jan., Read 16th May, 1716. 5 *pp. Enclosed*,

652. i. (*a*) Copy of Proclamation for continuing all officers within the Government of Virginia, in accordance with H.M. Proclamation of Nov. 22, 1714. Williamsburg, Feb. 23, 1714 (15). *Signed*, A. Spotswood.

(*b*) Copy of Proclamation for taking off the restraint on exporting corn and other grain. *Dated and signed as preceding.*

(*c*) Copy of Proclamation for dissolving the General Assembly of Virginia. *Dated and signed as preceding.*

(*d*) Copy of Proclamation for taking up persons coming out of Carolina without passports. "Whereas the Governor of North Carolina hath represented that divers of the inhabitants of that Province being apprehensive of an Indian war are preparing to leave, whereby those that remain will become a more easy prey to their enemies, *etc.*, inhabitants of North or South Carolina coming into the countries bordering on North Carolina without a passport from the Governor of North Carolina, during the present apprehension of danger from the Indians, are to be taken up and delivered to some magistrate of that Province," *etc.* June 15, 1715. *Signed*, A. Spotswood.

(*e*) Duplicate of *No.* 651 i. *The whole endorsed as covering letter.* 6½ *pp.*

652. ii. Account of the Public Tobacco, Xtmas, 1714—7th Sept., 1715. *Receipts*, 83,125 lb. *Expenditure*, 80,536. *Endorsed as preceding.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1317. *Nos.* 30, 30 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1364. *pp.* 351–362.]

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Oct. 25. Antego.

653. Lt. General Mathew to the Council of Trade and Plantations. There being but seven gentlemen members of the Council of Antigua, and one of them Coll. Oliver being by illness now render'd incapeable of almost ever attending at that Board ; I have been forced by advice of the Councill to swear a new member, Lieut. Coll. Valentine Morris, a gentleman who has the honour to command H.M. Regiment in these Islands ; has besides a very considerable interest here and who, besides his being a man of very good learning, is known to be of steady principles in behalfe of his King and country. Mr. Duport Agent for Saint Christophers attends your Board with three Acts, I have passed for that Island ; the first is an Act to regulate the Militia ; there was no such Act in force when I came to the Government ; the Preamble sufficiently showes the vast necessity of having such an Act, and the great detriment it has been to the Island the discontinuance of one ; the former Acts of this nature were very lame and insufficient, I am very well satisfied the amendments I have got made in this, will not a little contribute to the settlement and security of that Island. The second Act is to ascertaine the bounds of settlements already made in the French part of that Island ; that Act is but temporary, and determines when H.M. shall order the final disposeal of that part of the Island ; In the meane while this Act was necessary to put me in a way of providing for several new settlers that came daily to the Island ; which otherwise I could not do, by the unreasonable greediness of people who kept possession of greater tracts of land than their former grants intended them. The third is an Act to prevent the exportation of sugars from Saint Christophers to Nevis ; this Island has long labour'd under a vast disadvantage for want of such an Act ; nor can any reason be given why this Act should not be confirm'd by H.M. ; without doubt it is a prejudice to Nevis ; and before the French part of Saint Xtophers. was confirm'd to England by France, the dangerous roads might be a reason for shipping to come rather to Nevis ; But now the whole Island is H.M. Island, shipping do come willing to Basseterre, which is little inferior to Nevis Roade ; and for their security I have rais'd a battry of nine gunns ; By this meanes the people of Saint Christophers will be supply'd with goods, which were formerly brought to them no farther than Nevis ; and consequently will have them at 6 or 8 pr. cent. cheaper ; shipps will alwayes think it worth their while to come for their loading, and it must alwayes be thought very unreasonable that Nevis, a very inconsiderable Island in comparison of St. Christophers, should have the benefit of being supply'd with all manner of goods cheaper than their neighbours, from whence they even draw halfe the quantity of sugar that pay for such goods, and only raise from thence an immediate unreasonable benefit of 6 or 8 pr. cent., which they impose upon the inhabitants of Saint Christophers. Herewith likewise is an Act pass'd at Montserat to repeale a former Act entituled ye six pound Act ; the reasons that were given me for giving my assent to that Act, was, the poor condition that Island was reduced to by the French,

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which is worthy H.M. pity; and that he would please to oblige the French to make good that Article of the peace which relates to them. I was surpriz'd at my first arrival in these parts, into giving my consent to an order of Councill at Saint Christophers, for the raising of the vallue of French Crownes from 6 to 7 shillings that country mony; but I since find ye 38th Article of the Instructions cautions me from making any alteration in the vallue of coines without H.M. leave; I shall direct the discontinuance of that order till I have leave from home, thô the raising the vallue of that coine is of advantage to us, by drawing cash from the French Islands hither; and seven shillings is and alwayes has been the vallue of French crownes at Antego. Mr. Duport waites upon you with a copie of the Minutes of the Councill of Montserat from the 4th of July to the 1st Oct., 1715, the Minutes of the Councill of Antego from 30th June to 29th Sept., 1715, and the Minutes of the Assembly of Antego, 13th July—27th Sept.—the remaining Minutes of the Councills and Assemblys of these Islands are not as yet compleated nor sent me by the several Deputy Secretaries. Herewith is a roll of the Militia of Saint Christophers and Antego; the like rolls from Nevis and Montserat are not as yet remitted to me. I am satisfied there must be more white men in these Islands; When the new Militia Acts take place, ye rolls will be more exact; I have sent besides an account of all ye guns and warlike stores in these Islands; and thereto have added an account of such stores as are absolutely necessary for the safety of these Islands in case of a war. The Naval Officer's account of imports and exports from St. Christophers, Montserat and Antego, 25th June—25th Sept., 1715, will be deliver'd with these other papers; I am forc'd to send these accounts that I have without the others, the time being already elaps'd prescrib'd in the Instructions, and this being the last oportunity of sending this season. *Signed*, William Mathew. *Endorsed*, Recd. 23rd March, Read 5th June, 1716. $2\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Enclosed*,

653. i. Account of guns and warlike stores in the Leeward Islands, 24th Oct., 1715. *Same endorsement.* 1 *large p.*

653. ii. Roll of the Militia (*a*) of St. Christophers, 10th Aug., 1715. *Total*, Horse, 106; Foot, 467; (*b*) of Antego, *Total*, Horse, 86; Foot, 752. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 11. *Nos.* 3, 3 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 153, 12. *pp.* 388–394.]

Oct. 25. Barbados.

654. Governor Lowther to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Acknowledges* letter of 27th Sept. and *refers to his own of 20th May, etc.* Your Lordships will in some measure understand in what temper I found the people, and in what condition the civil and military affairs of this Government was in upon my arrival here, by perusing the Council's representation to me upon that head (Minutes of Council, 28th May). The Military Force of this country consists of 6 regiments of foot, two of horse, and a troop of Gards. Mr. Sharp soon after my departure from this Island cashired the Colonel of the Gards, and five of the other

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eight Colonels, with their Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains and the other inferiour officers: He also displac'd three of the four Judges of the Common Pleas, a Master in Chancery, the Treasurer, the Storekeeper of the Magazine, the Surveyor General, the Coroners, and most of the other inferiour Ministers: He also alter'd the Commission of Peace, dissolved the General Assembly, and suspended Mr. Frere (a gentleman of six thousand pounds a year sterling) from being of the Council. The great uneasiness and dissatisfaction that these alterations occasioned were extreamly heighten'd not only by the persons the several offices and places were supply'd with, and the unusual resort of many of the principal inhabitants of Martinique to this Island, but also from the extraordinary and unwarrantable civility that was shewn the French in permitting them to view the fortifications and to sound the roads and bays: The people were likewise justly offended with the insolent temper and ungrateful return the French made to the great kindness and respect many gentlemen shew'd them upon Mr. Sharpe's account: There's one instance so very remarkable that I can't omit acquainting your Lordshipes with it: Mr. Edward Hooper Lt. Colonel to Brigadier Hallet invited the French gentlemen to his house, and gave them a most magnificent entertainment; They praised his house, and gardens, and run great encomiums on the situation of the place, but before the entertainment was quite over, one of them told Mr. Hooper, that he did not doubt, but he should be master of that estate in a twelvemonth's time, and that then he would return his civilities, by making him and his friends as welcome there, as he had done him and his companions. I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordshipes that notwithstanding it is declar'd in the Preamble to the Treaty of Commerce That since their Majesties had applyed their minds (by the disposal of the Almighty) to the study of Peace, they had been both moved with an earnest desire to increase the advantage of their subjectes which are to arrise therefrom by reciprocal liberty of navigation and commerce which ought to be as well the principal fruit as establishment of Peace, yet I find nothing in the said Articles relating to the West-India Trade, nor have I any Instructions upon that head: indeed the King's subjectes in this part of the world are almost in as bad a condition in relation to foreign trade as they were during the war; several attempts have been made to open a trade with the Spainards, but to no purpose, nor do I think it possible to be effected so long as the French have such an absolute influence and ascendency over the Spanish Counsels and Government. About two months ago one Mr. Lowden an inhabitant of this place went to Trinidad with a cargo of such English manufactures as was proper for those people; the Spainards resorted in great numbers on board his sloop, and agreed with him for his whole cargo, as likewise to pay him for it as they took it away, but before he had deliver'd a third part thereof, two French sloops that rode at anchor some small distance from him interrupted the trade, and would not permit the Spainards to have any further dealings with him, and he

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was forc'd to leave the place, for fear of being seiz'd by the said sloopes, in fine, the French behave themselves like Lords paramount over this part of the world and treat the Spainards just as they think fit : They have diverted the old channel of trade, and have carry'd it from the North to the South Sea : heretofore Cartagena, Portobel and Santa Fe used to be the chief marts where most of the European commodities were vended, and the Spainards on the Southern part of the Continent resorted with their silver to those places to buy what they wanted, but the French now supply them by Panama and the other partes in the South Sea. I herewith send a copy of my letter to M. Du Quesne *etc.* He hath promised me that the Intendant will do the parties justice in whose behalfe it's writ, *etc.* I desire your Lordshipes to signify to me on the subject matter of his letter, for I have no Instructions relating to it tho' Monsieur Du Quesne possitively affirmes that I have : if H.M. shall think fit to forbid his subjectes to trade at Martinique, I submit it to your Lordshipes whether it will not be necessary to have a law made to restrain them, for in time of peace, I know no law against it, nor is there any law that makes them lyable to any forfeitures or penalties if they import no prohibited commodities hither. I humbly conceive it would be of great advantage to this place, and to all H.M. sugar Colonies, if there was a law made in England to restrain His subjects in North America from exporting horses into any country that's not under H.M. Dominion, for the French at Martinique and Guardalupa, and the Dutch at Sorronam begin to rival us in the sugar trade, and this is owing in some measure to the great supplies of horses they frequently receive from New England, and other partes of that Continent, for as we grind the sugar-canes with wind-mills, so they are necessitated to do it by an engine that's drawn by horses and cattle. As it is of the last importance to this place, and to all H.M. Sugar Islands, to have the African Trade speedily put upon a right establishment, and as it is an affair of greater consequence to England than everybody imagines, so I hope this Ministry and Parliament won't postpone it, or think it a work unworthy of their consideration. I have prevail'd with the General Assembly to raise mony for the payment of the publick debts, and to put the carriages belonging to the great artillery, and the fortifications into repair, as also to make a proper provision for the gunners and matrosses, and I hope the several laws relating thereto will meet with your Lordshipes' approbation. There was a law made about six years ago impowering a Committee consisting of four members of the General Assembly and three of the Council to receive, audit, and settle all publick accounts from time to time, and to finally determine and adjust the same, by which law, the Governours of this place are excluded from intermeddling therein. I have given strict directions for taking exact listes of the number of the white inhabitants within this Island, and so soon as I receive the same shall transmit them to your Lordshipes. I have too much reason to believe that too many of the Planters are faulty in not keeping their proportionable number of servants according to the

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acres of land they possess, but we have this matter under deliberation, and I hope to bring it to such an issue as will be to your Lordshipes' satisfaction. The several species of stores belonging to the Government (all but powder) have been purchased by the country, and that is annually supply'd by a duty that [that] was laid some years ago on shipes that trade hither: the consumption of powder proceeds from returning the salutes of shipes that arrive here, and the discharge of the great ordnance on Festivals and other solemn occasions. I presume your Lordshipes may understand from others besides me that the spirit of contention and faction that raged here for many years is intirely asswag'd, but it's fit I should informe your Lordshipes that this happiness is greatly owing to H.M. dismissing Mr. Sharp and others from the Council Board here and by the absence of one Mr. William Walker who hath been not only a common nuisance to this country, but hath done it more prejudice than all he hath in the world will atone for, tho he's esteemed to be worth no less than £25,000 sterling, which is all acquired in less than 10 years, and chiefly by intrigueing, mischief-making, and other indirect and wicked wayes. *Returns thanks for their promises of support, etc.* P.S. The fortifycations are so exceedingly out of repair that they will require much mony, labour and care to put them into order: all affairs of this nature were heretofore carry'd on and managed by the Commissioners of the Fortifycations in the several districtes and divisions, which consisted of all the Field Officers, the Members of Council and General Assembly that lived in each district or division, which are five (viz.) Ostins, Bridge, Hole, Read's Bay, and Spikecess, and the Colonels in each of these Divisions received and disburst the mony that was raised from time to time to repair the fortifycations in each of the said respective districtes or divisions but instead of applying it to that use the greatest part of it was either sunk, or so imprudently laid out that the Publick received little or no advantage by it: I therefore thought it absolutely necessary to alter this method of proceeding, and upon mature deliberation thought it most advisable to intrust the chief management of this affair to six gentlemen under such limitations, directions and restrictions as are mention'd in the Act impowering me to appoint them: Their principal business is first to consult with the Commissioners of the Fortifycations in each division, what timber, utensiles, and other materials will be wanting to repair the fortifycations in their division, and then to make as reasonable and as good contractes as they can with the merchantes *etc.* and artificers and labourers necessary *etc.* The Commissioners in each Division are to inspect and supervise the work, and when the contractors have compleated their respective contractes to certify the same to me to the end the contractors may obtain an order from the Council and me on the Treasurer, *etc.*, and care is taken in the Levy Bill to oblige the Treasurer to punctually pay the said orders. *Signed*, Rob. Lowther. *Endorsed*, Recd. 23rd Feb., $17\frac{15}{16}$, Read 25th Jan., $17\frac{16}{17}$. *Holograph.* 8 *pp. Enclosed,*

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654. i. List of papers enclosed in preceding. 1 *p.*

654. ii. Governor Lowther to M. Du Quesne, Lt. General of the French American Islands and Terra firma at Martinique. Barbados, Aug. 22, 1715. I send this letter by Capt. Charles Constable, Commander of H.M.S. *Roebuck, etc.*, to acquaint you that Benjamin Curtis Esq., and Company subjects to the King of Great Brittain had a sloop called the *Martha* taken the fifth instant by a French sloop near Sta. Lucia in sight of Martinique, which together with the cargo amounts to the vallue of £2,000 pounds sterling, and that Daniel Updike master, and Bernard St. John supercargoe and the crew were put naked on Sta. Lucia without any sustenance but had the good fortune some small time after to be transported to Martinique, *etc.* St. John hath deposed the persons on board the sloop which took him were all French and told him they were not pirates but came to declare the warr first. He hath also deposed that upon his arrival at Martinique he made his misfortune known to the Governmt. and desired a Commission to go in quest of the said sloop, he having then an English sloop at his command, but this just and reasonable request was denyed him. That some small time after this a French sloop arrived at Martinique with some negroes *etc.* which he knew to be part of his cargo, which he claimed, and applyed to M. Vaucresson for justice, who refus'd to take any notice of the said claims. But told him he would confiscate the sd. goods and negroes to the King and that the only service he could do him was that he might have the liberty to buy any of the said goods at publick sale, *etc.* I pray your Excellency not to insist upon little punctilios and niceties of law but cause such part of the negroes *etc.* to be deliver'd to Capt. Constable, as you shall conceive upon the hearing of the cause were taken out of the *Martha, etc. Signed*, Rob. Lowther. Recd. 23rd Feb., 1715 (16), Read 25th Jan., $17\frac{16}{17}$. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

654. iii. M. Du Quesne, Governor of Martinique, to Governor Lowther. Fort Royal, Martinique. I have received repeated and strict orders from the King not to allow any foreign trade. I know that you have the like from the English Court. Yet our coasts and roads are filled every day with your ships coming to trade, which obliges me to beg you to give your attention to it, and absolutely to forbid coming hither all those who are under your Government, *etc.* If however any vessel in its course should have urgent need of help, I will cause it to be given unhesitatingly, with proper precautions ; but I am forbidden to allow any such in our roadsteads for more than 24 hours, *etc. Signed, D[u-quesnes ?]. Same endorsement. Copy. French. Torn.* 1 *p.*

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654. iv. Copy of Commission appointing six commissioners to make contracts for the repair of the fortifications of Barbados. Pilgrim, 24th Oct., 1715. *Signed*, Rob. Lowther. *Same endorsement.* 2½ *large pp.*

654. v. Account of the stores of war in the magazines of Barbados, 4th Nov., 1714—19th July, 1715. *Signed*, Wm. Downes. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

654. vi. List of negro slaves imported into Barbados 24th April, 1714–1715. *Total*, 5,259. *Signed*, Hen. Lascelles. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 15. *Nos.* 1, 1 i.-vi. ; *and* (*without enclosures*) 29, 13. *pp.* 353–370.]

Oct. 25. Whitehall. **655**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Attorney General. *Summarizes* petition of M. Durepaire (*v.* 8th Oct.). The petitioner's wife was the widow of M. Maigne, the French King's Lieut. of St. Christophers. Mrs. Maigne retired with the French in 1690, and when they were restored, returned with them and enjoyed her estate, retiring with them again in 1702 and living at St. Thomas'. She was not at that time reputed a Protestant, tho' Durepaire affirms she is one now. This case seems very different from that of the French Refugees who were obliged to abandon their estates in St. Christophers upon account of the persecution of the Protestants, and retir'd to the English *etc.* The Council of Trade and Plantations desire your opinion, whether, considering the Act of 12th and 13th William III. *for the further limitation of the Crown etc.*, and the Act pass'd the last Session of Parliament to explain the forementioned Act, H.M. may grant the lands petition'd for to Mr. Durepaire, supposing neither he nor his wife have been naturaliz'd before H.M. accession to the Throne? P.S. And whether the claim of right of Mrs. Maine by descent from her ancestors was not destroy'd by the 12th Article of the late Treaty of Peace, whereby the French part of St. Christophers is absolutely ceded to the Crown of Great Britain, both on the part of the Crown of France and of its subjects ? [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 354–356.]

Oct. 25. Custom ho., London. **656**. Mr. Carkesse to Mr. Popple. The Commrs. of the Customs being informed that by an Act passed in the Assembly of Conneticutt, eight ports are established ; and that by another Act pass'd there the Navall Officers appointed by the Governours are impower'd to enter and clear all vessells both inwards and outwards, and to give certificates for clearing bonds as well as for performing all parts of the duty of the Officers of the Customs. They desire copies thereof, *etc.* *Signed*, Cha. Carkesse. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th, Read 28th Oct., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *No.* 9 ; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 473, 474.]

Oct. 28. Whitehall. **657**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Carkesse. *Reply to preceding.* I do not find any of the laws of Connecticut of the purport mentioned, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 1292. *pp.* 474, 475.]

Nov. 1. Annapolis Royall. **658**. Lt. Governor Caulfield to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers to* letter of 3rd May. *Acknowledges* letter of 22nd July "with which came a shipp laden with nine months

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provisions at short alowance for this H.M. Garrison, and am thereby assured of your Lordshipps' care and protection of us. I have here according to your Lordshipps' directions set down the best account I am capable of in releation to this Colony" *etc.* And whereas there are three several places which are principally inhabited by the French, vizt. Annapolis Royall, Menes, and Shekenectoe, *Annapolis* being att present the metropolis of this Collony. Tis of a rich sound soil, and by the best computation that can be made produces 10,000 bushells of grain each season, being cheifly wheat, with some rye, oates and barley, oxen and cows about 2,000, sheep 2,000, hogs about 1,000. Masting is to be had with difficulty—pitch hath frequently been made and good: furrs 40,000 weight hath been transported out of this port, for most seasons since the reduction of this pleace—mines none; the Fishery on the coast is by much the most valuable in North Ammerica and depends mostly on the Eastern coast, of this Province. New England takes of this coast in one season above 100,000 kintills of fish, besides the quantitys the inhabitants of this contry take and dispose of to our merchants here. Great quantitys of timber for building of vessells and reputed to be good. The Bason being the harbour of this port with a river that yelds vast conveniences to this Garrison and the Contry in general produces great quantitys of several sorts of fish such as salmon, bass, large shad, herring, tom codds, with abundance of flatt fish. Tis accounted to be as good a harbour as Ammerica affords, where thousands of vessells may anchor in safety in all seasons. There are about 300 able men in this part of the Collony, whereof 90 have familys. *Menes* is cituate N.E. from this pleace 30 leagues distant, and is by much the best improvement in this Collony. Tis a plain contry and good soil, itt produces above 20,000 bushells of corn mostly wheat, with pease, rye, and barley, which is the most principall branch of trade wee have at this time. Oxen and cows about 3,000, sheep about 4,000, hogs 2,000. Masting, none. Pitch is made here and sould at cheaper rates then what wee have from New England. Considerable quantitys of furrs are brought there by Indians and disposed of by the French to our traders. There are copper mines there of which the inhabitants make spoons, candelsticks, buckells, and other necessarys. They have between 30 and 40 sale of vessells which are employed in fishing, built by themselves. Theire harbours are butt indifferent. There are about five hundred men two of which have familys. *Shekenectoe* is cituate north about 30 leagues distant from us, a low contry and is mostly applyed for the raising of stocks of black and white cattell, from which pleace in our necessity wee were supplyed with about seaventy barrels of extroardinary good beiff. Tis the greatest resort of Pennobscot and St. John Indians, who dispose of to the French great quantitys of furrs and feathers for provissions. Oxen and cows, about 1,000; sheep, 1,000; hogs, 800. Corn, about 6,000 bushells, mostly wheat. 50 settelled inhabitants. There are very good coal mines and great quantitys of them, which have formerly been made use of in this Garrison.

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Masting, may likewise be had here, butt Pismecody, Mages, and St. Johns, are the principall places where great quantitys of masts of all sizes may be had and as good as are in Ammerica, with conveniences of rivers from the several places for the embarkation of them and are cituate N.W. from us about 14 leagues. The several harbours to the Eastward from this place to ye gutt of Canco beginning at Pugmacoe, Cape Sables, Port Rossway, La Hanc, Martigesh, Shebuctoe, Bay of Vert, Reshebuctoe *etc.* to the Gutt of Canco, I am credittablie informed produce good masting with watter carridge convenient for the same. There are butt few inhabitants in any of them, and are accounted good harbours, where the fishermen of New England, and those of these parts resort to on all occations, and are places very capable of improvement, especialy La Hanc, Port Rossway, and Shebuctoe, being most convenient for trade and fortification, and worthy of yr. Lordshipps' consideration and as Canco is the extream bounds of this coast and looked upon to be well cituated for trade ; is reputed the best of fisherys, will mostly suffer in case of a warr for wee shall not be capable of protecting our vessells ; St. Petters the pleace which is designed by the French to be fortified not being above seaven leagues distant from the said Canco, the consequences of which I hope will be duely considered. I am now to lay before your Lordshipps my oppinion in releation to ye French inhabitants of this Colony, in which if they continue will be of great consequence for the better improvement thereof. For as you will observe theire numbers are considerable, and in case they quit us wee still strenghten our enemys, when occation serves by soe much ; and tho we may not recieve much benefitt from them, yett theire children in process of time will be brought to our constitution ; and whereas there are several well meaning people among them wee may allways gaurd oursellves from any injury they can be able if willing to doe us. I have allways observed since my comeing here theire forwardness to serve us when occation offered ; and if some English inhabitants were sent over, especialy industrious labourers, pitch and tar makers, carpenters, and smiths itt would be of great advantage to this Collony. Butt in case the French quit us wee shall never be able to mentaine or protect our English familys, from ye insults of the Indians, the worst of enemys, which the French by theire staying will in a great measure prevent for theire owne sakes. Yr. Lordshipps will see by the stocks of cattell they have at this time that in two or three years with due encoragement wee may be furnished with all sorts of conveyniances within our sellves. The Indians of St. Johns, Pennobscot and Cape Sables trade cheifly on ye several coasts with furrs and feathers who never come here butt necessity obliges them, and the reasons they assigne are, that there is noe King's Magazines here for them, as was in the time of the French or as there is now at Cape Bretton, which if there was they would bring in all theire peltry to us ; and I belive would prove a great advantage, both in respect of trade and as well the cheif means to bring them over to our intrest by kindly using of them, on which foundation theire friendshipp is

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wholy founded, and great advantages would accrue thereby to the Crown in perticular and contry in general. *Refers to enclosures.* In refference to Cape Bretton itts soil is noe way valuable being intierly a rock covered over with moss. There's littell or noe timber there fitt for any manner of use, spruce and low pine, being what itt mostly yelds. There's noe improvement made on the lands neither is itt practicable, as I am informed by the several inhabitants that went out of this Government in the time of Genll. Nicholson's administration to vew itt, report the same. Theire fishing last year turned to very good account, butt this season hath failed them, and as there was 70 or 80 saile of shipping came with expectation of being laden tis said there was not above 8 or 10 of them soe fraighted. Tis allsoe affirmed that there's noe advance made in raiseing a fortification, for from the time they have been in posesstion thereof not one cannon is as yett mounted. One Costable is Governor and has with him about 300 regular forces. 'Tis belived there is in and about the Island 100 inhabitants. There are two points of land N.W. of ye Cape called St. Anns, and Petters, which are designed to be strongly fortified and its cituation is of the greatest advantage immaginable to them, and of the last consequence to us, for in case a warr breaks out wee shall never be able to maintaine or protect our merchant vessells that trade that way, St. Anns, and Petters being the keys to our Eastern coast ; and in my humble oppinion Placentia will never be capeable of doeing us the service, that Cape Bretton will a prejudice, if not timely prevented. Inclosed yr. Lordshipps have the best drafts I could obtaine of the Island of Cape Bretton and Bay of Fundy. Upon the arrival of Genl. Nicholson, our late Govr. in these parts, I recd. several letters from him dated at Boston containing his desier of my oppinion releating to the garrison and contry which I punctualy answered. By the appointment of Genll. Nicholson and Mr. Birchfeild, Surveyor General, Hibbert Newton was made Collector of this port, he having recd. a letter from Genll. Nicholson dated att Boston Apl. ye 6th, 1714, which he communicated to me and by the directions therein given to ye said Newton noe vessell was suffered to goe into any part of this Province butt where there was a Custom house Officer appointed for that effect, by which means the whole trade of ye Collony was stopped near four months, for he was butt to sensable there never was any other officer butt ye said Newton appointed to that purpose. On that head I wrote him several times and acquainted him of the hardshipps the inhabitants of this place suffered who had corn at Mines and other plantations, and had not liberty to goe for the same to maintaine their familys ; in answer to which he writt me if I had provissions sufficient in the Garrison (though he never tould me what quantity he proposed) the inhabitants or others might dispose of the remainder as they thought fitt. It was publickly talkt of heare that his reasons for this was one Alden and other traders, woud not conform to his oppinion releating to Coll. Vetch. Att his arrival here the following August he assured the Garrison of his favor and intrest, tho att the same time stopt our pay at home ;

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injured our creditt at Boston; obliged some of the French inhabitants to quit the contry; shut the gates of ye Garrison against those that remained, and publickly decleared them traitors; and yett at the same time was convinc'd wee could not possiblie subsist the following winter otherwise then by theire means, and when he went from Boston left us intierly unprovided *etc.* Were I to releat the means and methods that he proceeded with when here itt would be to troublesome, there having never been one thing proposed by him, by which either garrison or contry could profitt, butt a continued siene of unpresidented mallice to ruin Mr. Vetch or any other person who interposed on that head. *Refers to complaints of the inhabitants against Capt. Armstrong, to be transmitted in his next, etc. Signed*, Tho. Caulfeild. *Endorsed*, Recd. 9th, Read 17th Jan., 17$\frac{15}{16}$. 10 *pp. Enclosed*,

658. i. Jean Loyard, S.J., to Lt. Governor Caulfeild. St. Johns, 3rd Oct. (N.S.), 1715. The Indians of my Mission send you this message:—"Wee promised to inform you of what news wee should receive from Europe *etc.* I can acquaint you with none farther then that the Kings live togeather in perfect pace. If you know any farther, inform me. *Renews request* for provisions, for the winter, because the hunting season was not good, and that two merchants should be sent to stay with them for the winter, to be paid as they have occation to receive them *etc. Continues:* You tould me you would write to our priest and that he would inform me on your behalf. That letter was either lost or carried back again, *etc.*" I beg you will employ your authority that noe strong liquors be disposed of to these Indians." *Signed*, Jean Loyard. Translated by Tho. Caulfeild. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

658. ii. Lt. Governor Caulfeild to John Loyard. Annapolis Royall, 11th Oct., 1715. I desier you to inform the savages of yr. Mission that I shall be ready to doe them any service in my power *etc.* Mr. Adams a merchant here has promised me he will send them a vessel laden with all sorts of necessarys for theire winter. In respect of news from Europe, I can't inform them of any but expect to hear dayly, and assure them I shall not conceal any thing from them, that releats to theire affairs. *Signed*, Tho. Caulfeild. *Translation. Endorsed as letter.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 2. *Nos.* 8, 8 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 218, 1. *pp.* 271–284; *and* (*abstract of covering letter*) 217, 30. *pp.* 2, 3.]

Nov. 2. Annapolis Royall.

659. Lt. Governor Caulfeild to Col. Vetch. *Acknowledges letter.* I am but too senceable of Col. Nicholson's unprecedented mallice, and had his designes taken their desired effect, I am perswaded there had not been att this time an inhabitant of any kind in the countrey, nor indeed a garrison, *etc. as preceding. Signed*, Tho. Caulfeild. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Col. Vetch), Read 16th Feb., 17$\frac{15}{16}$. *Holograph.* 2$\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 2. *No.* 10.]

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Nov. 2. St. James's. **660**. H.M. Warrant for restoring Elizabeth Renoult to her plantation in St. Kitts. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 316, 317.]

Nov. 8. St. James's. **661**. Order of King in Council. The charges brought against General Hamilton by Gilbert Pepper, his wife, George French and Michael Ayon are dismissed as frivolous and malicious. He is forthwith to repair to his Government *etc.* *Cf.* A.P.C. II. *No.* 1239. *Signed*, William Blathwayt. *Endorsed*, Recd. 21st Nov., Read 14th Dec., 1715. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 80 ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 375–377 ; *and* (*signed*, Robert Hales. *Endorsed*, Primer'd 18th Oct., 1717) 152, 12. *No.* 48 ; *and* 153, 13. *pp.* 140–142.]

Nov. 9. Whitehall. **662**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Encloses following for their opinion what may be fitly done therein. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 10th Nov., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

662. i. Extract of letter from Governor Hunter to Mr. Secretary Stanhope, New York, Sept. 29, 1715. The allowance for that service by the Establishment is so scanty that I must most humbly intreat you'l be pleased to represent to H.M. the necessity of making speedily the present to the Indians which has ever been done upon every Prince's Accession to the Throne. The Agent for the Province shall present you a Memorial for that purpose. I have formerly and must now again represent the necessity of augmenting the number of forces here. The security of this Province and indeed that of all the rest on the Continent, as well as the extending and securing our Frontiers require it. If we had but two more Companys of the same Establishment with the rest, a convenient post might be taken up Hudson's River upon the entry to the Lakes, which would awe our enemies, encourage our friends, and increase our settlemts., a Fort might be built there for £500 which in a little time would be many thousands in value for H.M. service. *Copy.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 8, 8 i. ; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 345–347.]

Nov. 9. Perth Amboy. **663**. Governor Hunter to Wm. Popple. Haveing wrote a very long letter to their Lorps. whilst at New York, I am asham'd to give them fresh trouble here, but must intreat you in my name to be a suiter to their Lorps. for their protection against a persecution that I am not able to bear. Since I arriv'd here the Revd. Mr. Vesey came hither with a letter from my Lord of London acquainting me that his Lorp. had constituted him his Commissary in these parts and had directed him as such to inquire into the truth of what I have wrote heretofore in relation to Mr. Talbot and his Congregation. It is notorious to ev'rybody on this side that in the late reign there was a plot laid and measures concerted between Mr. Talbot, Mr. Vesey and Mr.

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Nicolson for my utter ruine. I have seen a letter under Mr. Talbot's own hand that he was to have gone to London but that Mr. Vesey when at Boston had agreed wth. Mr. Nicolson that he should be the man. Talbot is too plaine a man to hide his dissaffection or ev'n the open profession of it. Mr. Vezey has never had or deserv'd any other character then that of a sower Jacobite, and as I have formerly wrote stands on record in the Council books of New York, for base and indecent language of his Sovereign King William whilst upon the throne, an extract of wch. Mr. Secy. Clarke will send you wth. this. Now if I must at this time o'th day when I had lay'd my account wth. being made easy after all my sufferings have my conduct canvas'd and my veracity submitted to ye scrutiny of my profest enemys as well as of H.M. Govt. I think I have the hardest fate of any man in H.M. Dominions. Mr. Vesey enter'd New York in triumph like his friend Sacheverel, and immediatly on his arriveal assur'd everybody that I had neither intrest nor friends at home. It may be so, but I have that within me wch. will ever befriend me in spite of all such pitiful and base efforts to my prejudice. I know the Bishop's spleen and the cause of it but was in hopes it was long ago forgott. If you judge it proper to show this to their Lorps. or any of them I give you leave. If you think they cannot help me let it alone. I have demean'd myself so that I should not be afraid of submitting all my conduct to a Jury of Clergymen so they be honest men. I have ever found you a worthy friend and whatever befalls me I can never without black ingratitude be other then Dr. Sr. Your most obliged and most humble servant. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Feb., Read 20th March, $17\frac{15}{16}$. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 10; *and* 5, 995. *pp.* 315–318.]

[Nov. 10.] **664**. John Champante, Agent of New York, to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Petitions for a present from H.M. to the Five Nations of Indians, and for a reinforcement of two Companies of regular troops, *etc. as Nov.* 9, *supra.* "The Governor is now endeavouring to engage the Five Nations in a war with the Indians on the back of the Carolinas, *etc.* The Assembly have given some funds to be applyed in presents, *etc.*, but too small in comparison with what the French distribute yearly amongst them, by which arts they have rendred their interest throughout the Continent very formidable," *etc. Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. *pp.* 456, 457. *Signed*, J. Champante. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 10th Nov., 1715. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 9; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 347–351.]

Nov. 10. Whitehall. **665**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. As soon as your Lordship's of Aug. 30th came to my hands, I did not fail to lay it before the King, who is very well satisfied with the full and particular account your Lordship transmits of that barbarous robbery committed by some of his subjects on the Marquis de Navarres, and as H.M. is very sensible such a base and dishonourable action may very much reflect on the credit of

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the Nation and affect the trade and commerce of those parts, I have by his order assured the Marquis de Monteleon that the Governors of all H.M. Provinces are directed to seize Lewis and all or any of his crew, that they may be brought to condign and exemplary punishment and for making full restitution to the Marquis of such of his goods as can be found anywhere, or reparation to him out of the effects of the criminals, when any such can be seized. I have also writ to the Proprietors of Carolina to call without delay the Governor Mr. Craven to an account, who seemes to have acted a very unworthy part, and very inconsistent with his duty. I hope the sevll. Governors will exert themselves as they ought in the execution of H.M. orders, that so he may have it in his power to vindicate the honour of the Nation, and to engage the Court of Spain to do his subjects justice on the like occasions. I doubt not but your Lordship will think fit to transmit to the other Governors what further information you shall receive in this matter, which may be of use to them in the execution of their orders. *Signed*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 314.]

Nov. 10. Whitehall. **666**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Complaint having been made to H.M. of a barbarous robbery committed by one John Lewis, master of the brigantine the *Lark*, on the Marquis of Navarres, late Governor of the Province of Papian in the Spanish West Indies, and that he being seized afterwards, upon information in South Carolina, the Governor Mr. Craven, instead of doing that justice which was incumbent on him in his station, had not only connived at the escape of the said Lewis and his crew, but had himself taken into his possession the effects of the said Marquis to a very considerable value, which he still detains, I am commanded to put into your hands the informations that have been transmitted of this matter, and to signifie to you his pleasure that you give without loss of time the necessary directions for calling the Governor to an account, and for restoring to the said Marquis of Navarres or any having his order what of his goods shall be found in his possession or of any other of that Province, and for which you will cause all possible diligent search to be made. As this is in itself an act of the highest justice and of the greatest consequence to H.M. service to the preservation of the honour of the Nation and to the visible interest of all his subjects who trade in those parts, and I may say, to the vindication of your own honour and reputation that the barbarous injustice of one under you may not reflect on yourselves, H.M. doubts not of your utmost application in executing what is recommended to you. *Signed*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 315.]

Nov. 10. Whitehall. **667**. Circular letter from Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Governors of Plantations. A complaint having been laid before the King of a barbarous robbery committed by one John Lewis on the Marquis of Navarres, I am commanded to transmit to you such informations of this fact as have come to hand, *etc.*

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You are to give strict orders for apprehending the said John Lewis or any of his crew who shall come into your parts, and to secure all their effects, excepting such goods as shall appear to you to have belonged to the said Marquis which you are directed to cause to be immediately restored to him, or any having his order to receive them, and you are to take the first opportunity of transporting hither both the persons and effects you shall secure, with such particular informations as you shall receive that may be of use in carrying on the trial against them, in order to bring them to the punishment they deserve, and as this is a service H.M. judges of very great consequence for vindicating the honour of the Nation, and for the benefit of the commerce of his subjects, he doubts not but you will apply yourself with all possible zeal to execute his orders. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 318.]

[Nov. 11.] **668**. Governor Parke's Commission to Capt. Walton to be Lt. Governor of the Virgin Islands, 11th Sept., 1707. *Signed*, Daniel Parke. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 11th Nov., 1715. *Copy.* 1½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 74 ; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 362, 363.]

[Nov. 11.] Kensington. **669**. H.M. Commission to John Walton to be Captain of Foot. 15th April, 1706. *Countersigned*, C. Hedges. *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 73.]

Nov. 11. Whitehall. **670**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Strahan. Desires an account of the establishment of the four Independent Companies at New York, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *p.* 372.]

Nov. 11. Whitehall. **671**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. Request copies of any letters from Lt. Governor Moody or other persons relating to Newfoundland received this year, " in order to inable us to lay a true state of those things before H.M." [*C.O.* 195, 6. *p.* 149.]

Nov. 11. Whitehall. **672**. *Same* to William Pulteney, Secretary at War. Similar letter to preceding. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *p.* 149.]

Nov. 12. N. York. **673**. Governor Hunter to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I am honoured with yor. Lordpps'. of ye 22nd June, 1715, and have conceiv'd noe small satisfaction from ye hopes you have given me of a regular corespondence. I have not as yet receiv'd my Instructions but shall in the meane time give as punctual obedience to your Lordpps. severall commands, and as particular answers to your severall questions as the short warneing and my present scittuation will permitt. *Repeats former representations as to the quantity of Naval Stores obtainable from this Province. From experiment*, I may reasonably compute that above a third of the prepared trees will yeild well, after a few more experiments wee shall be able to judge which will yeild and which not, *etc. Refers to enclosures.* I cannot accuse our Indian Nations in general with want of fidelity to ye Crown. *Refers to enclosures.* All

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which give me strong hopes that I shall be able to putt an end to that Carolina Warr without much expence to ye Crown. Your Lordpps. know the only way we have to retaine ye Indians in our intrest is by good usage and presents. The country here for severall yeares of my administration gave nothing at all for that use, which laid us under a necessity of makeing use of some small part of her late Majesty's Expedition stores for that purpose, and the allowance since made is soe scanty that wee long extreamly for ye ordinary present made on each accession to ye Crown, *etc.* I cannot say that any besides ye loose Indians who were not worth keeping, have since my time deserted to ye French. Your Lordpps. have received long ere this the Act for settleing our Revenue for five yeares as also the Naturalization Act upon which it entirely depended. I wish I cold give your Lordpps. hopes of another settlement at the expiration of this, but I doubt nothing but such another popular Act will procure it. The Councill as it at present stands is compos'd of ye following persons vizt., Peter Schuyler, Abraham De Peyster, Robert Walker, Gerrardus Beekman, Rip van Dam, Caleb Heathcote, Killian van Renslaer, John Barberie, Adolp Phillipse and Thomas Byerley. *Recommends* George Clarke, and David Jamison *to fill vacancies, ut supra*, and for a supernumerary (*v.* Sept. 29) Augustine Graham, Stephen De Lancey, Robert Lurting, Robert Watts and John Johnston Esqrs., all men of creditt, good sences, and known affection to ye Government. The superstition of this people is soe unsermountable that I beleive I shall never be able to obtain a compleat list of the numbers of inhabitants of this Province. I know not but by the method I am now resolved to pursue I may obtaine it by detaile, that is to say, after haveing received a list of ye names and numbers of ye militia, to try to obtaine a list of ye Freemen, who are not in ye Militia, and then that of the women and children, and last that of ye servants and slaves. Upon ye whole I observe ye numbers are increas'd considerably and wou'd still more, were it not for the younger sorts removing into ye neighbouring Colonies for want of lands in this. The land upon Hudsons River being of itselfe either soe barren, or in ye possession of Patentees, who have hitherto seemed unwilling to dispose of small parcells, upon the vaine hopes of getting tenants. In ye meane time, the most vallueable and improveable lands of great extent have hitherto laine useless, being scittuated on our frontiers towards Canada. I humbly submitt it to yor. Lordpps., whether it may not be highly for ye interest of ye Crown and ye most feasible way to putt a stop to ye inhabitants leaveing this province that the number of forces here be augmented, in order to ye building and garrisoning of forts on our frontiers towards the Lakes which wou'd incourage and cover our planters keep our Indians in heart, and awe our enimies, whenever wee shall be soe unhappy againe to have any on this Continent, facilitate future enterprizes by land, and putt a stop to these our natural enemies extending their limitts. A further use I propose by this augmentation is this, That in case the Palatins, whom I have not found overtractable, should behave themselves

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so as to make it impracticable to carry on ye tarr work by their meanes, it may be done with a smaller charge by ye soldiers who will be more under discipline. In and about those lands on ye frontiers are the finest and largest trees for masts on the Continent of North America, particularly on one tract of land, formerly granted by patent here, the proprietors whereof have propos'd to me to furnish H.M. Navy with as many masts and yards etc., to be delivered by them here at this Port of New York of ye dimensions in ye paper (*enclosed*) as your Lordpps. shall judge necessary to be contracted for and will enter into such obligations for the performance as shall be requisite. The Proprietors are confident they shall be able to agree, on terms at least as reasonable as those of Mr. Taylor. If your Lordpps. as I doe not doubt shou'd think this province equally intituled to any favour being ye frontier province, and ye key of all the rest and under noe Charter or proprietary Government, and the terms they expect being at least as reasonable as Mr. Taylor's which your Lordpps. by that may be sure will be more reasonable to H.M., if your Lordpps. I say should think it for H.M. service to agree with these people, I humbly desire you will be pleased to send me a proposall for such a contract, and H.M. order impowering me to treat and conclude with them. I have not as yet receiv'd ye muster rolls of all ye Militia, from those I have formerly had, I compute the number to be about 5,000, and those very well armed. The inclosed Navall Officer's accounts will inform your Lordpps. of what you desire to know of that matter. Wee are furnish't with noe manufactures of any kind which wee used formerly to have from England from any other place, except it be from Jamaica and some other parts of ye West Indies, which send us now ye refuse of cargoes of English manufactures, which ye Assembly conceiveing to be against the interest of this Province have endeavour'd to prevent by a duty of 7½ per cent. The trade of this Province have consisted cheifly of provisions, wee may reckon it considerably decreased since ye late Peace, by reason that ye Spaniards doe not permitt our vessells to come on their coasts, as they did formerly, haveing lately as I am well inform'd sent severall ships, some of which are French with Spanish Commissions to guard their coasts from that traffique, which formerly wee had by private communication with them, and these provinces raiseing much more than serves for their own consumption, and that of ye West Indies, I can think of noe solid way of preventing totall decay of trade and consequently the ruine of the Provinces, but by setting on foot and carrying on vigorously the production of Naval Stores mentioned, and if hemp were not too bulky a commodity wee know experimentally that our swamps and low land will produce as good of that kind as any in ye world, but that reason unless we were encouraged to manufacture it here, the freight wou'd eat out ye proffitt. The only method in our power to prevent illegal trade, is by putting ye Laws of Trade in execution as oft as wee can discover ye delinquents. *Refers to seizure of the Eagle.* Shou'd that judgement soe reasonable and soe just be reversed, I see noe further use

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either for Laws of Trade or Officers of Customes in these parts. *Refers to enclosed list of ships.* Almost all of them have beene built here. The people of this Town and Albany, which make a great part of ye Province weare noe cloathing of their own manufacture, but if ye letters mentioned in your Lordps. meane ye planters and poorer sort of country people the computation is rather less than more, but the severall sorts are courser then what come from England. I know noe other way to prevent it, than by encourageing them to goe on some manufactures that may be usefull to England, and benificial to themselves, for few who are able to goe to ye expence of English manufacture doe weare home-spunn, and a law to oblige such as are not able to goe to that expence to doe it, under penalties wou'd be equivalent to a law to compell them to goe naked, for your Lordpps. well know, that goods at 100 pr. cent. advance are reckon'd cheape here, neither does it consist with my knowledge, that ever any homespunn was sold in ye shops. I am bound in ye strictest obligations expressible to your Lordps. for forwarding and recommending to H.M. the two Acts *for payment of ye publick debts* the blessings of some thousands here besides mine will follow you for it. Whilst your Lordps. have ye severall Acts past in these two Provinces under your consideration, I think myselfe oblig'd to inform you, that some inconveniencies have been discovered in some of them since they have beene enacted perticularly by an Act past in ye eleventh yeare of her Majestie's raigne *for preventing suppressing and punishing the conspiracey and insurrection of negroes and other slaves*, wherein among other things it is enacted that if any negroe etc. shall be made free by ye will or testament of any person decd. that then ye executor of such person shall enter into security *etc.* imediatly upon proveing the said will, which if refused to be given, the said manumission to be voyd. But there being noe penalty on ye executor refuseing to enter into such security nor any method to compell him he is left at his liberty to render every such manumission fruitless, which cutting off all hopes from those slaves who by a faithfull and dilligent discharge of their duty may at last look for ye reward of a manumission by their masters' will, will make 'em not only careless servts.' but excite 'em to insurrections more bloody than any they have attempted seeing that by that Act death is made more eligible then life, for ye longer they live, the longer they are slaves, which is already too well known from ye following instance. One Norton a butcher of this town, dyed lately, and by his will, manumitted one of his negroes who by his faithfull and dilligent service had helpt to gaine most part of his master's wealth, and gave him a legacey in money, and another negroe to help him to pursue the same trade as a reward for his good service. The executor after Norton's death proved ye will, but absolutely refused to enter into ye security directed by ye Act, by which meanes the negroe is deprived of his liberty and his legacey. The rage the people were in for that insurrection cold only justify the passing that Act in other instances equally cruell. There is also another Act pas't in this province and Jersey *for shortning*

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of law suites and regulateing ye practice of ye law, another in this province *for preventing the multiplicity of law suites*, which Acts the Judges and other officers of ye Supream Courts have represented to me as distructive of ye jurisdiction of those Courts, and being perpetual, if more inconveniencies shou'd bee found wee have noe remedy. The Assembly in the Jerseys also past another Act *confirming ye Ordinance for establishing fees*, which was drawn by a Committee of ye Councill and Assembly and trenches much upon ye fees and perquisites of ye Secretaries Office. It is apparent that it was ye dislike of ye person then in that Office against whom they had soe often represented, which made 'em goe these lengths. There was also an Act past whilst Coll. Ingoldsby acted as Lieut. Governour of ye Jerseys, fixing ye Session of Assembly to Burlington, whereas by ye tacit condition of the Surrender, it was to be alternately at Burlington and Amboy. It was approv'd by her late Majesty, but is attended with many inconveniencies, particularly ye remoteness of ye place, subjects the Governor here to much trouble and charge, and when occasion shall soe require debars ye Governour from holding the Assemblys of both provinces at ye same time, and that ye Town of Philladelphia reaps ye cheife benefitt from the expence of ye concourse on such occasions. That town being for ye most part supply'd by ye Philladelphia marketts. Quere, Whether an Instruction from H.M. may not be sufficient to suspend ye execution of that Act, and to restore that matter to its former state at ye surrender. There is one hardship which I have observed ever since I came into this country, which falls cheifly upon ye poorer sorts that is, that there being noe currencey but of silver, and bills of creditt, the smallest of which is of two shillings, they have not ye same reliefe from ye ordinary marketts as in other places, for this, there is an easey remedy, if H.M. wou'd be pleas'd to grant it, there being a copper mine here brought to perfection as you may find by ye Custome house books at Bristoll, where there was imported from this place about a tonn in ye month of July or August last, of which copper farthings may be coyned to answer these ordinary uses, if H.M. will be pleas'd to grant a patent for that purpose, as I have more particularly inform'd and pray'd the assistance of ye Secretary of State. *Refers to enclosed account of stores of war, and sales thereof.* [These are] still unpaid, the nature of these sales being such that the buyers have long creditt given 'em, however if your Lodpps. think fitt that it be charg'd to H.M. creditt in my Palatine account, I am content to runne ye risque of receiveing it. The article added to ye vendue master's accounts is for some of ye Expedition powder sold by vertue of ye letter *from Col. Nicholson*, which I am likewise content be placed to H.M. said creditt. I wish a market cold have beene found for more of ye powder remaineing, for with all ye care possible and expence of frequent cooperage and triming wee run a risque of looseing one halfe before ye other can possibly be expended, the powder and barrils being soe very old and the magazine soe insufficient. *Gives details of his Palatine account, debiting himself with above proceeds.* I have still by me that cloathing

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sent hither by Coll. Nicholson to be disposed of as H.M. shall think fitt to direct. It can never be for his service to give it to his forces here, for should they receive it without mutiny, which I much doubt, the hard winter would put an end to their misery, the coats being very poore rags unlined. They have in ye meanetime received two compleat cloathings from me since the receipt of that which were contracted for provided and delivered out according to ye standing directions of ye Crown for that purpose; the other being forced upon me contrary to those directions, I hope it will not be thought just to charge them to our off reckonings, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Feb. Read 9th March, 17$\frac{15}{16}$. 16 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

673. i. Numbers of the Palatines settled up Hudson's River. *Total*, 384 fit for labour. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

673. ii. Account of Palatine Stores in New York, and left at the tar-works, and of the sale of Palatine Stores (*Total*, £1,494 16s. 9½d.). N. York, Nov. 2, 1715. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Same endorsement.* 3½ *pp.*

673. iii. Duplicate of *No.* 629 vi.

673. iv. (*a*) Messengers of the Five Nations to the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs. Albany, 3rd Oct., 1715. We have sent messengers to the Carolina Indians to bring them to terms of peace, *etc.*

(*b*) Commissioners of the Indian Affairs to the Messengers of the Five Nations. Albany, 6th Oct., 1715. The Governor has sent arms and ammunition which shall be delivered to the Five Nations when their army is going out against the Carolina Indians, *etc.* *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. 463. *Same endorsement.* 1½ *pp.*

673. v. Col. Vrom to Governor Hunter. Rareington, 17th Oct., 1715. In reply to your message of 26th Sept., the Sachems of the Susquehanna Indians will wait on your Excellency next spring. They daily goe out to engage with the Carolina Indians, *etc.* *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. 464. *Signed*, Cors. Vrom. *Same endorsement.* ¾ *p.*

673. vi. Rip Van Dam, George Clarke and P. Fauconnier to Governor Hunter. A proposal for supplying H.M. Navy with Naval Stores from their patented lands between Albany and the Lakes, New York, 27th Oct., 1715. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

673. vii. Number of vessels belonging to the Port of New York, as entered at the Custom house, 29th Sept., 1714–1715. Ships, 9; brigantines, 4; sloops, 54. Men navigating them, 475. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

673. viii. Account of stores of war, New York. 27th Oct., 1715. *Same endorsement.* 1½ *pp.*

673. ix. Account of stores of war returned from the Canada Expedition, and sold by H.M. order. *Total value*, £1,087 11s. 11d. N. York, Nov. 2, 1715. *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Same endorsement.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051.

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Nos. 19, 19 i.-ix.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 403–422.]

Nov. 14. Amboy. **674**. Governor Hunter to Wm. Popple. I hope this may overtake the ship at York that was to carry my last. I have since I have been here recd. a letter from Mr. Sacket the director of the tar work informing me that he has cut down and split several of the prepar'd trees and finds that they will not answer his hopes. Whither this be from their long standing after their due time expir'd, a wrong preparation, or whatever it be, if the work is to be cary'd on there is an absolute necessity of sending for men well instructed in that matter from the countreys from whence it is usually brought, for as I have often affirm'd, here are pitch pine enough to furnish tarr for ever for all ye navigation of Brittaine, and by constant and long experience we know that these trees yeild great quantitys of turpentine, tar is but the turpentine burnt out, whereas that is tapt out as they call it. Mr. Bridger I hope by this time has been call'd upon to give an account who it was who perswaded him to betray his trust and that design. I wrote to you in haste the other day after haveing receiv'd the Bishop of London's letter by his new Commissary Mr. Vezey. I now affirme to you againe that this is but a continuation of a contriveance on the other side to undo me by the means of Mr. Nicolson and two or three factious and Jacobite clergymen of which Mr. Vezey and Mr. Talbot were the chiefe. I need not tell you what hand a noble peer at ye head of a party in the Society had in this, but to convince you and all mankind of ye truth of what I affirm, here follows an extract of two letters wrote by Mr. Talbot, the originals wrote and sign'd by himself lye now before me and if he deny's 'em shall be produc'd. The first is address'd to Mrs. Anne Walker at James River Virginia and dated at Burlington July 17th. . . . "Your friend Jonathan is not fallen before the Philistins but hopes in god to see them fall before him and that in a litle time. Genl. Nicolson has promis'd to be here in the fall and then he says he will make us all easy. He would not consent to my going home without leave of our Society least I should not come again. But Bro. Vesey Rector of Trinity Church at New York is fled before the Philistins. He has gott the General's letters, 'tis now 3 weeks agoe since he sail'd, God speed him well and then no more need go upon that account. Now there's no minister of our church at New York but we serve it by turns, *etc.* We are going to open a new Church at N. Bristol over against Burlington which I intend to nominate St. Ann's or St. Margt's. more for the sake of your good family then any other of that name that I know," *etc.* That wch. follows, in like maner in his own hand is directed to the Revnd. Mr. John Urmston Missioner in Nth. Carolina to be left at Blackamore's in Virginia dated Philadelphia July 17. "I thought you had been dead in that dismal swamp where there is hardly anything that is good *etc.* here are several Churches that you may serve and I will ingage my intrest with the Society that they shall allow your sallary" *etc., as in first letter.* Now Sr. what d'ye think am I

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in the right or no. This I desire you may lay before their Lorps., you'll ask me why not before the Bishop of London. I'll tell you why. There was a representation to the Bishop long ago complaining of the dangerous conduct of Mr. Vesey particularly of his arbitrary infractions of their Charter, signed by all the men of worth or figure of the English Church here. All the reply that has been made to 't was that it was handed about here immediatly upon the news of Mr. Vezey's arriveal at Boston wth. the manerly title of ye N. York Monster Many hands and No heads, and the person complain'd of returns with the new character of his Lordp.'s Commissary wth. orders from his Lorp. to inquire into the truth of what I had represented to the Lords of Trade relateing to Talbot's and his own conduct, *etc.* *Repeats No.* 663. I have told him that if the Bp. of London would take care to make him a good Commissary I would endeavour to make him a good subject. This happen'd on his accosting me here after his splendid entry at York, when I had read the Bp.'s letter I told him that my Ld. of London had assur'd me that he was return'd with a disposition to make every body he was concern'd with easy for the future, he interrupted me and told me that it had ever been his conduct, wch. provok'd me but made ye company laugh. I am asham'd to dwell so long upon this subject, but it is of greater consequence here then you at a distance can easily imagine. The Jacobite faction here tho' few in number are strong in malice and the rage they have conceiv'd at their dissappointment makes them use all the vilest hidden arts in their power to make the administration uneasy. If they continue to receive countenance from the other side they may grow in numbers too. It is not to be believ'd what I bore of these men dureing the late Ministry's time, being aware of what was projected, I'll give you but one instance. I wrote to Mr. Talbot as I had done to all ye Missionarys at their own desire that they should meet at York to Addresse their new Bp. I think. He return'd me for answer that there was a great gulf between us so that they who would pass from us to you or you to us cannot. If their Lorps. think fitt that I should suffer in silence under these affronts for ye future, upon the least hint from them I shall do so. In the mean time I am firmly resolv'd by all lawfull means to stiffle the growing evil, in complyance with my duty let the consequences to me, be what they will, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Hunter. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Feb., Read 20th March, $17\frac{15}{16}$. *Holograph.* 8 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 971. *No.* 11 ; *and* 5, 995. *pp.* 318–325.]

Nov. 14. Jamaica.

675. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Refers to letter of Aug. 30th. Repeats matter given in letter to Mr. Stanhope Jan.* 30 (*No.* 1), 1716, *q.v. Concludes :* I entreat your Lopps. to putt a favourable construction on my endeavours for H.M. service and for promoting the true interest of this Island, which are sincerely meant and intended in all my transactions here ; and I hope your Lopps. will not give credit to reports and misrepresentations my enimy's taking the advantage

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of the distance of the place may endeavour to insinuate against me, but that I may have the opportunity of being heard, *etc.* *Signed*, A. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th Jan., Read 17th April, 1716. 6½ *pp.* *Enclosed*,

675. i. Copy of Minutes of Council of Jamaica, 11th Nov., 1715. *Same endorsement.* 6½ *pp.*

675. ii. Account of money (£2,764 17s. 6d.) disbursed by the Governor and Council of Jamaica for the subsistence of the two Companies, 1st May, 1714—13th Nov., 1715. *Same endorsement.* 2 *pp.*

675. iii. Estimate of H.M. Revenue of Jamaica for 1715. *Expenditure* £14,764 8s. 0½d. *Receipts* £8,615 15s. 11¼d. *Same endorsement.* 1 *large p.*

675. iv. Copy of Proclamation, upon H.M. announcement of the Pretender's intended invasion, requiring the oaths *etc.* to be tendered, and the Militia exercised and prepared. 31st Oct., 1715. *Signed*, A. Hamilton. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

675. v. Address of the Governor and Council of Jamaica to the King. *Return hearty thanks for His most gracious letter* (May 13). *Continue* :—It is with irrepressible joy we have seen your princely and fatherly concern for the safety and prosperity of this Island which notwithstanding its being so valueable to Britain has not only lost its trade and consequently decreas'd in inhabitants but has been brought into evident danger of becoming a prey to the growing power of its neighbours by an unsafe and ruinous Treaty of Peace. But your Majesty has revived our hopes and since your happy accession to the Throne has remov'd every real cause of diffidence among your subjects. What your Majesty has done for us by confirming such beneficial laws which we had so long in vain desir'd ought in reason to establish a good agreement amongst us as the protection you have given us and assured us of already dissipates our fears, *etc.* We have no hope of prosperity but in the present happy establishment nor of safety, but in the Protestant Succession. *Pray for* additional ships of war, and, when Parliament has leisure to consider the state of navigation in this part of the world, *for* such a measure of trade as may encourage our seafaring men *etc.* We acknowledge your Majesty's great favour in continuing here two Independant Companys until we shall have provided by good laws for the increase of inhabitants. We hope your Majesty will have no reason from our proceedings to beleive any one amongst us can thinke that a burthen which your Majesty has judged necessary for our safety. We shall seriously and heartily contribute our utmost endeavours to the encouragement of inhabitants amongst us which we are sensible is our greatest interest, *etc.*, *etc.* 4th Nov., 1715. *Signed*, A. Hamilton, Will. Cockburn, Cl. Con. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

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675. vi. List of Militia in Jamaica, 1st Nov., 1715. *Total*, 2,697. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

675. vii. Extract of Minutes of Assembly of Jamaica, Nov. 11th, 1715. *Same endorsement.* ½ *p.*

675. viii. Minutes of Assembly of Jamaica, 31st Oct.—11th Nov., 1715 (*cf. Nov.* 28 *infra*). *Same endorsement.* 20 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 11. *Nos.* 10, 10 i.-viii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 138, 14. *pp.* 389–397.]

Nov. 14. **676**. Mr. Strahan to Mr. Popple. Encloses following. *Signed*, Alexr. Strahan. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 15 Nov., 1715. 1 *p. Enclosed*,

676. i. Copy of establishment of the Four Independent Companies of Foot at New York, 1715. *Total*, £7,093 3s. 4d. ¾ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 13, 13 i.; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 372, 373.]

Nov. 15. N. York. **677**. George Clarke, Secretary of New York, to Mr. Popple. That Mr. Vesey, the Bishop of London's new Commissary, has been a non-juror I never heard disputed, *etc. Encloses following. Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. 464. *Signed*, Geo. Clarke. *Endorsed*, Recd. 1st Feb., Read 20th March, 17$\frac{15}{16}$. 3 *pp. Enclosed*,

677. i. *Duplicate of No.* 629 vii.

677. ii. Copy of Minutes of Council of New York, recording that Mr. Vesey called King William a Dutch King, praised the late reign and said that their King won't live alwayes, *etc.* 1 *p.*

677. iii. Rev. W. Vesey to Col. Riggs. *Begs him* to remind the Bp. of London about the Farm, *etc.* and his services to the Church of New York, *etc. Set out*, N.Y. Col. Doc. V. 465. *Signed*, W. Vesey. *Copy.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 21, 21 i.-iii.]

Nov. 15. Whitehall. **678**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Request payment of enclosed account of office expenses and salaries, Midsummer to Michaelmas, 1715. [*C.O.* 389, 37. *pp.* 96, 97.]

Nov. 15. Bloomsbury Square. **679**. Mr. Champante to Mr. Popple. *Refers to* cost of previous present to the Indians. *Continues*:—The Board of Ordnance contracted for 400 light fusils at 20 p.c. above the ordinary price, which overplus, if their Lordps. direct the disposition of the money which shall be now ordered to my care, may be lay'd out in some further other things, *etc. Signed*, J. Champante. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 15th Nov., 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 14; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 374, 375.]

Nov. 16. St. James's. **680**. H.M. Warrant granting William Norris, Naval Officer in Jamaica, leave of absence. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 319, 320.]

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Nov. 18. Whitehall.

681. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. *Reply to Nov. 9th.* We desire you will please to represent to H.M. that New York being in the center of H.M. other Provinces on the Continent of America, and extending in breadth to the Lakes, and St. Lawrence, or Canada River, has been always reputed as a Frontier to the British Empire there. That the five Nations of Indians lying on the back of New York, between the French of Canada, and our settlements, are the only barrier between the said French and their Indians, and H.M. Plantations as far as Virginia, and Maryland. That the French have made frequent attempts by their missionaries and otherwise, to debauch the said Indians, and to draw them off from the interest of the Crown of Great Brittain ; which has been prevented from time to time, by presents made to them ; (particularly upon the accession of any prince to the Crown), and by the assurances from the King or Queen, that they shou'd be protected against all their enemies. These Indians are the most warlike people on that Continent, and are very much dreaded by all the other nations there ; so that they are capable, in a great measure, of turning the European interest in those parts to which side soever they incline. By letters we have received in July last, we are inform'd that the French were entered into the Onondage country (which is one of the five Nations of Indians) with intent to build a Fort there and so cut off our trade and communication with the said five Nations ; And Brigadr. Hunter writes, that the French are debauching our Indians, contrary to the Treaty of Peace ; of which he has complained to the Governor of Canada. That he has lately had a meeting with the said Indians, and after some conferences with them, he has brought them to a better temper. And by means of a present of some arms and ammunition, has engaged them to march with their associates to the relief of Carolina, and had given them assurances that H.M. in consideration of this service, wou'd send them a handsome present. Besides which, the said Indians had made him a proposition on behalf of some far Indians, for opening a correspondence, trade and friendship between them and H.M. subjects, wch. may be of great advantage ; and is not to be done, but by the mediation of the said five Nations. This being the state of affairs in relation to the Indians, we are humbly of opinion, that it is absolutely necessary for the securing of them, and to defeat the endeavours of the French, that a present be sent them from H.M. as usual, and we find by our books, that in the year 1700 a present was sent them by his late Majesty King William, to the value of about £800 (copy of invoice enclosed). Upon which we take leave to observe, that the 400 fuzils mentioned were furnish'd at the rate of £400 by the Board of Ordinance, which, as we are inform'd, is about 20 p.c. dearer than such arms, as are fit for the Indian service, may be had for elsewhere. If this be so, there may be either an augmentation of the present to the value of about £80 (which might be of service) or if that be not approved of, there will be so much saved to H.M. At the same time the foresaid present in 1700 was sent to New York, there was £500 remitted to the Earl of

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Bellomont, towards the building of a fort in the Onnondage country; but his Lordship dying soon after, and the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Cornbury, succeeding in that Government, we do not find that he did anything in it, nor do we know what became of that money; But since Brigadier Hunter's Government he has caused a good fort and chappel to be built in the Mohawk's country, where there was a missionary and 20 private men with an officer; and he proposes that a convenient post be taken up Hudson's River on the entrance of the Lakes, where a small fort might be built for £500, which wou'd awe our enemies, incourage our friends, increase our settlements, and by these means be in a little time of many thousand pounds value to H.M. subjects, by the security it wou'd give to their persons and estates, and by the augmentation of our trade in those parts, with which opinion of Brigdar. Hunter's we concur, thinking it for H.M. service that such a fort be built. As to the augmenting the forces of New York by two additional companys, we are humbly of opinion that the four companys now there are not sufficient for the garrisoning the forts at New York, Albany, Shenectedy, and the Mohawks country, and less so, if H.M. shall be graciously pleased to approve of building one at the entrance of the Lakes, as aforesaid, and therefore we think such an augmentation is absolutely necessary for H.M. service when H.M. other affairs will allow it to be done. *Autograph signatures.* 5¾ *pp.* *Enclosed,*

681. i. Invoice of goods shipped to New York, Dec., 1700, as part of H.M. present to the Five Nations. *Copy.* 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1085. *Nos.* 23, 23 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 5, 1123. *pp.* 377–382.]

Nov. 19. Treary. Chambers.

682. Mr. Lowndes to Mr. Popple. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury desire to know if the Council of Trade and Plantations have any objection against the renewal of Mr. Byerley's patent, *etc.* *Signed*, Wm. Lowndes. *Endorsed*, Recd. 19th Nov., Read 14th Dec., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* *Enclosed,*

682. i. Petition of Thomas Byerley to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. *Prays* to be continued in his office of Collector and Receiver of the Customs, excise and quit-rents in New York, *etc.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *Nos.* 17, 17 i.; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 387, 388.]

Nov. 20. Whitehall.

683. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to Governor Lord A. Hamilton. This will be delivered to you by Mr. Aylmer who carrys with him a warrant from H.M. for a grant of a sugar work to Mr. Nicholas upon the recommendation of several persons of distinction. I must therefore take the liberty to beg of your Lopp. that the bearer may meet with all countenance and dispatch in the expediting of the grant. *Signed*, James Stanhope. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *p.* 321.]

Nov. 23. Whitehall.

684. Mr. Popple to Sir E. Northey. *Encloses* Act of Antigua, 1714, *to enable Baptist and Margaret Looby guardians of Ann Hathorn, infant, to sell lands,* for his opinion in point of law as

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soon as possible, as likewise an answer to Oct. 25th, relating to the case of M. Durepaire, concerning which the Board are very much press'd for their report. [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 366, 367.]

Nov. 23. Annapolis Royal.

685. Lt. Governor Caulfeild to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Inclosed is a duplicate of my former, since which several of the inhabitants who were formerly obliged to quitt this country, by General Nicholson's directions, are since returned, and assure me the rest will soon follow them, as also that the French att Cape Breton have very much suffered for want of provisions, which hath occasioned a great mortality among them, and 'tis to be believed that if the traders from Boston had not supplyed them with provisions, and other necessaryes, they would have undergone much more difficulties. They likewise informe me that there is to be employed next season in fishing near 1,000 vessells of one sort or other and that there is a very great resort of traders there from several parts of France. They also affirme that the Govr. and regular troops are moved to St. Peters and St. Anns, in order to work on the fortifications which are already begun of which I apprized your Lordshipps. *Refers to enclosure.* Mr. Winnett is a gentleman that hath been of very great service to this Garrison, and whose behaviour did not in ye least deserve such treatment from Capt. Armstrong, *etc.* *Signed*, Tho. Caulfeild. *Endorsed*, Recd. 17th Feb., Read 28th March, 1716. 2 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

685. i. William Winnett to Lt. Governor Caulfeild. Annapolis Royal, 30th Oct., 1715. *Encloses following, and prays him*, as there is no civil law here, to transmit Capt. Armstrong's behaviour home. *Refers to* the frequent complaints of the inhabitants against Capt. Armstrong, and his own good services to the Garrison. *Signed*, William Winnett. *Same endorsement.* 1 *p.*

685. ii. Memorial of William Winnett to Lt. Governor Caulfeild. Capt. Armstrong has endeavoured by his arguments and insinuations to persuade you to banish memorialist from the Garrison. At the time of Genl. Nicholson's administration Mr. Vane then Engineer laid before him that ye memorialist was the occation of his being called to account for his behaviour to Col. Vetch and by his instigation was suspended, att which time Mr. Vane was much espoused by Genl. Nicholson's authority, att which instant Capt. Armstrong joyned his intrest with Mr. Vane to ruin memorialist. *Describes Armstrong's transactions in relation to his bills with that purpose and prays for redress etc.* *Same endorsement.* 1¾ *pp.* [*C.O.* 217, 2. *Nos.* 14, 14 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 218, 1. *pp.* 295–297; *and* (*abstract*) 217, 30. *p.* 4.]

Nov. 24. Admity. Office.

686. Mr. Burchett to Mr. Popple. *Refers to letter*, Oct. 13. *Continues:*—Capt. Kempthorn has since sent from Newfound Land Mr. John Gaudy, who hath surveyed those coasts and the

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harbours, *etc. Asks if* the Council of Trade and Plantations desire to see the draughts, or to discourse with Mr. Gaudy, *etc. Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. 25th, Read 29th Nov., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 101; *and* 195, 6. *pp.* 150, 151.]

Nov. 28. Admty. Office. **687**. *Same* to *Same.* Desires to know whether the Council of Trade and Plantations have occasion to see Capt. Mayne, who was last at the Isle of May, *etc. Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 29th Nov., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 102; *and* 195, 6. *p.* 151.]

Nov. 28. **688**. Sir E. Northey to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Reply to Oct. 25th.* (i.) I am of opinion that by the Acts *mentioned*, petitioners, Durepaire or his wife, supposing neither of them were naturaliz'd or made a denizen of Great Britain before H.M. Accession to the Throne, are not capable to take or have any grant of lands, tenements or hereditaments from the Crown, but are by the said first Act disabled therein. (ii.) That by the cession made by the 12th Article of the Peace, the subjects as well as the Crown of France are thereby expressly excluded from all right or title to any the lands in the late French part of St. Christophers, and therefore the claim of right of Mrs. Maine by descent is perfectly destroyed and extinguished. *Signed*, Edwd. Northey. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th, Read 29th Nov., 1715. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *pp. Enclosed*, 686. i. Duplicate of Oct. 25. [*C.O.* 152, 10. *Nos.* 78, 78 i.; *and* (*without enclosure*) 153, 12. *pp.* 368–370.]

Nov. 28. **689**. *Same* to *Same.* I have no objection in point of law to H.M. approving of the Act of Antigua *to enable Baptist Looby, etc.* (Nov. 23), and am of opinion the approving thereof will be for the benefit of Ann Hathorne. *Signed*, Edw. Northey. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th, Read 29th Nov., 1715. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 77; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 367, 368.]

Nov. 28. Jamaica. **690**. Governor Lord A. Hamilton to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Encloses* duplicate of Address (*No.* 675 v.). I shall not trouble your Lordships with duplicates of other papers transmitted, giving an account of the proceedings of our Assembly, but shall endeavour to lay before you the substance of them in as few words as I can. The first extraordinary step of their proceedings appears by their Minnits of 1st Nov. "Resolved that no member of the Council hath any right to vote in the election of any member to serve in any Assembly. Resolved that it is a high infringement of the liberties and priviledges of the people of this Island for any such member of the Council, or any Custos Rotulorum or Collonel of the parish, where such Collo. or Custos shall reside to concern themselves in, so as to influence the election of members to serve in Assemblies." I need make no reflections on these unpresidented resolutions. The right of Councilors voting at elections of members to serve in Assemblies having never before been questioned, and that Collonels

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of the Militia, and Custos's Rotulorum should be debarred of their birth-rights for serving their country, when by the very tenure, by which every one here holds his land he is obliged to military services, is equally extravagant ; however knowing of how little significancy these resolutions were, I was of opinion with the Council to let them pass unregarded, resolving as much as possible without giving up the trust reposed in me, to avoid all occasions of difference and disputes between us, that H.M. most gracious intentions, for the advantage and prosperity of this Island, might not thereby be obstructed and rendred ineffectual. I shall pass by their answering my speech at the opening of the Sessions with a message by two of their Members contrary to all former practice and president, and confine myself to the substance of the answer itself, in which observing they evaded saying anything as to the discharging of the debt due to myself and Council for subsisting the soldiers, *etc.*, though particularly mentioned in my speech, I thereupon thought it necessary to send them a particular account of that debt, and insisted on the payment of it, both from it's justness, and as the payment of all publick debts was immediately recommended to them by H.M. In answer to which they first voted it no publick debt, then not within the construction of the King's letter, and further that, had I not made use of my interest at home to keep up two Independant Companies in H.M. pay here, the whole Regiment would have been disbanded in the Island, by which the men would have been much more useful to it and not a burthen, the keeping of them on foot being an injury to the private men and only advantagious to particular persons. Then after several other absurdities contradictory even to their own engagements to H.M. in their Address, come to the further following resolutions, vizt., Resolved that this House can't discharge the said debt without highly infringing upon the liberties of the subjects of this Island, and betraying the trust reposed in them. Resolved that the sergeants, corporals, drum, and private men in the two Independant Companies have an additional subsistance of provisions weekly, vizt., That every man have seven pound of good salt beef, seven pound of good flower or bisket, three pints and one half of good Madera wine pr. week. This provision tho' not to be complained of, is far less acceptable to the men, than the usual allowance in mony, and will really cost the country considerably more, besides the unhealthyness of it (if continued) in this climate especially. The next resolution I take notice of as showing their intentions as to the continuance of the Companies here, vizt., Resolved that the officers and soldiers be subsisted for the term of six months, and for six months longer, in case 200 men do not arrive in this Island by the encouragemt. given by a Bill, entituled an Act to encourage the bringing over and setling white people in this Island, before the first six months are expired. This Bill is not yet past their house, and by what I have heard of it is so clogg'd, that without amendments I believe hardly will the other, and it being what the Assembly call a mony Bill, I doubt they will not consent to any amendments, tho they very well know I am directed to assert the right of the

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Council in that point. This together with the disposition they have hitherto shewn in bills already sent up to the Council gives me but little hopes that anything will be effected, either for H.M. service or the good of the country. I wish I may be dissapointed, but I cannot expect better of these men, who have already made such undutyful returns to H.M. unparalelled grace and favour conferred on this Island. Under the many difficulties I struggle with, I have this only consolation, that since I have had the honour of serving the late Queen, and His present Majesty in the station I am in, I hope I have done my duty with zeal and integrity to the utmost of my ability, and while H.M. shall be pleased to continue me here nothing shall discourage me from prosecuting his service in the same manner. If forbearance and moderation can possibly, bring reasonable men to a better temper, it shall not be wanting on this occasion, but on the other hand I am resolved not to be drove into any unreasonable concessions, from the necessity of affairs ; conceiving it my indispensable duty to shew the most strict adherence to our Constitution, when one part of it is endeavouring to make encroachments on the other, which has been apparent in our late Assemblys here, and particularly in the present not only by their attempting innovations in prejudice of the Council, a part of the Legislature, but also by encroachments on H.M. just Prerogative, and on the authority the Crown has always thought fit to invest their Governours wth. By what I have had the honour to represent to your Lordships in my last of the 13th [=*? 14th*] instant and now in this I presume I need add little more in relation to the Companies here. And I shall not presume to inforce the necessity of continuing them, *etc.* But I must humbly intreat H.M. directions for my guidance in case of the failure of the additional subsistance given by the Country, without which or something equivalent to it, it is allowed by everyone they cannot be kept on foot here, as also that H.M. pleasure may be known as to the discharge of the debt already due on that head. The Assembly having refused to pay it, I presume to repeat the only expedient I know, that it be paid out of the Revenue here if H.M. shall think fit to allow thereof. I am very sorry I'm obliged to take up so much of your Lordships' time with such disagreeable accounts of our affairs *etc.* However I hope the necessity will appear that effectual and speedy measures be taken for remedying the disorders of a Colony so valuable to Great Britain as this is. In the mean time tho' the Assembly should not give any supply, I hope to be able in some measure to support the present exigencies of the Government, by calling in by due course of law the outstanding debts owing to it. I know of no grievance or uneasyness in the Country but what is occasioned from our unhappy Assemblys, and I have no reason to doubt of our remaining otherways in perfect peace and tranquility. Mr. Brodrick H.M. Attorney General expecting daily the King's letter of lycence for his going to Great Britain, he has inform'd me of his resolucon not to return. I cannot recommend anyone from hence to succeed him, but must earnestly desire, as of very great importance to H.M. service, that a man of ability and

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resolution, after Mr. Brodrick's arrival, may be speedily dispatch'd hither with that character, and I cannot but still be of opinion, that it would be for the service that such an officer should likewise be of the Council. *Signed*, A. Hamilton. *Endorsed*, Recd. 28th Feb., Read 17th April, 1716. 7 *pp.* [*C.O.* 137, 11. *No.* 11; *and* 138, 14. *pp.* 397–405.]

Nov. 29. St. James's. **691**. Mr. Molyneux, Secretary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to Mr. Popple. Encloses following, which was sent from H.R.H. to Bristol. *Signed*, S. Molyneux. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 30 Nov., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

691. i. Jno. Tate to Sir John Duddleston, Bart., Mercht., in Bristol. Charlestown, 16th Sept., 1715. The enemy has been pretty quiet of late, and won't appear to come to a decisive battle they pursue their old method of bush-fighting and one or other of our scouts are daily shot down without ever seeing an enemy and without prospect of being reveng'd by ye rest, for ye Indians lye perdue in some narrow defile where they have learned our people will pass, or near some good spring and being hidden by ye bushes pour in their volley and then scour off into ye woods, so two or three men are killed perhaps and no body did it. Thus they endeavour to cutt us off by peice-meal and would [=*? won't. Ed.*] come to a genll. engagemt. being very sensible ye warr enricheth themselves and impoverisheth us. They are all freebooters and carry all their estates about wth. them, and are never from home or out of their way, a little parcht corn and puddle water is good victuals for them and fattens them like hogs. In ye mean time ye publick is put to a vast expence. A standing army is now raising to consist of 600 whites and 400 negroes at £4 per month and officers pay advancd proportionably. They are to protect ye settlements till ye cropps are all got in, and then march to fight ye enemy where they can find them. Yesterday a sloop came in here and informs us two ships are off our bar with a supply of men arms and ammunicon sent us per ye Lds. proprietors; and wee are in hopes H.M. will aid us, for should this province be lost and ye French settle it by ye assistance of ye enemy, Virginia New England and ye whole English Settlements would be exposed to very great danger. It wd. be of very great importance to ye French to have footing in Carolina. They have a thriving settlemt. to ye Northwd. of it already, [Moville, *in margin*] and in ye late war they and ye Spaniards made an inglorious attempt on this Town; Carolina is partly situated upon the Neck of Florida, to which the French pretend sole right and title, and their Grand Monarch some years agoe made a grant of all Florida to a Comissioner of Trade to colonize and settle as he saw occasion, what has been done in that matter, or how far he fulfilld his master's

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orders, I know not, but ever since ye war this Province made agt. ye Augustine Spaniards, the French of Moville have carryed on a very considerable trade wth. ye Spanish Territorys, and cut off thereby a branch of our trade wch. was esteemed at £30,000 per annum. Mr. Charleton yt. bought two boxes of yr. tobacco runn away yesterday off the country, *etc.* *Quotes* rice at 35 per 100, pitch 40 to 45 per barril. Tarr I offered 30 could not get. Turpentine 15 per 100. Logwood 13 to £15 per tun. Tobacco 2s. 6d. per lb. *etc.* *Other private items.* *Signed*, Jno. Tate. *Addressed.* *Postmark.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *Nos.* 11, 11 i.; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 478–481.]

Nov. 29. Whitehall. **692**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Burchett. *Reply to* 24 and 28. The Council of Trade and Plantations will be glad of speaking with Capt. Main and Mr. Gaudy, at ten of the clock to-morrow morning; as likewise to see the draughts of Newfoundland, *etc.* P.S. Since this was written Mr. Gaudy hath attended, etc. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *p.* 152.]

Nov. 29. Whitehall. **693**. *Same* to *Same.* The Council of Trade and Plantations think it wou'd be of good service to the publick, if the draughts of the coast and harbours of Newfoundland made by Mr. Gaudy were printed, so as to be dispers'd before the next fishing season, there being no draught of Placentia publish'd, where the best fishing has been this last season, and the draughts of the other harbours being very imperfect. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *p.* 153.]

Nov. 29. Whitehall. **694**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Durepaire. The Council of Trade and Plantations desire to know whether you or your wife have been naturalised or endenized, *etc.* *French.* [*C.O.* 153, 12. *p.* 371.]

Nov. 30. Whitehall. **695**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. We have no objection why your Majesty may not approve an Act of Antigua *to enable Baptist Looby etc.* (*v.* 23rd Nov.). [*C.O.* 153, 12. *pp.* 371, 372.]

Nov. 30. **696**. M. Durepaire to the Council of Trade and Plantations. (Millors Commissaires de la Chambre Royalle du Commerce.) Prays for a favourable report upon his claim to lands in St. Kitts *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 30th Nov., 1715. *French.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 79.]

Nov. 30. **697**. Capt. Mayne's Observations at the Isle of May, Bonavista etc., 1715. (1) At my arrival at the Isle of May found great disorders were committed by the people in the Ponds, by reason that they being very numerous and the masters few, mutined and disputed the time of working, and in a riotous manner had fallen on some of the masters, and treat and misused them in a barbarous nature, threatning to put them to death *etc.*, by which the progress of making salt was retarded. (2) On their petitioning me, finding it for the good of the public, took

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upon me to regulate the time of working by hoisting a flag for their going to breakfast, dinner and leaving off work, *etc.* It's customary the masters of the ships that arrive first claim more ground in the Ponds than they can manure, yet will not let any that arrive after them work them. (3) The Factor at the Isle of May, who is only servant to the General of St. Jago, tho chief of May exacts from the master of the merchantmen money for barrico hire which was never done but paid in truck by English goods to a considble. advantage to the merchants, their salt coming abundantly cheaper to them, by which means if not time prevented the trade to that place will be very much injured, and there will be a yearly consumption of the bullion of this nation. (4) The masters of the ships both at St. Jago and Isle of May meet with great hardships in procuring provisions *etc.*, paying five times at the former and three times at the latter that the inhabitants and Portuguese ships do. (5) June 20th came into the Isle of May the *Dorothea* of Amsterdam to make and carry salt to Surinam, which I would not suffer him to do. The steersman declared that next year the States of Holland would send a great many ships to protect them making salt. (6) The French vessels do often frequent the Cape Verd Islan for barracoes and catching tortall for their islands in America, one of which the *Mary Rose* of Nantz, found at Bonavista, who told me he had a Medeterranean pass as belonging to H.M. subjects of Jersey or Guernesey, but made pretence it was left behind at Nantz, wch. if I had seen should have given him leave of loading salt, altho' a subject of France.

I am humbly of opinion, if the officer who shall be appointed for the security of the merchants shipps from the insults of pirates had authority to punish offenders that should dare attempt to mutiny or give disturbance on shoar or on board, as likewise full power to appoint the time of working and to redress from any grievance the seamen may receive from the masters, and to prevent the masters or seamen from carrying any firearms on shoar which will be a means to prevent their opposing of Justice or doing prejudice by their killing (as they have often done) the cattle of the inhabitants of which complaint has been made to me. (2) This officer to be impowered to apportion superfluous ground taken up according to the number of men on board, *etc.* (3 and 4) To be redrest by orders from the Court of Portugal, *etc.* *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Capt. Mayne) Read 30th Nov., 1715. 2 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

697. i. List of ships (English) at the Isle of May, 1715, = 90, totalling 16,890 tuns, besides 22, of about 200 tuns each, that loaded at Bonavista. *Same endorsement.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 103, 103 i.]

Nov. 30. Admity. Office.

698. Mr. Burchett to Mr. Popple. Encloses copy of preceding. *Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. 30th Nov., 1715. 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

698. i. Copy of *No.* 697 i. *Endorsed as preceding.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 104, 104 i.]

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Dec. 1. **699**. Mr. Champante to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Presses* for the confirmation of an Act of New York *declaring that all persons of forreign birth, heretofore inhabiting within this Colony, and dying seized of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall be for ever hereafter deemed, taken, and esteemed to have been naturalized; and for naturalizing all Protestants of forreign birth, now inhabiting within this Colony.* The Articles which were made on ye surrender of this Province by the States General to the Crown of England, the Letters Patent it was granted by to the then Duke of York by King Charles II., the conduct of the several Governors since to invite, and encourage people to come, and settle in this Colony, and improve the same, and even an Act of the General Assembly there past in 1683 *for naturalizing all those of forreign Nations at present inhabiting within this Province, and professing Christianity, and for encouragement of others to come, and settle within the same:* prove how much the circumstances of this Province differ from those of any other, and have occasioned great numbers of Protestants of foreign birth both to continue there upon the surrender, and to come since, and settle in this Colony, to the great increase of Trade, and Navigation, and to the very considerable improvement of the sd. Province insomuch that some of the most considerable persons there, and such as have been of the Council, and of ye Assembly have not been natural born subjects of the Crown of Great Britain. To render therefore H.M. subjects secure in the quiet, and peaceable injoyment of their several estates, rights and properties, which are for the most part vested in the persons of forreign birth, or by descents or other mean conveyances come from them to others; and to settle and quiet the minds of ye loyall inhabitants of the Colony, by preventing the obstruction of Justice, which is often delayed by pleas of forreign birth in prejudice to the priviledges they stand now possessed of, the General Assembly have pass'd the Act which is now humbly laid before your Lopps. with ye unanimous and earnest desires of the whole Province for your Lordships favourable, and speedy recommendation of it to H.M., to whom they have shown the utmost marks of their loyalty, and duty, by having given an honourable Revenue, for five years to come, for the support of the Government there. *Signed*, J. Champante. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 1st Dec., 1715. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1051. *No.* 16; *and* 5, 1123. *pp.* 383–386.]

Dec. 2. Whitehall. **700**. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. In reply to Oct. 8th, enclose Attorney General's opinion, and statement of case of Lewis William Durepaire de Nayac. *v.* 25th Oct. and 28th Nov. *Conclude*:—We have been inform'd by Monsr. Durepaire himself, that neither he nor his wife have been yet naturaliz'd or endenized. *Autograph signatures.* 2 *pp. Enclosed*,

700. i. Copy of *No.* 655.

700. ii. Copy of *No.* 688. [*C.O.* 239, 1. *Nos.* 24, 24 i., ii.; *and* (*without enclosures*) 153, 12. *pp.* 373, 374.]

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Dec. 2. Admty. Office. **701**. Mr. Burchett to Mr. Popple. *Reply to Nov.* 29. My Lords Commrs. of the Admiralty have given orders for the printing of Mr. Gaudy's draughts of the coast and harbours of Newfoundland, and for his being rewarded for the pains he has taken therein. *Signed*, J. Burchett. *Endorsed*, Recd. 2nd, Read 6th Dec., 1715. *Addressed.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 105; *and* 195, 6. *p.* 156.]

Dec. 3. Whitehall. **702**. Circular letter from Mr. Popple to the Mayor of Byddeford, Barnstaple, Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth, Poole, Foway, Bristol. The Council of Trade and Plantations, having under consideration, several matters, relating to the trade of Newfoundland, and being desirous to do what in them lies for the advantage of that trade, desire you to consult with the merchants of —, and others concern'd therein, and let their Lordps. know, whether that trade labours under difficulties, and if so, what they are, with your proposals for a remedy, and whatever else you may think necessary for the better securing and increasing thereof. [*C.O.* 195, 6. *pp.* 154, 155.]

Dec. 5. St. James's. **703**. H.M. Warrant to John Taylor to fell trees in New England, in pursuance of his contract with the Naval Board to supply two ship loads of masts from New England yearly for the Navy for five years. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy. Annexed*,

703. i. Copy of John Taylor's contract referred to above. May 2, 1715. [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 321–327.]

Dec. 5. St. James's. **704**. Order of King in Council. Confirming Act of Antigua to enable Baptist Looby, *etc.* (*v.* Nov. 23). *Signed*, Christor. Musgrave. *Endorsed*, Recd. 3rd, Read 17th Jan., 17$\frac{15}{16}$. 1$\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 10. *No.* 81; *and* 153, 12. *pp.* 378, 379.]

Dec. 6. Whitehall. **705**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Attorney General. *Encloses*, for his opinion in point of law, an Act of New York, July 5, 1715, declaring that all persons of foreign birth heretofore inhabiting within that Colony and dying seized of any lands, tenements and hereditaments, shall be forever hereafter deem'd taken and esteemed to have been naturalized, and for naturalizing all Protestants of foreign birth now inhabiting within that Colony. [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *pp.* 386, 387.]

[Dec. 7.] **706**. John Graves to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Estimate of ordnance required for the fortifications of New Providence (*v.* July 5). Drawn up by a Gent. yt. did belong to the Tower. *Total cost*, £1,875 16s. *Endorsed*, Recd. (from Mr. Graves). 2$\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *No.* 14; *and* 5, 1292. *pp.* 486, 487.]

Dec. 7. **707**. *Same* to *Same*. Similar estimate by the Board of Ordnance. *Signed*, C. Musgrave, Ja. Craggs, Wm. Bridges. *Endorsement as preceding.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1265. *No.* 15.]

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Dec. 13. Bideford.

708. Henry Chope, Mayor of Bideford, to Mr. Popple. Encloses following, in reply to Dec. 3rd, for which the merchants here are highly obliged, *etc.* *Signed*, Henry Chope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 16th Dec., 1715, Read 4th Jan., $17\frac{15}{16}$. *Addressed.* $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.*
Enclosed,

708. i. Proposals of the merchants and others of Bideford concerned in the Newfoundland Fishery. (1) The planters and bye-boat-keepers there since 1688 are increased to such a number that many have encroached on ships' rooms, besides they do not furnish themselves with as many green men as is stipulated by Act of Parliament (for want of a penalty therein), the first of which is very pernicious to fishing ships, and the latter to the increase of sailours. Wherefore we propose a further Act may be made to prevent the enormous growing evill of planters and bye-boat-keepers by restraining masters of ships from carrying over any more of them to that Colony, otherwise there can be no prospect that ships can make fishing voyages to advantage, *etc.* Many of the bye-boat-keepers att the end of the season instead of returning to Great Britain, go over to New England where they settle, by wch. means that Plantation is enabled to carry on a very great fishery there destructive to ye Newfoundland and increase of seamen, and not att all advantagious to this Kingdom. and allso to secure and monopolize the trade from Barbadoes and the Charibbee Islands, to the settlements belonging to the English on all the Continent of America as well as to the Newfoundland, which last they furnish with rum etc., and sell it to the crew of our fishing ships (contrary to the wills of our masters) which debauch the sailors and render them incapable of performing their labour and duty in takeing and making fish to the great detriment and discouragement of the trade as well as an interruption of the commerce from Great Britain to the West Indies. All which we propose may be prevented by an Act of Parliament, that no planter, bye-boat-keeper or their crew, shall att the end of the fishing season retire into New England but return home or reside att Newfoundland, and that no inhabitant of New England shall trade to the Newfoundland or furnish it with anything save provisions. Another greivance we labour under is, that for two years last past the officers of the Customes required duty for our fishing craft viz. netts hooks and lines, by order of the Commissioners of the Customs, which we esteem an innovation and imposition, *etc.* We further propose that a man of warr may be ordered to the Southern part of the land and to be on that station by the middle of Aprill, and to continue to cruse from Trepassy to St. Peter's dureing the fishery to protect our trade from the insults of piratts (who have bin sometimes very destructive

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to the fishery ships there to the ruine of severall merchants and traders) for fear of whome the year past our ships where hindred from makeing use of the harbours evacuated by the French to the Southward; and we desire that att the end of the fishing season in those parts (which is much sooner than in the northern) the said man of warr may be ordered to convey our ships, bound to Lisboa and the Streights. *Refer to former proposals*, March, 1715. 1½ *large pp.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *Nos.* 107, 107 i.]

Dec. 14. Whitehall. **709**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Lowndes. *Reply to Nov.* 19. The Council of Trade and Plantations have no objection to Mr. Byerley, *etc.* [*C.O.* 5, 1123. *p.* 389.]

Dec. 14. Whitehall. **710**. Council of Trade and Plantations to the King. In obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council of 31st Aug. (wch. we received 30th Nov.) we have considered the Representation of the Lords Proprietors of the Bahama Islands in America, praying your Majesty's approbation of Roger Mostyn, whom they have nominated to be Governor. Upon this occasion, we must humbly take leave to represent, that considering the present state of the said Islands, the long and intire neglect of the Proprietors, and the proceedings that have formerly been had in relation thereunto, we cannot but be surpriz'd that the said Lords Proprietors shou'd again nominate a Governor for your Majesty's approbation; and therefore that your Majesty may be fully inform'd of that matter, we take leave to lay before your Majesty an abstract of the said former proceedings, the state of those Islands, and the consequence they are or may be of to this Kingdom. *Quote Petition of House of Lords*, 1706, *and proceedings thereon, v. C.S.P.* 1706–1710. The importance of these Islands is such that we think it our duty to lay an account thereof before your Majesty, with our humble opinion thereupon. They lye in the Gulph of Florida, and are so much in the way of all ships that come from the Havana and the Bay of Mexico, that none can pass but what may be met with by your Majesty's ships of war or privateers that may have their stations at Providence; They are therefore of great consequence not only to our trade, but also for annoying an enemy. On the other hand, shou'd the French or Spaniards from their neighbouring Islands make a settlement upon Providence, who since the Peace have fitted out ships in nature of privateers under Spanish colours, and act more like pirates than ships of your Majesty's Allies, it wou'd prove very destructive to our Jamaica and other trades; and it wou'd be much more cheargeable to dislodge them, than by a timely provision to prevent such settlement. And it appearing that through the neglect of the Proprietors, these Islands are in a defenceless condition, and become a refuge for pirates, we are humbly of opinion that for preserving the said Islands to Great Britain, and for incouraging the planters to re-settle on them, the immediate Government thereof be resum'd into the Crown, and

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that your Majesty be pleas'd to appoint them a Governor well experienced in civil and military affairs, wch. your Majesty may legally do according to the foremention'd opinions of the House of Lords, this Board, and of sevl. Attorneys and Sollicitors General. If these Islands were under your Majesty's immediate Governmt., their situation, their conveniency for trade with the Spaniards, and the commodiousness of the harbour of Providence, are such, that it is not to be doubted but they wou'd soon be resettled and improv'd to the advantage of this Kingdom, which is become the more necessary to be done by reason of the posture of our affairs in consequence of the late Treatys of Peace, and of the growing power of the French on Hispaniola, who are now masters of the greatest part of that Island. [*C.O.* 5, 1292. *pp.* 492–503.]

Dec. 15. Whitehall. **711**. *Same* to *Same*. Offer for H.M. approbation Act of Barbados *to dock the intail of John Lucie Blackman's estate, etc.* [*C.O.* 29, 13. *p.* 320.]

Dec. 25. **712**. Petty expenses of the Board of Trade, stationery, postage, Michaelmas to Christmas. 4 *pp.* [*C.O.* 388, 77. *Nos.* 9–11.]

Dec. 27. Barnstaple. **713**. John Baker, Mayor of Barnstaple, to the Council of Trade and Plantations. Our merchants agree with the proposals of Bidiford (*v.* Dec. 13). *Signed*, John Baker. *Endorsed*, Recd. 30th Dec., 1715, Read 4th Jan., $17\frac{15}{16}$. *Addressed. Postmark. Seal.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 194, 5. *No.* 108.]

Dec. 29. Whitehall. **714**. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the Council of Trade and Plantations. William Broderick Esqr. H.M. Attorney General in Jamaica having been well recommended to me to be of the Council in the room of Francis Oldfield who has resigned, I desire you will represent him to H.M. in Council as a person fitly qualified for this trust, if you have no objection thereto. *Signed*, James Stanhope. *Endorsed*, Recd. 27th Jan., Read 1st Feb., $17\frac{15}{16}$. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 137, 11. *No.* 1 ; *and* 138, 14. *p.* 348.]

Dec. 30. Barbados. **715**. Governor Lowther to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I did myself the honour to write to your Lordshipes by Captain Foot on the 25th Oct. last ; since which we have had the news of the French King's death, and of the impious rebellion that the Roman Catholicks (in conjunction with some false brethern of the Church of England and Scotland) have raised in Great Britain. I don't in the least fear but that this wicked Rebellion will be speedily suppress'd by the great wisdome and vigilancy of the Ministry, and the extraordinary loyalty and affection of the Parliament, and that the rebells will soon feel the dismal effects of their precipitated madness and folly. I'm sorry I can't tell your Lordshipes that there's no disaffected persons in this Government, and that I have no grounds to apprehend any ill from them ; for Don Manasses Gillingham, together with some of our Jure divino Clergy, zealous Romanistes, and

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high-flown (indefeasible) Church-men have held a very strict correspondence of late, and have made more frequent visites to each other than are agreeable to the rules of common civility, hospitality, or friendship : I therefore conceive it not only highly prudent to have a watchfull eye over them, but to dispossess all such persons of their power in the Government as either are, or favour men of the aforemention'd principles : to this end, I intend very speedily to remove Mr. Dottin from his Judgeship, and to reforme the Commission of Peace by the advice of H.M. Council here, and then to cause the oathes to be tender'd to people of all quallities that have a freehold of ten pounds a year. We use all imaginable endeavours to push on the repair of the fortifications, but they are so exceedingly out of order, that it will be impossible to compleat them under eight months. The inclosed is a copy of my letter to the Governour of the Havana, but before I acquaint your Lordshipes with the motives that induced me to write it, I must informe you ; that the Spaniards sends annually a fleet of shipes with an immense sum of mony from La Vera Cruz to the coast of Caracos to buy cocoa, and the said Fleet alwayes touches (in their way thither) at the Havana, where they generally stay about six or seven weeks : from thence they pass through the Gulf of Florida, and sails a considerable way to the North of the Bahama Islands, and then steers their course to make this place in order to go to Martinique, where they have hitherto stay'd some time under pretence of getting wood and water, but in reality of purchasing such dry-goods as are proper to traffick with upon the coast of Caracos : now as the French have reap'd a most prodigious advantage by this commerce, and as Barbados lyes more convenient for this trade than Martinique and can better supply the Spaniards with all sortes of dry-goods than the French ; and as nothing but the fear of the late French King's policy and exorbitant power could have made the Spaniards brook the ill usage they have received from the French for 14 years last past : I conceived that the French King's death would encourage them to take new measures, and dispose them to enter into a trade with us if proper advances were made them : all which considerations induced me to write the inclosed letter to the new Governour of the Havana, and to pass a compliment (in H.M. name) upon the Spanish nation. Having now laid before your Lordshipes the drift I had in writing the said letter, I hope you will be so good as to oblige me with your sentiments of it, that I may know how to conduct myself if the like occasion should again offer. The honourable John Pilgrim Esq. one of the Members of H.M. Council here died the 25th instant : I should take it as a great favour if your Lordshipes would be pleased to recommend the honourable William Carter Esq. (Speaker of the General Assembly) and Chief Judge of one of H.M. Courtes of Common Pleas) to H.M. to supply Mr. Pilgrim's place in the Council : being a gentleman of a very good fortune and understanding, and one that hath long served his country with great reputation in the General Assembly : I may assure your Lordshipes, that if any person merites that honour for his loyalty to

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his Sovereign, and his zeal for his country and the Protestant succession Mr. Carter doth, *etc.* *Signed*, Ro. Lowther. *Endorsed*, Recd. 12th, Read 20th April, 1716. *Holograph.* 4 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

715. i. Governor Lowther to the Governor of the Havana. Barbados, Dec. 15, 1715. I cannot omit takeing this opportunity to congratulate your Excellencie's promotion, *etc.* Such are the commands I have received from my Royal Master in relation to my conduct towards the subjects of his most Catholick Majesty that I can never repine at any happiness they injoy, but must exceedingly rejoyce at their prosperity and take all occasions of giving them marks of His Royal favour as often as any Spanish ships or vessels shall find it necessary or convenient to touch att this place either in their way to Carracas or any port upon the Continent. I desire your Excellency to return my hearty thanks to Don Lorenza Des Torres for the many civilities he shew'd to the several factors which the Hon. Dudley Woodbridge (Agent to the Royal Assiento Company) sent down in the service of the said Company, especially to Mr. William Cleland, who hath given me a very ample relation thereof, *etc.* *Signed*, Rob. Lowther. *Same endorsement.* *Copy.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 28, 14. *Nos.* 47, 47 i. ; *and* (*without enclosure*) 29, 13. *pp.* 321–325.]

Dec. 30. St. James's. **716**. H.M. Warrant renewing appointment of John Clayton as Attorney General of Virginia, with a clause obliging him to residence. *Countersigned*, James Stanhope. *Copy.* [*C.O.* 5, 190. *pp.* 327, 328.]

[? 1715.] **717**. Merchants of Maryland to Mr. Secretary Stanhope. The administration of Governor Hart hath been to the generall satisfaction of the inhabitants and merchants, *etc.* We pray you will move H.M. in his favour. *Signed*, Micajah Perry *and* 14 others. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 720. *No.* 23.]

[1715 ?] **718**. The French King has found a way to seperate the following places from Nova Scotia, pretending they do not belong to it, tho they are as much a part of Nova Scotia, as Cornhill is of England. Cleues que, K. Kosaryes, R. grande, P. Danuel, in Nova Scotia, by the river Canada, which is the only part of Nova Scotia where any fish is to be caught, this he has granted a patent for, as also for the Isle of Sable.

Without date or signature. *In the handwriting of* Capt. Taverner. *Fragment.* [*C.O.* 217, 31. *No.* 13.]

[1715.] **719**. Address of the General Assembly of South Carolina to the King. *Refer to previous petition for assistance* "in this cruel and bloody war which our Indians have now brought upon us" being surrounded by numerous Indian Nations, *etc.* In this our distress we have made application to the Colonies on the main, but all the succours we can promise ourselves upon our own

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interest or are able to maintain at our own expence are by much too little to subdue soe many powerful Nations. Therefore we humbly supplicate your Majestie to issue forth your Royal Command to your Governments on the Continent more particularly to Virginia to give us such a timely assistance of men and arms as they are capable of affording, and may be cautioned not to supply the Indians with any ammunition or warlike stores but immediately declare warr against those savage Indian Nations that have soe cruelly and treacherously murdered your Majesties subjects," *etc.* *Signed*, Charles Craven, Governr., Wm. Rhett, Speaker. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 382. *No.* 16.]

[1715.] **720**. Petition of Lords Proprietors of Carolina to the King. Eight or ten thousand Indians, without cause or declaration of war, have invaded South Carolina, barbarously tortured and killed the traders amongst them (*v.* May 8th), destroyed over 200 houses, and compelled the inhabitants to seek refuge in Charlestown, *etc.* There are not more than 1,500 white men capable of bearing arms, and as they have not sufficient arms and ammunition for their negroes, this Province will infallibly be lost, unless prompt aid is immediately sent. Petitioners have ordered all their effects in the country to be appropriated to the use of the public. They most humbly pray your Majesty to order as many men, arms and munitions to be despatched at once to the succour of this afflicted Province as to your Majesty's great wisdom shall seem fit. *French.* 1¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 382. *No.* 15.]

[? 1715.] **721**. Draft of H.M. Warrant conferring full powers to treat upon Martin Bladen, Comptroller of the Mint, Commissioner for Trade and Plantations, M.P., P.C., Deputy and Commissary for the execution of the commercial part of the Treaty of Utrecht. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 4. *No.* 12.]

[1715–1722.] **722**. Naval Officer's accounts of Exports and Imports, New York, Midsummer, 1715,–Lady Day, 1722. [*C.O.* 5, 1222. *pp.* 19–278.]

[1715.] **723**. Naval Office Accounts of wine imported from Madera and exported from Virginia, 25th March 1715–1718. [*C.O.* 5, 1442.]

1715–1737. **724**. List of ships entered and cleared at Bermuda, 1715–1737. [*C.O.* 41, 6.]

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